

# **LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT DATA PACKAGE**

## **Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Proposed Boundary Expansion**

February 2009



# Legislative Support Data Package

**Park or Program Name:** Casa Grande Ruins National Monument (CAGR)

**Region:** Intermountain

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**Type of Proposal: Boundary Expansion**

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Proposed Boundary Expansion

# Legislative Support Data Package

## Casa Grande Ruins National Monument

### Proposed Boundary Expansion

#### Explanation of the Proposal

Casa Grande Ruin Reservation was set aside on March 2, 1889, proclaimed as the nation's first archeological preserve and cultural site on June 22, 1892, and redesignated as Casa Grande Ruins National Monument on August 3, 1918. The monument is named for the Casa Grande (Great House), a four-story prehistoric structure constructed by the Hohokam people who inhabited the area from 500 to 1400 A.D. Casa Grande Ruins National Monument protects the finest architectural example of 13th Century Hohokam culture and archeology in the American Southwest.

Casa Grande Ruins' authorizing legislation establishes the monument "*in order that better provision may be made for the protection, preservation, and care of the ruins of the ancient buildings and other objects of prehistoric interest thereon.*" Its statement of significance underscores the monument's unique role in the nationwide park system: it is the only unit in the national park system that preserves and interprets the Hohokam culture for public education and enjoyment. The monument's statement of purpose establishes the importance of preserving the ruins and archeology, but also cites the role of the monument in educating the public about the Hohokam culture. Protecting the ruins and archeological sites, and fulfilling the monument's purpose, requires attention not only to these resources themselves, but to preserving the context in which they are experienced by visitors. Consequently, the National Park Service must be concerned about whether visitors to Casa Grande Ruins will soon look out from the Great House at rows of modern buildings and lose the sense of place that helps individuals step back in time, and experience the Ruins in a setting similar to its prehistoric timeframe. For these reasons, preserving clean air, clean water, and the natural quiet are also important for the long-term health of the monument.



**CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZONA**  
Administration Building and Museum, Left; Casa Grande Ruins, Right

The National Park Service has developed criteria that help the agency determine when boundaries of parks need to change. Those criteria call for the National Park Service to consider adding into parks resources that are significant and related to the monument's purpose and significance. Because Casa Grande Ruins' purpose is to preserve the Ruins and to educate the public about Hohokam culture, the park service has focused the boundary study process on protecting the ruins themselves and considering adding archaeological sites that would enhance the public's understanding of the Hohokam culture. As a result, the boundary study process was focused on determining whether there were any potential negative impacts to the Ruins that might need to be addressed with boundary changes and on identifying what sites would enhance the public understanding of the Hohokam culture.

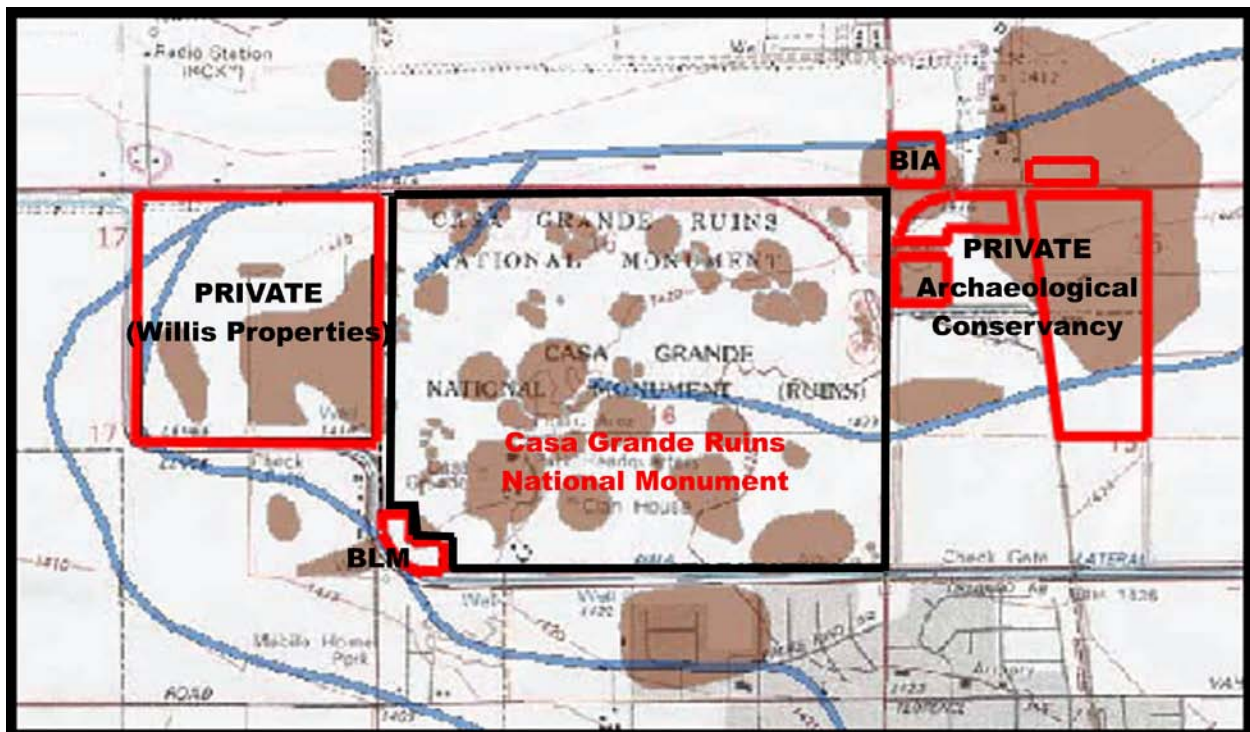
In March 2001, the National Park Service announced that it would conduct a Resource Protection Study to examine whether the boundaries of Casa Grande Ruins need to be expanded. The decision to conduct a study was driven in part by the desire expressed by the Archeological Conservancy to potentially sell or transfer its holdings to the National Park Service, and by the recent discoveries of unique, in-tact, and important archeological sites identified outside the Monument's' western and northern boundaries.

Casa Grande Ruin's staff held meetings in March 2001, June 2001, August 2001 and April 2002 to discuss the Resource Protection Study with the public. The purpose of the meetings was to get feedback about whether the monument needed to be expanded and if so, what properties should be included. The meetings also were about trying to identify the public's long-term goals and vision for the Coolidge-Florence community. In 2005 and 2006, additional private land owners came forward to support monument expansion. The Archeological Conservancy was also successful in acquiring additional properties and commitments for future land acquisitions containing important archaeological resources. Additional meetings and discussions were conducted with the Four Southern Tribes (Gila River Indian Community, Tohono O'odham Nation, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and Ak-Chin Indian Community), Arizona State Land Department, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Coolidge City Council, Archeological Conservancy, National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) and private land owners in late 2006 and early 2007. Meetings were held again during 2008 which each of these organizations and land owners to provide updates and to re-examine the proposal.

As the resource protection study process unfolded, and in consideration of recent private land owner support, specific sites as described below emerged as especially important for consideration because of their relationship to Casa Grande Ruins and their potential for acquisition on a willing seller basis.

- 145.857 acres of privately owned land adjacent to the monument's western boundary (prehistoric canal, archaeological sites) - also due to the confirmed presence of burials, affiliated tribes have expressed concern about the protection of these resources;

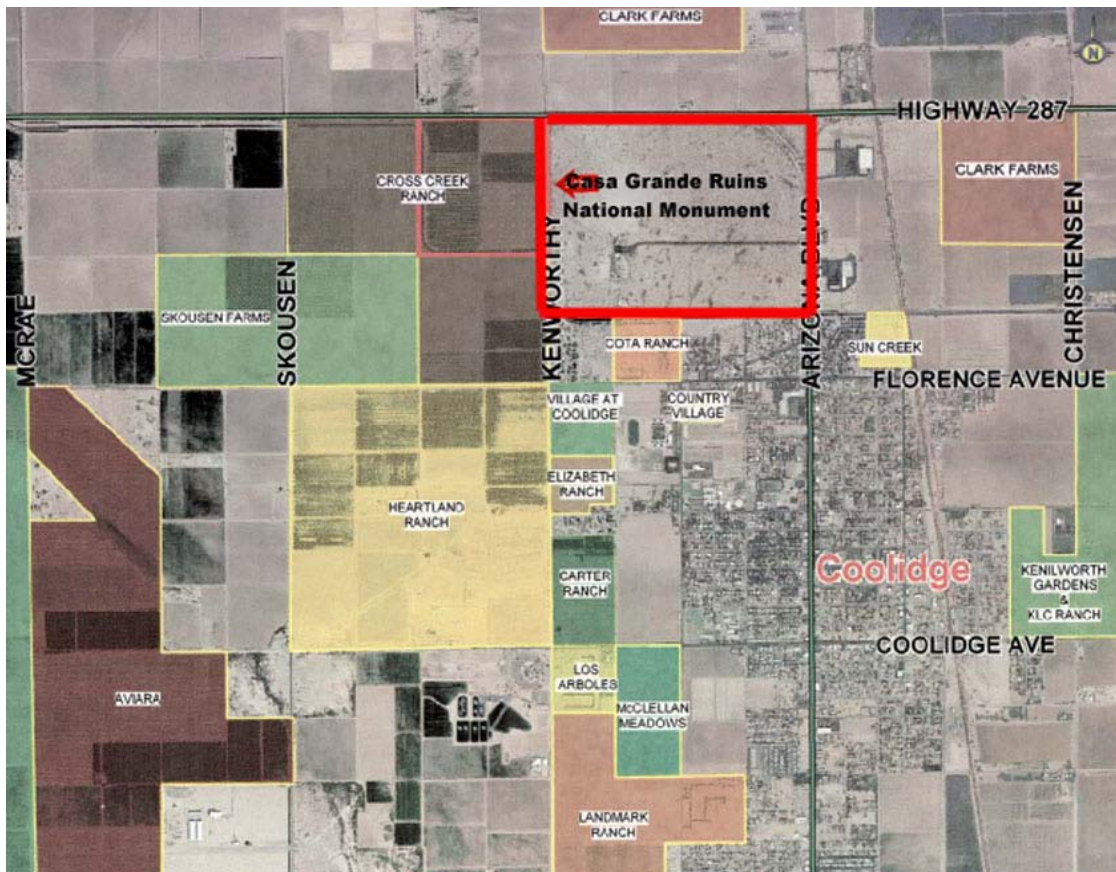
- 7.41 acres of BIA land (Horvath Site, significant archaeological resources) located along the northeast corner of the monument - also due to the confirmed presence of burials, affiliated tribes have expressed concern about the protection of these resources;
- 3 parcels of land totaling 57.52 acres, owned by The Archeological Conservancy (Grewe Site, significant archaeological resources) located on the east boundary of the monument - also due to the confirmed presence of burials, affiliated tribes have expressed concern about the protection of these resources;
- 3.8 acres of BLM land, located on the southwest boundary of the Monument (significant archaeological resources);
- 200 acres of land belonging to the State of Arizona, State Land Department (Adamsville Site) containing aboveground prehistoric standing ruins and a ball court, located 4 miles east of the monument - site has excellent preservation of the archaeological resources and is ideal for visitor use and interpretation;
- 3.5 acres along Casa Grande Ruins' southern boundary will be transferred to BIA as a boundary modification that will correct an unintentional trespass and allow for the widening and paving of the San Carlos Irrigation Project (Pima Lateral Canal).



Map identifying documented archaeological resources (Brown & Blue colors) located near the existing Casa Grande Ruins National Monument's boundaries. Proposed expansion properties are outlined in red (Adamsville, which is to the east of the Monument, is not shown).

## Justification for Each Element in the Proposal

The Casa Grande Ruins National Monument is located in the City of Coolidge, Arizona. Coolidge is a small rural community supported by farming and tourists. In recent years, the city has experienced rapid economic development in the form of businesses and residents. This development has created new challenges for protecting the area's rich archaeological resources.



Map identifying new residential neighborhoods being planned/constructed near the monument's boundaries.

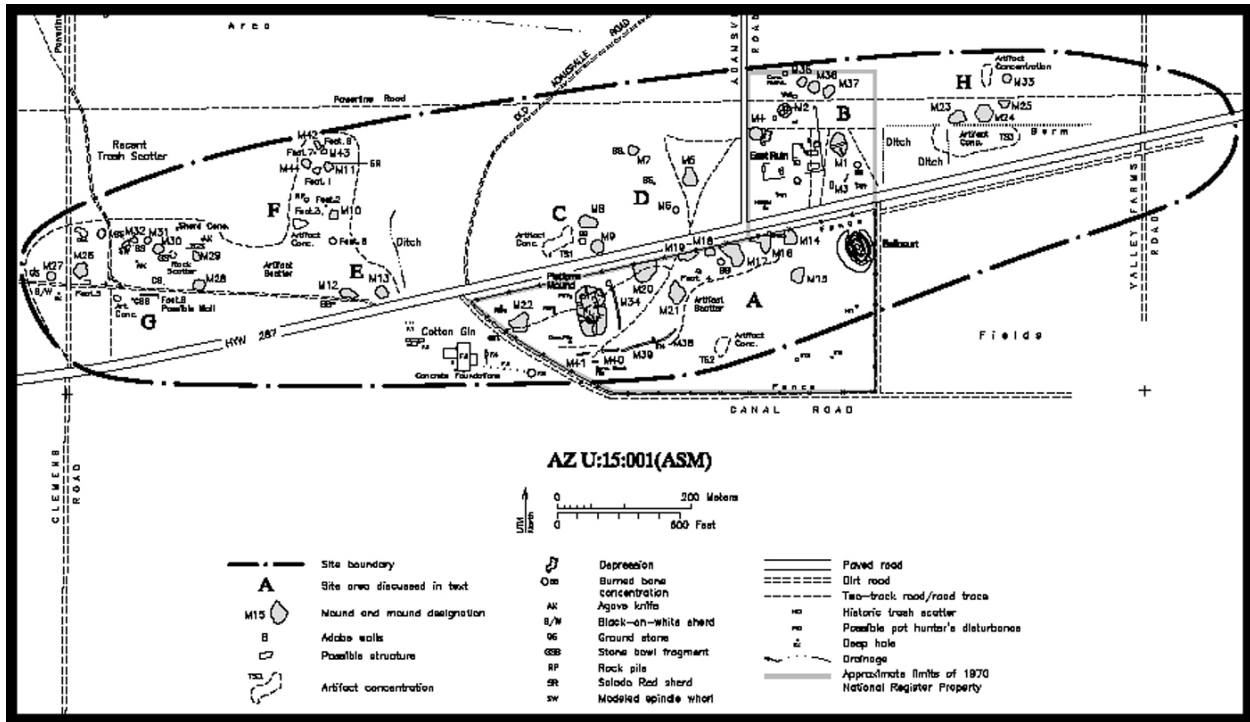
Over the course of more than a century, Casa Grande Ruins has been protected as an archeological reservation and then as a national monument. The same cannot be said for many of the associated archeological sites that are located outside the monument boundaries. And while the Great House has always been the focus of preservation because of its integrity and uniqueness, the structure was just one small aspect of a much larger irrigation community that existed along a single man-made canal during the Hohokam Classic period. Archeological sites related to Casa Grande Ruins stretch along the Gila River east of Florence to Coolidge for approximately twenty miles, with many of these sites having been impacted by construction of recent canals, highways, prisons, modern irrigation agriculture and development and expansion of the towns of Florence and Coolidge. In recent years, these development pressures have become

much more intense. This area is rapidly being developed, with all of these archeological resources at risk of being destroyed.

In an effort to preserve and protect these important archeological sites, several public meetings were conducted between 1999-2002 by the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument with the Gila River Indian Community, Arizona State officials, as well as residents and city officials of both Coolidge and Florence to develop alternatives for the preservation of these at-risk archeological resources. The State of Arizona supports the efforts of the National Park Service to protect irreplaceable natural and cultural resources through park expansion. Further, the state supports the monument's expansion to include state trust land known as *Adamsville*, a prehistoric habitation site listed on the National Register of Historic Places that includes a platform mound, at least one compound, a ball court and several mounds – many of which are architectural.



Picture presenting exposed prehistoric walls at Adamsville.



Map identifying prehistoric archaeological features at Adamsville.

Modifying the boundary of Casa Grande Ruins National Monument will protect newly discovered archeological sites associated with the existing monument. In particular, it will add the prehistoric canal, which was the lifeline for this advanced culture, which are not currently present or represented within the monument. It will expand and enhance visitor's knowledge and understanding of the ancient Hohokam culture, a major influence in the development of the American Southwest; and provide greater opportunities to visitors, researchers, and surrounding communities to understand and appreciate the contributions of this culture to the region. The boundary modification will also correct an unintentional trespass and allow for the widening and paving of the San Carlos Irrigation Project (Pima Lateral Canal) by transferring jurisdiction of approximately 3.75 acres of Federal land from the National Park Service to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It will also clarify ownership of land on the monument's southwest boundary.

### Pertinent Existing Authorities

The enabling legislation states the reason for establishing the Monument is *"in order that better provision may be made for the protection, preservation, and care of the ruins of the ancient buildings and other objects of prehistoric interest thereon."* The National Park Service is considering expanding the boundary of the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument to include other important areas containing cultural resources related to the Hohokam culture. By acquiring lands that are known to contain significant cultural



resources, this project will meet the requirements of the enabling legislation to protect and preserve cultural resources that are important to the interpretation of Casa Grande Ruins National Monument.

### **Congressional Interest**

During 2005, monument staff met numerous times with Congressman Rick Renzi and his staff, as well as Senator John McCain and staff on the boundary expansion project. Both Congressman Renzi and Senator McCain expressed support for this project.

During 2008, the staff worked with Congressman Grijalva, who assisted with updating new draft legislation. Additionally, monument staff has worked with both Senator Kyl's and Senator McCain's staff.

Currently, monument staff is working with Congresswoman Ann Kirkpatrick on preparing and presenting new legislation.

### **Previous or Pending Legislation**

Congressman Rick Renzi originally introduced H.R. 1019 "A Bill to modify the boundary of the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, and for other purposes" on March 1, 2005 during the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, which had been referred to the Committee on Resources. This bill was also referred to as "Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Boundary Modification Act of 2005."

### **Positions of Area Landowners Concerning the Proposal**

External scoping was conducted through a series of seven public meetings beginning March 16, 2000. These meetings were held over a two year period to discuss the purpose of the project, various alternatives; environmental consequences, and public outreach. Overall, the public has been supportive of the proposed expansion.

BLM is prepared to support this legislation with disposal properties that will be used for land exchanges. Each of the parties listed support NPS land acquisition through the land exchange process. Land will be exchanged on an equal land value for each property. All parties owning lands associated with this boundary expansion are willing sellers.

Written support for boundary expansion have been provided by the State of Arizona, Gila River Indian Community, Tohono O'Odham Nation, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Ak-Chin Indian Community, City of Coolidge (AZ), Town of Florence (AZ), The Archaeological Conservancy, National Parks Conservation Association, Willis Properties, BIA and BLM.

### **Position(s) of State and Local Governments Toward the Proposal**

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument has received letters of support from Arizona State Governor, Janet Napolitano, the City of Coolidge, the Town of Florence, the Central Arizona Association of Governments, the City of Coolidge Historic Preservation/Certified Local Government Commission, the Gila River Indian Community, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.

Arizona State Governor, Janet Napolitano, has provided a letter of support for this boundary expansion.

The Arizona State Land Department supports the boundary expansion and is willing to sell the property or exchange the property for BLM disposal lands.

### **Position(s) of Other Federal Agencies**

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) have both committed support of the proposed expansion. Both agencies have agreed to transfer land to the National Park Service.

BLM is specifically prepared to support this legislation with disposal properties that will be used for land exchanges. Each of the parties involved is prepared to accept land exchange from BLM to support the NPS land acquisition. Land will be exchanged on an equal land value for each property.

### **Position(s) of Pertinent Public Organizations/Professional Associations**

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument has received letters of support from Arizona State Governor, Janet Napolitano, the City of Coolidge, the Town of Florence, the Central Arizona Association of Governments, the City of Coolidge Historic Preservation/Certified Local Government Commission, the Gila River Indian Community, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.

### **Media Coverage/Resources**

A public scoping press release was issued in June 2003. A press release was issued for the 30-day comment period of the Environmental Assessment in November, 2003, and a press release for the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was issued in February, 2004. The press releases as well as the Environmental Assessment and Resource Protection Study were also posted on the Monument's website.

Public presentations concerning the potential for a boundary expansion was presented to the public, the Coolidge City Council, and the Coolidge Chamber of Commerce in August 2008.

### **Summary of Costs**

Nine additional personnel would be needed to protect, maintain and preserve these additional resources; provide interpretation; and ensure health and safety on the lands acquired with the proposed boundary expansion. Additional personnel requirements would consist of nine new permanent staff, as well as upgrading the Administrative Office and Facility Manger from GS-9s to GS-11s. New permanent staff includes:

Law Enforcement (GS-9)	1.0
Park Rangers (GS-9)	2.0
Archeologist (GS-9)	1.0
Biological Technician (GS-7)	1.0
IT Specialist (GS-7)	1.0
Maintenance Worker (WG-7)	1.0
Laborer (WG-3)	1.0
Admin Asst. (GS-5)	1.0

Total recurring cost for managing, protecting, and interpreting the expanded area would require an approximate \$843,634 increase in the monument's base budget (using FY09 Pay Scale). Non-recurring costs of approximately \$20 million are estimated for purchase of land and equipment needed to preserve and maintain additional natural and cultural resources.

### **Existing or Proposed Agreements**

None

### **Broad Marketing Strategy**

None

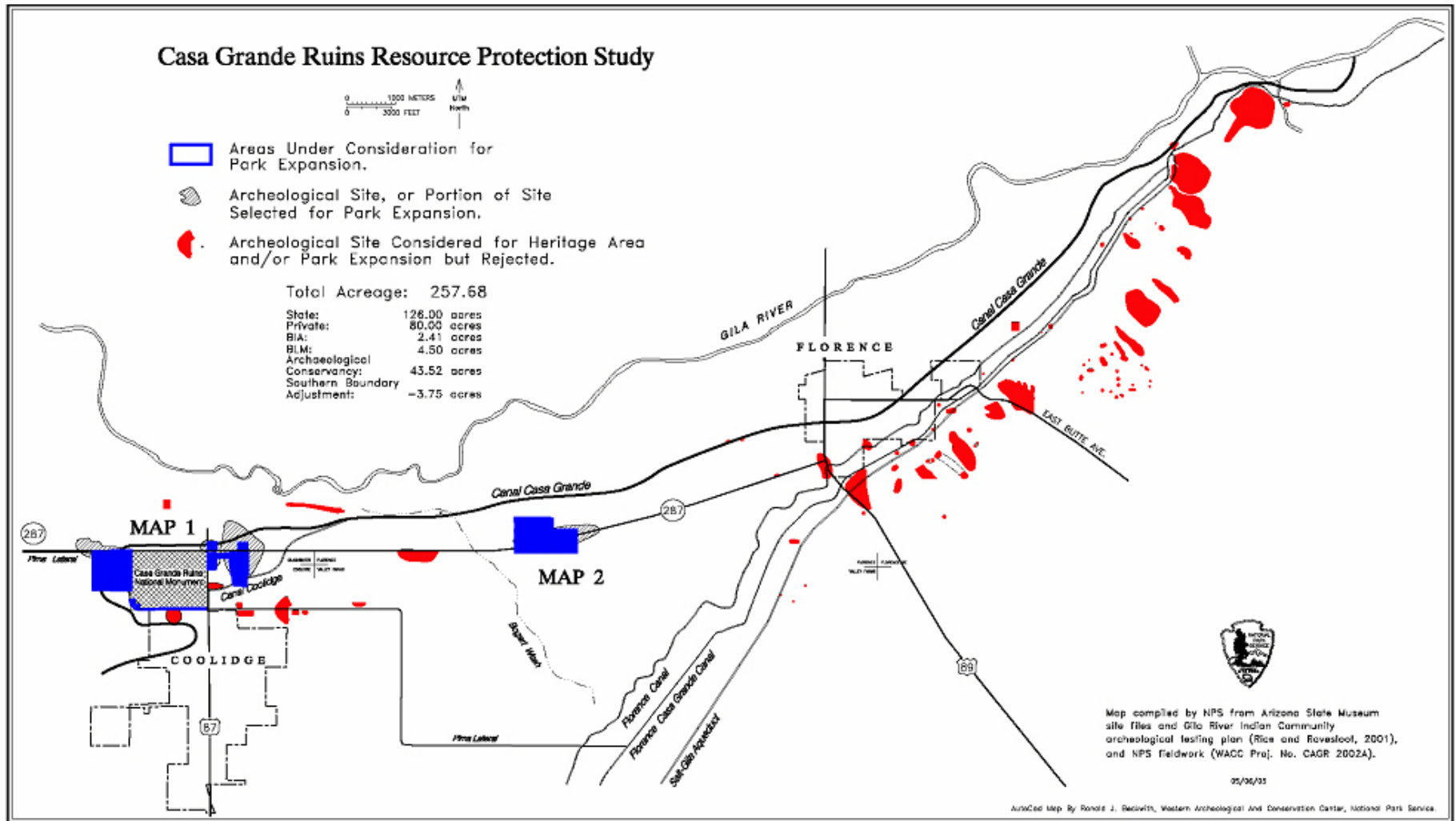
### **Generic Authority Potential**

None

# BACKGROUND

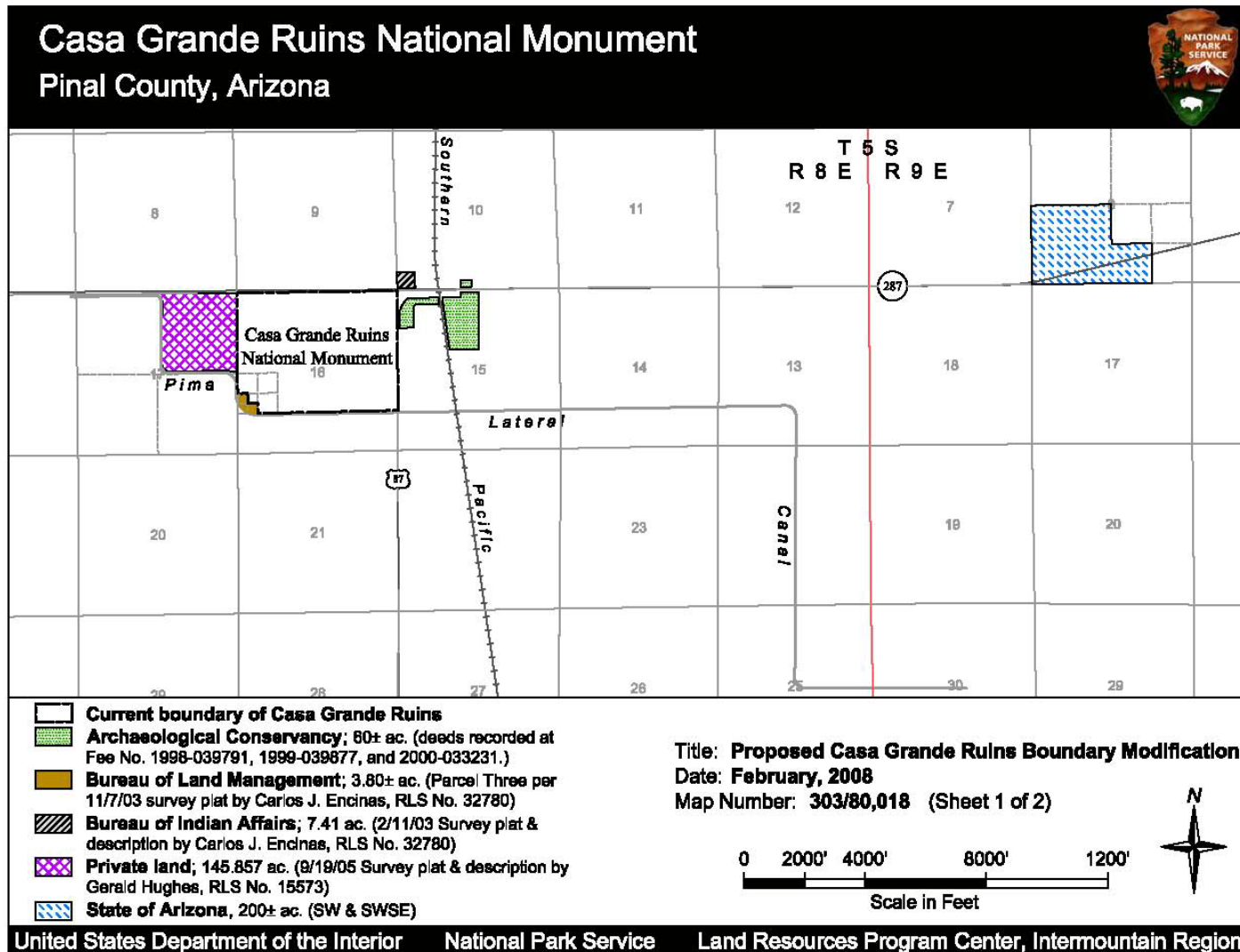
## Vicinity Map

Map 1, entitled Casa Grande Ruins Resource Protection Study, depicts the monument location in relationship to adjacent communities of Coolidge and Florence and the sites considered for monument expansion.



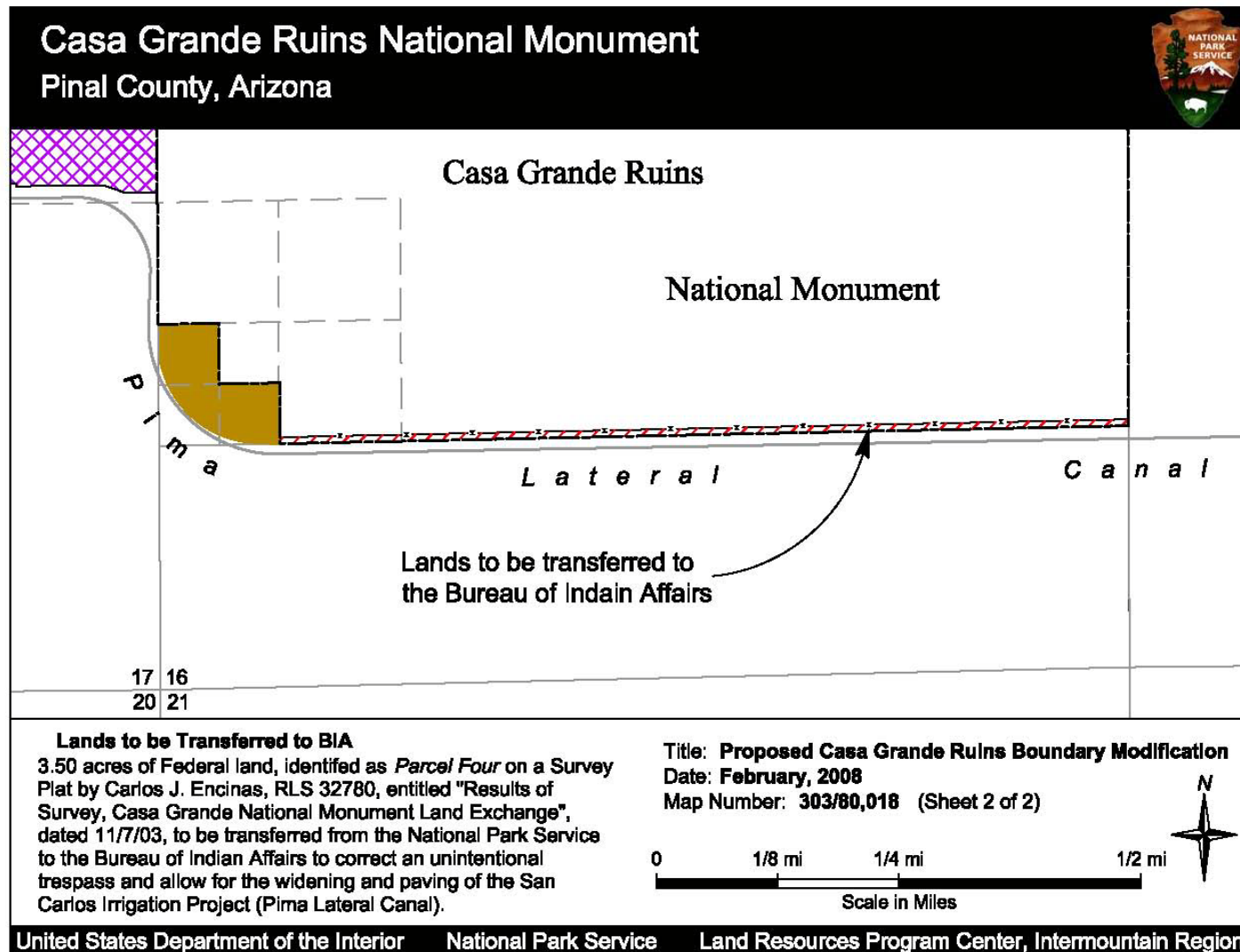
**Expansion Property Map**

Map 2 illustrates the proposed boundary expansion properties for Casa Grande Ruins, which includes land transfers from BIA and BLM, the Grewe site held by the Archaeological Conservancy, the 200 acre tract from the State of Arizona (Adamsville), the 146 acre parcel of private land on the monument's northwest boundary, and a southern boundary adjustment with BIA.



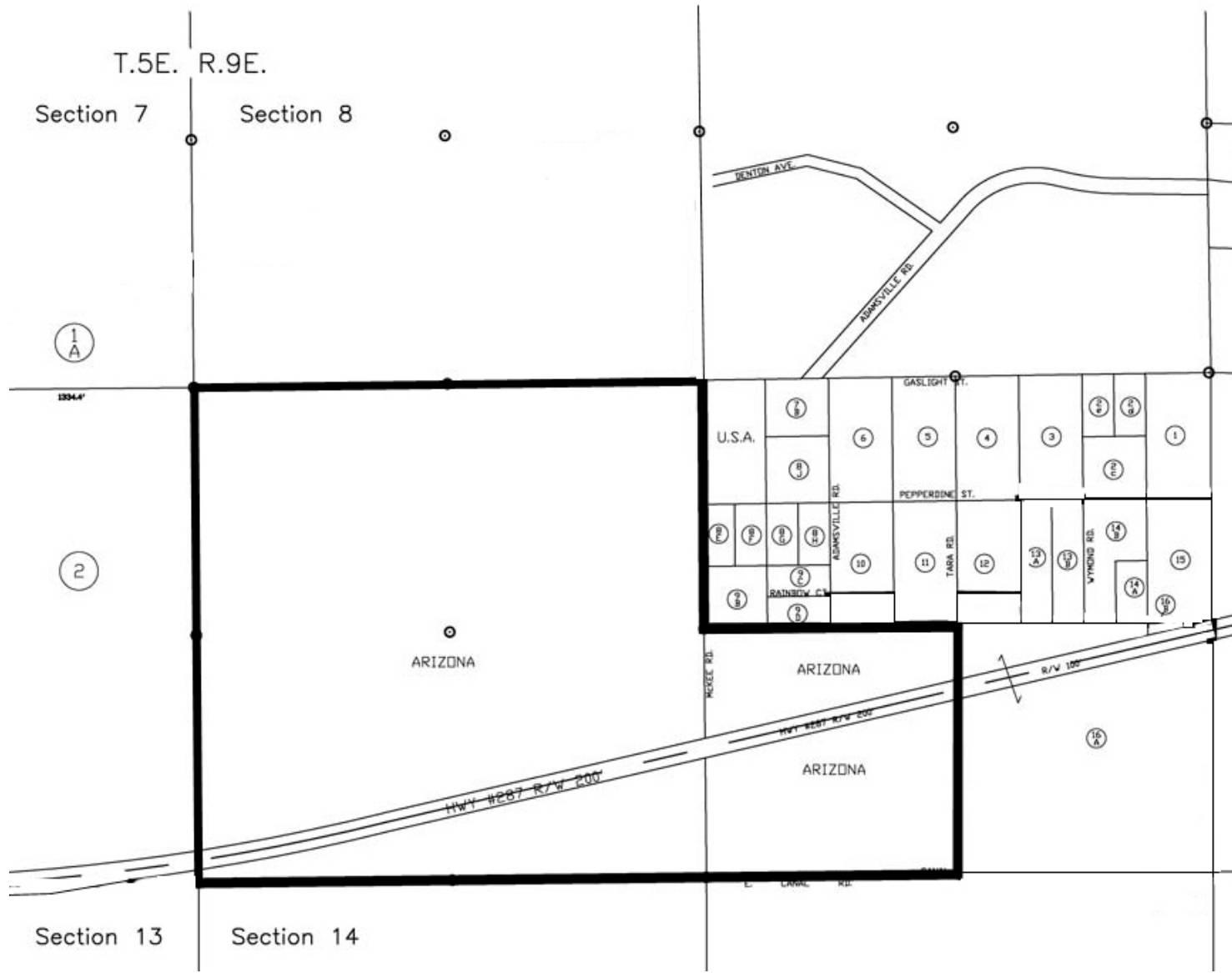
## BIA Land Correction Map

Map 3 illustrates the southern boundary adjustment with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is proposed to correct an unintentional trespass and allow for the widening and paving of the San Carlos Irrigation Project (Pima Lateral Canal).



### Adamsville Map

Map 4 illustrates the proposed Adamsville Site addition, which is a property owned by the Arizona State Land Department.



**Photographic/Visual Support Material**



Aerial Photograph of the Grewe Site identifying prehistoric archaeological features during a highway expansion project (currently, this property is owned by The Archaeology Conservancy).





Photograph of the Pyramid Mound at Adamsville.

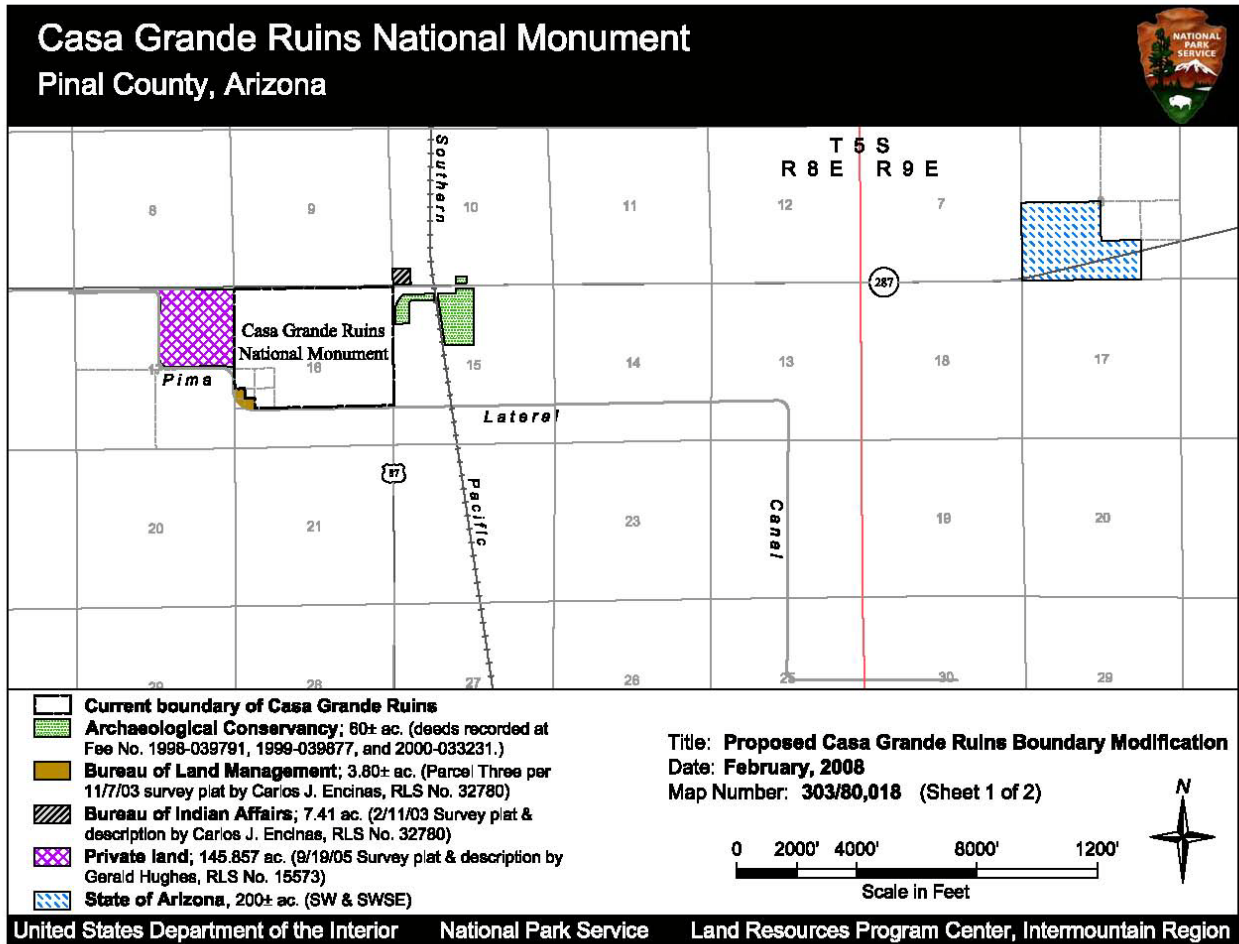


Photograph of above-ground exposed prehistoric walls at Adamsville.

# LAND ACQUISITION

## Landownership Map

Following is a landownership map, *Proposed Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Boundary Modification, February 2008*:



## **Landownership Data**

Specific sites were recommended for boundary expansion legislation and acquisition, largely because of their relationship to Casa Grande Ruins and their potential for acquisition on a willing seller basis. The sites include:

- 145.857 acres of privately owned land adjacent to the monument's western boundary (prehistoric canal, archaeological sites) - also due to the confirmed presence of burials, affiliated tribes have expressed concern about the protection of these resources;
- 7.41 acres of BIA land (Horvath Site, significant archaeological resources) located along the northeast corner of the monument - also due to the confirmed presence of burials, affiliated tribes have expressed concern about the protection of these resources;
- 3 parcels of land totaling 57.52 acres, owned by The Archeological Conservancy (Grewe Site, significant archaeological resources) located on the east boundary of the monument - also due to the confirmed presence of burials, affiliated tribes have expressed concern about the protection of these resources;
- 3.8 acres of BLM land, located on the southwest boundary of the Monument (significant archaeological resources);
- 200 acres of land belonging to the State of Arizona, State Land Department (Adamsville Site) containing aboveground prehistoric standing ruins and a ball court, located 4 miles east of the monument - site has excellent preservation of the archaeological resources and is ideal for visitor use and interpretation;
- 3.5 acres along Casa Grande Ruins' southern boundary will be transferred to BIA as a boundary modification that will correct an unintentional trespass and allow for the widening and paving of the San Carlos Irrigation Project (Pima Lateral Canal).

## **Land Acquisition Costs**

The cost for acquiring privately owned land has risen substantially since the original Resource Protection Study was completed in 2003. The growth in the surrounding real estate market has raised the private land acquisition cost from \$6,000-\$8,000 per acre to \$22,000-\$45,000 per acre. Thus initial estimates of \$1 million for land acquisition costs have risen to as much as \$16.9 Million in 2008.

- 145.857 acres of privately owned land on the west boundary: Estimate \$6.6 Million or land exchange with BLM.
- 7.4 acres of Federal land from BIA: Federal Land Transfer – No cost
- 57.52 acres owned by the Archeological Conservancy: Estimate \$1.3 Million or land exchange with BLM.
- 4.5 acres of Federal land from BLM: Federal Land Transfer – No Cost
- 200 acres of land owned by the State of Arizona: Estimate \$9 Million or land exchange with BLM.

BLM has agreed to support this legislation with disposal properties that can be used for land exchanges. Each of the parties involved is prepared to accept land exchange from BLM to support the NPS land acquisition. Land will be exchanged on an equal land value for each property.

### **Land Acquisition Summary To Date**

Boundary expansion legislation has not yet passed and no land has been acquired.

### **Federal Land Acquisition Priority List Statement**

Since boundary expansion legislation has not been passed, land acquisition for Casa Grande Ruins has not been ranked within NPS priorities.

### **Suggested Funding Associated With Newly Acquired Land**

Casa Grande Ruins has submitted two OFS funding proposals, one for nonrecurring costs associated with land acquisition and another for recurring costs. Costs for managing, protecting, and interpreting the expanded area would require an approximately \$843,634 increase in the monument's base budget (based off of FY2009 Pay Scale). Non-recurring costs of approximately \$20 million are estimated for purchase of land and initial mitigation requirements.

## **VISITATION**

### **Visitation**

Visitation for Casa Grande Ruins National Monument during the previous five calendar years is as follows:

#### **Casa Grande Ruins National Monument**

2007	76,854
2008	75,992

### **Visitation at Nearby Areas/Attractions**

Visitation at nearby parks and museums is as follows:

<b>McFarland State Park</b>		<b>Picacho Peak State Park</b>	
2007	4,598	2007	62,660
2008	3,986	2008	96,153

## **Visitation Forecasts With or Without Legislation**

This information is not available; however, visitation over the past three years indicates that we can expect an increase.

## **PLANNING/NEPA**

### **National Park System Plan Statement**

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument (Monument) is located in the City of Coolidge, Arizona and was established on August 3, 1918 by President Woodrow Wilson to protect the Casa Grande (“Big House”) and other archeological sites within its boundaries. When the Monument was originally established, the extent of the Hohokam culture was not fully understood. If archeologists had known in 1918 what they know today, the original boundaries of the Monument would have likely been much larger. In recent years, rapid commercial and residential development in the City of Coolidge has created new challenges for protecting the area’s rich archeological resources. In an effort to preserve these cultural resources, Casa Grande Ruins National Monument proposes to protect and acquire additional lands known to have significant archeological resources that are thematically related to the Casa Grande.

### **Copies of Relevant Planning Documents**

Enclosed are three copies of the January 2007, “Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Resource Protection Study.”

Enclosed are three copies of the November 2003, “Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Resource Protection Study.”

Enclosed are three copies of the September 2006, “The Archaeological Test of AZ AA:2:246 (ASM) and AZ AA:2:257 (ASM) in the City of Coolidge, Pinal County, Arizona” Report (Rio Salado Archaeology, L.L.C., Technical Report No. 06-12).

### **NEPA Compliance Documents**

Enclosed are three (3) copies of the November 2003 “Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect.”

### **Summary of Public Involvement/Comment**

Initial project scoping was conducted to inform various agencies and the public about the proposal to expand the boundaries of Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, and to elicit comments, issues, and concerns with regards to the project. The following

actions were taken on part of the National Park Service as part of the public scoping process for this Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect, as listed by date:

- **Tribal Consultation Letters, July 11, 2000 through March 28, 2002** – To initiate Native American consultation, several formal letters were submitted to the Gila River Indian Community and other affiliated tribes, as listed below, describing the project and requesting comments and inviting interested individuals to attend the scheduled public meetings. No written responses were received.
- **Press Release for Scoping Meetings, February 2001** – A press release soliciting the public's input on the Monument's future was issued by means of local newspaper publications. This press release invited the public to attend the first of several public meetings that were held between 2001 and 2003.
- **Press Release for Environmental Assessment/ Assessment of Effect Scoping, June 19, 2003** – A press release describing the proposed action and the Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect was issued by means of direct mailing to the list of stakeholders, affiliated tribes, and interested parties that the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument maintains, in addition to posting the press release in the local newspapers and on the Monument's website. The press release informed various agencies and the public about the proposal to protect additional archeological resources by acquiring additional lands, and to solicit comments, issues, and concerns with regards to the project. With this press release, the public was given 30 days to comment on the project from June 19, 2003 to July 21, 2003. During this time, no comments were received.
- **Announcement of Combined NEPA/Section 106 Document to SHPO, June 2003** – The National Park Service verbally contacted the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to inform them that the preparation of this combined Environmental Assessment/ Assessment of Effect would be used to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Environmental Assessment/ Assessment of Effect was made available for public review and comment during a 30-day period ending December 30, 2003. To notify the public of this review period, a press release was mailed to stakeholders, affiliated Native American tribes, interested parties, and newspapers. Copies of the document were sent to certain agencies and interested parties; made available in local repositories; and posted on the internet. One comment was received during this review period. This comment was from the Gila River Indian Community who stated their support for the proposal; verified that many of the archeological sites in the project area are ethnographically important to a number of tribes; and requested to be kept informed of the project's status.

## Alternatives

Four alternatives were evaluated in the Environmental Assessment/ Assessment of Effect including:

- **Alternative 1 - No Action (Federal Land Transfers):** This alternative consists of acquiring 4.5 acres of Bureau of Land Management land located at the southwest corner of the Monument; acquiring 7.41 acres of Bureau of Indian Affairs land located to the northeast of the Monument; and transferring 3.75 acres of National Park Service land on the southern edge of the Monument to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- **Alternative 2 – Federal Land Transfers and Contiguous Property:** This alternative includes the three federal land transfers considered under the No Action Alternative in addition to acquiring 161.38 acres of private land located to the west of the Monument.
- **Alternative 3 – Federal Land Transfers, Contiguous Property, and Grewe Site:** This alternative includes the actions under Alternative 2 in addition to acquiring the approximately 43.52 acre Grewe Site which is currently managed by the Archeological Conservancy. Recent land acquisitions by the Archeological Conservancy add an additional 14 acres (total 57.52 acres).
- **Alternative 4 – Federal Land Transfers, Contiguous Property, Grewe Site, and Portions of Adamsville:** This alternative includes the actions considered under Alternative 3 in addition to acquiring the approximate 200 acre-Adamsville Site which is currently managed as State Trust Land.

Each of these alternatives contains common actions including land acquisition procedures (meetings, contracts), fencing, signing, maintaining the properties, restoring the lands by promoting native vegetation, and supporting local or grassroots efforts to establish a National Heritage Area.

## Hazardous Substances Determination (602 DM 2.5D)

Not applicable.

## FUNDING/FTE

### Gross Appropriations for the Last Three Years

Fiscal Year	Greenbook Enacted Amount
2006	\$789,000
2007	\$805,000
2008	\$824,000

## **Tax Revenues and Assessed Valuations**

This information is not available.

## **Proposed Fee Schedule**

Not applicable.

## **Fee Receipt for the Past Five Years**

<b>FY2008</b>	
Daily entrance fees	\$132,885
Interagency Senior Pass	\$21,285
Interagency Pass	\$32,022
Total fees	\$186,192
<b>FY2007</b>	
Daily entrance fees	\$138,740
Interagency Senior Pass	\$20,885
Interagency Pass	\$39,916
Total fees	\$199,541
<b>FY2006</b>	
Daily entrance fees	\$139,253.00
Golden Age passports	\$24,597.00
NPS Passport/Golden Eagle	\$34,848.00
Total fees	\$198,698.00
<b>FY2005</b>	
Daily entrance fees	\$119,512.00
Golden Age passports	\$19,279.00
NPS Passport/Golden Eagle	\$27,958.00
Total fees	\$166,749.00
<b>FY2004</b>	
Daily entrance fees	\$93,892.40
Golden Age passports	\$15,574.00
NPS Passport/Golden Eagle	\$27,018.00
Total fees	\$136,484.40

## **Fee Monies Returned To Park**

Fee monies returned to the monument for FY2007 and FY2008, including the Cost of Collections for FY2007 and FY2008, are:

2007 Increase Visitor Safety Thru Stabilization Compound B	\$ 68,738
2007 Rehab Picnic Area	\$ 85,013



2007 Eradicate Termite Colonies	\$ 5,500
2007 Minimize Vertebrate Pests (Year 1)	\$ 33,445
2007 FY07 Cost of Collections	\$ 48,363
2007 Security Upgrades	\$ 17,276
2008 Minimize Vertebrate Pests (Year 2)	\$ 25,245
2008 Learning Opportunities – Kids in Parks	\$ 18,540
2008 Retrofit Visitor Center Doors (ADA)	\$ 28,230
2008 Replace Lift Station Control Panel	\$ 6,680
2008 Install ADA Walkway for Visitor Center	\$ 22,997
2008 Condition Assessment of Great House	\$ 178,200
2008 FY 08 Cost of Collections	\$ 48,095
2008 Reestablish Radio Communications	\$ 2,168

Several additional fee-demo projects are pending approval for this fiscal year.

### **Current Park Staffing**

8 Permanent Full Time	
2 Permanent Subject-to-Furlough	
1 Term	
3 Seasonal	
3 Step	
Superintendent	1.0
Facility Manager	1.0
Administrative Officer	1.0
Maintenance Workers	1.76
Archeologist	1.0
Archeologist Technicians	1.21
Biological Technicians	0.26
IT	0.6
Laborers	2.0
Chief Ranger (I)	1.0
Park Rangers (I)	1.92
Visitor Use Asst.	1.41
Total current FTE for FY08:	14.16

### **Staffing Additions or Reductions Required Due to Boundary Change**

The proposed expansion would require the following additional 8 FTE:

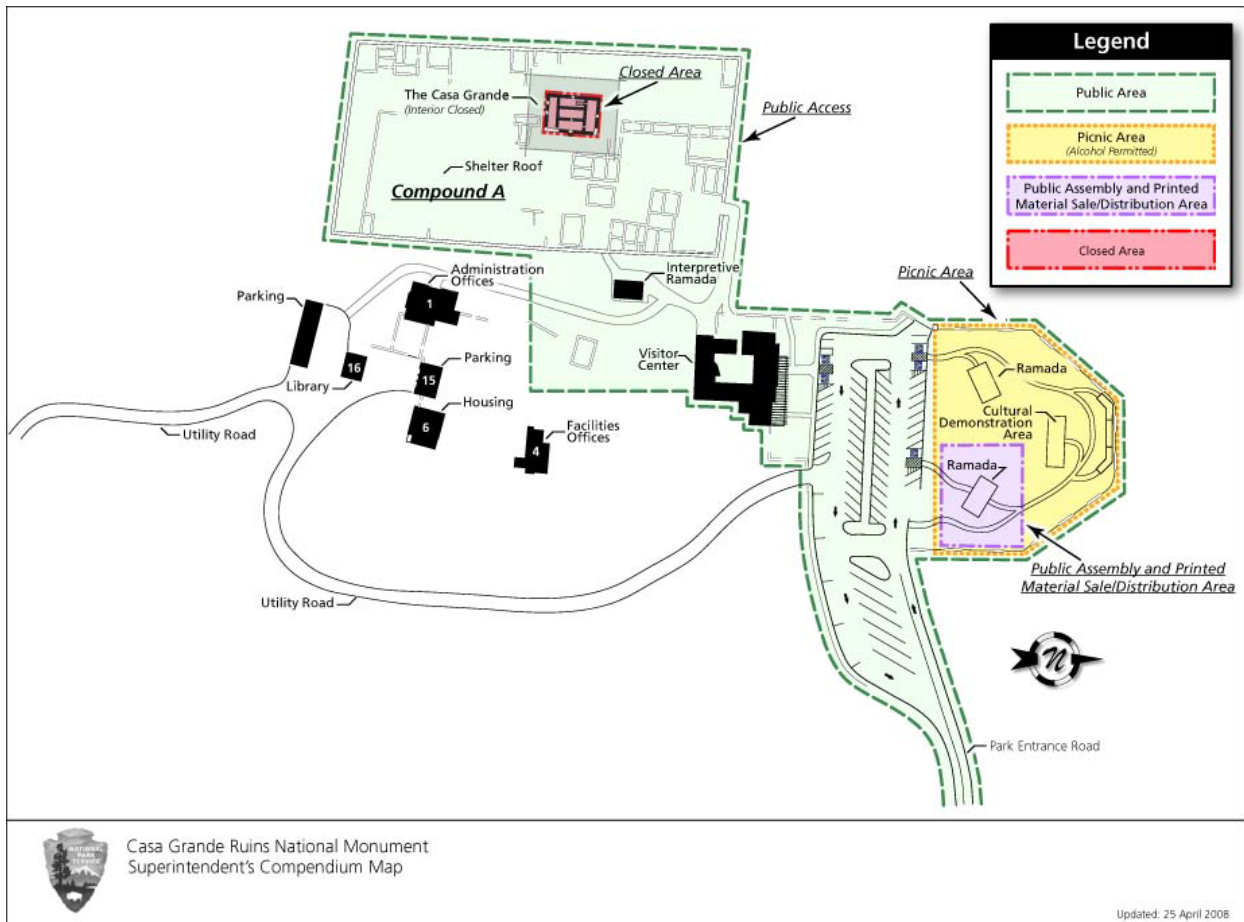
Law Enforcement (GS-9)	1.0
Park Rangers (GS-9)	2.0
Archeologist (GS-9)	1.0
Biological Technician (GS-7)	1.0
IT Specialist (GS-7)	1.0

Maintenance Worker (WG-7)	1.0
Laborer (WG-3)	1.0
Admin Asst. (GS-5)	1.0

## DEVELOPMENT

### State of Park Infrastructure

The existing infrastructure of the Monument is sufficient to support current staffing and visitation levels; however, there may be a need to upgrade/expand certain services and facilities to accommodate some increase in visitation should the expansion occur.



Map of existing monument infrastructure for Casa Grande Ruins National Monument (Maintenance Facility not shown).

### Proposed Development Costs

As stated previously, additional services and/or facilities may be required if the monument is expanded. Due to variables such as supplies, materials, labor costs,

and program requirements, it is not possible at this time to provide an accurate estimate of costs involved. Upon approval of the expansion, a tentative determination regarding the actual number of staff needed can be made. It will take some time, once the expansion is approved, to evaluate changes in visitation patterns and numbers which require additional staff, additional building space, and facility-related services.

Additionally, there are some unique opportunities for partnerships for this proposed expansion. Specifically for Adamsville, a new interpretive center could be constructed and be managed by a regional museum. The Casa Grande Ruins Visitor Center would interpret the prehistoric Hohokam, whereas the new Adamsville Visitor Center could interpret the Native Americans of today who are descendents of the Hohokam.

### **Development Schedule**

Not applicable at this time.

### **Development Expenditures To Date**

None

### **Development Concept Plan**

None