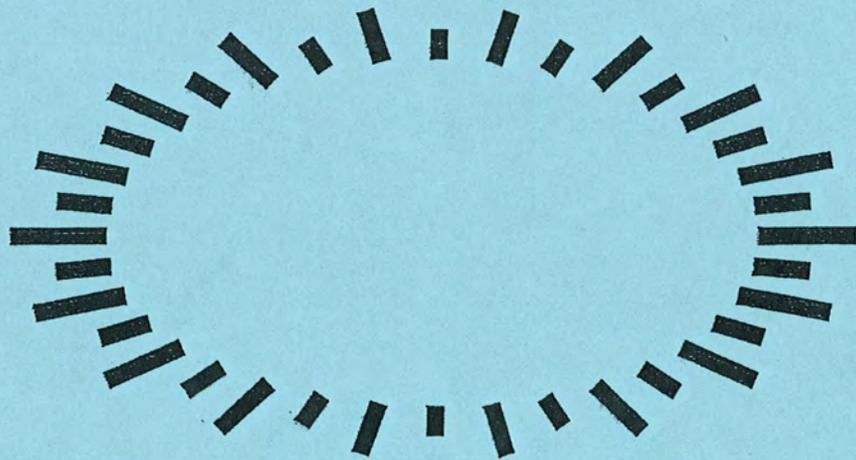


Historic Preservation Plan
For
Medicine Wheel National
Historic Landmark
and
Vicinity



USDA Forest Service, R-2
Bighorn National Forest

Medicine Wheel Ranger District



*Historic Preservation Plan
for Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and
Vicinity*

*On this Twenty-eighth day of September, Nineteen Hundred and
Ninety-six, we gather to recognize and celebrate the plan that
establishes guidance and direction to manage the Medicine Wheel and
Vicinity as a sacred and special place. It is a symbol of enduring
dedication of Native American traditionalists to their beliefs and
culture as well as a monument to the rich historic past for the residents
of the Big Horn Basin. We affirm that this document will be used as
a tool for promoting the protection of our Nation's cultural heritage.*

Signed by the Consulting Parties:

Lawrence Lee
Bighorn National Forest
Preservation

Alan Stahl
Advisory Council on Historic

John I. Keck
State Historic Preservation Officer

Mervin D. Edmond
Federal Aviation Administration

S. Ray Peterson
Big Horn County Commissioners

Ed Stinson
Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred
Sites of North America

Dr. William Tallure
Medicine Wheel Alliance
Linwood Tallure

John Hill, Jr.
Medicine Wheel Alliance

**MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
(MWHPP)**

**USDA FOREST SERVICE, BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST
1969 S. SHERIDAN AVENUE
SHERIDAN, WYOMING 82801**

September 1996

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MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN (MWHPP)

USDA FOREST SERVICE, BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST
1969 S. SHERIDAN AVENUE
SHERIDAN, WYOMING 82801

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MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN (MWHPP)

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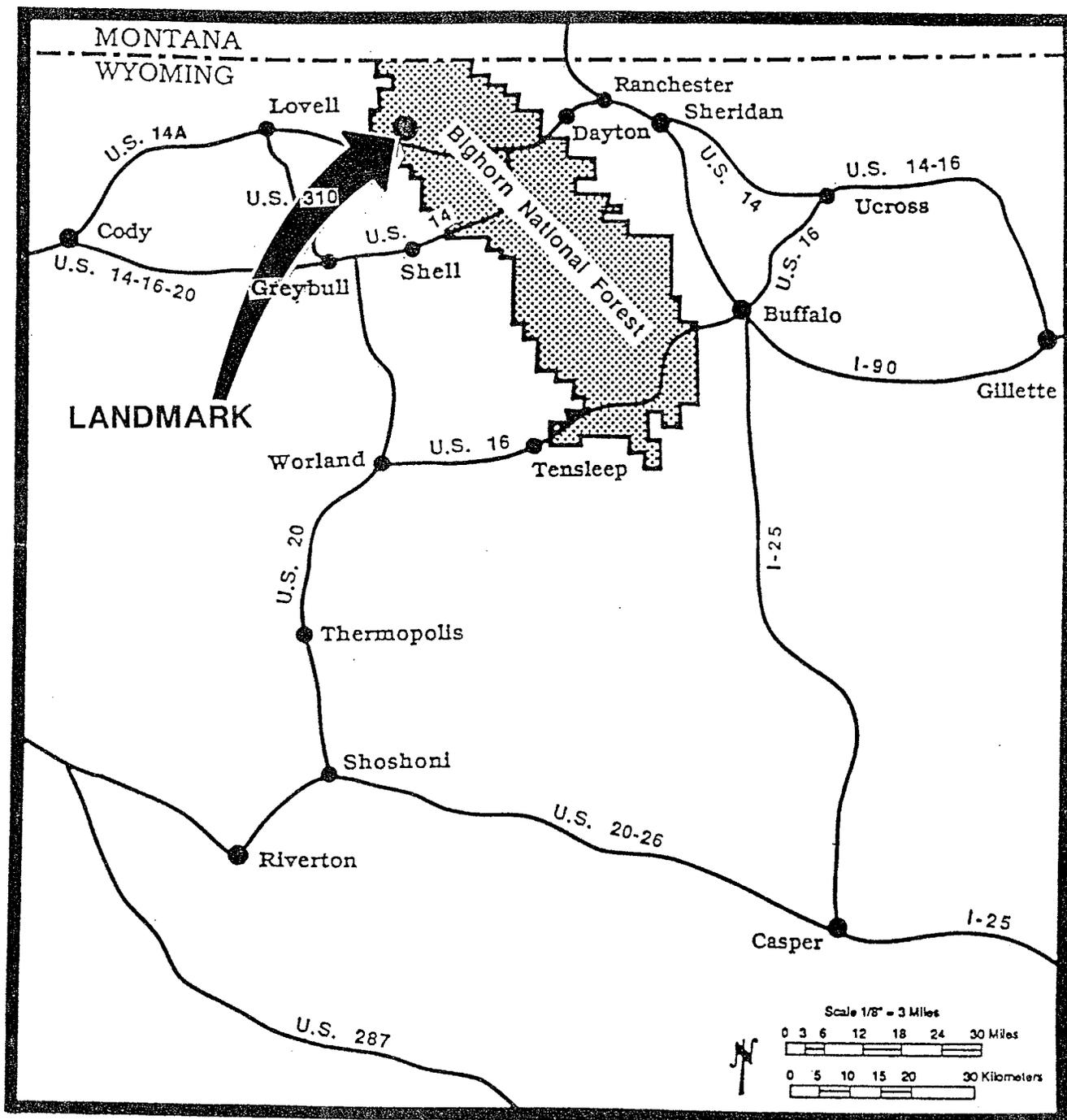


Figure 1. General Vicinity of the Landmark
Medicine Wheel Ranger District, Bighorn National Forest
Big Horn County, Wyoming.

I. FORWARD

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

Alliance	Medicine Wheel Alliance
Coalition	Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America
Commissioners	Big Horn County Commissioners
Council	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer

DEFINITION

Traditional Cultural Property: a property, a place, that is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices and beliefs that are (1) rooted in the history of a community, and (2) are important to maintaining the continuity of that community's traditional beliefs and practices.

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

I. FORWARD

The Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) for the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark (NHL) and Medicine Mountain establishes guidance and direction for the Bighorn National Forest to manage the historic, archeological, and traditional cultural properties associated with the NHL and Medicine Mountain for the long-term.

The preparation of this document was required by the Medicine Wheel Programmatic Agreement (MWPA, Attachment A), and prepared in consultation with the Bighorn National Forest (Forest), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council), Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Big Horn County Commissioners (Commissioners), the Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America (Coalition), the Medicine Wheel Alliance (Alliance), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

The Medicine Wheel with its associated historic properties symbolizes many values that are important to all who participated in this long, and sometimes difficult effort to bring about meaningful management commitments. It is first and foremost a symbol of enduring dedication of Native American traditionalists to their beliefs and culture. By protecting this place from unnecessary harm, we help protect and honor the beliefs of the traditional communities who hold it so valuable, and we honor ourselves by reaffirming the importance of tolerance, cultural diversity and individual freedom. It is a testament to the legal system under which the Forest exercises its stewardship responsibilities. By ensuring the consideration and protection of this place through the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (P.L. 89-665), we affirm the importance of that legal mandate and its effectiveness as a tool for promoting the protection of our Nation's cultural heritage. It is a symbol of what people with dramatically diverse views and experiences can accomplish when charged with the difficult task of transcending personal wants in favor of the public good.

"Big Horn County Commissioners believe the HPP will establish guidelines necessary to continue protection of the Medicine Wheel Landmark, while providing for multiple use of Forest Lands that contribute to our economy and lifestyle. These would include grazing, logging, mineral development and all recreational uses of the surrounding area. Continued public access on Road 12 and the right of all visitors to see the designated Landmark is of vital importance to Big Horn County residents. The Commissioners recognize the federal laws that require local government participation with regard to Forest decisions within Big Horn County, therefore, will continue to participate and provide input to ensure that local needs meet with proper management of this resource area. Big Horn County also recognizes that this will be a working document that will require on going efforts of all parties in consultation with the Forest Service."

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

"The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is proud to have been a part of this effort. We commend each of the parties who participated in these negotiations for their dedication to success, and intolerance of failure. Through the Council's regulatory process, and with this Historic Preservation Plan, the parties have charted a path that recognizes the need to protect this irreplaceable historic property through consultation, compromise and mutual respect. This encapsulates the interests of the Council and the purpose of its regulations."

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property. Existing uses of the area will be accommodated where possible, but not if those uses will have a significant negative impact upon the primary reason why the site is important-its historic and contemporary religious ceremonial use by traditional Native Americans. Adoption of this HPP is in furtherance of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and the trust relationship between the federal government and Indian tribes, as well as the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and statutes generally applicable to Forest Service operations. The HPP is meant to be an on-going living document which adapts to the needs of the site and the people who use and treasure it."

THE MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

"The Medicine Wheel Alliance, a diverse group made up of Native American Elders and supporters who are non-Indian, was created in the spring of 1988 after the USFS proposed timbering on Medicine Mountain and tourist development of the Medicine Wheel site which we felt threatened the ancient spiritual integrity of the Medicine Wheel located on Medicine Mountain in the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming. The Medicine Wheel Alliance has consistently sought to preserve the Medicine Wheel, Medicine Mountain, as a place all people can visit in a sacred way with specific respect for the traditional practices and privileges that entails. The Alliance believes the qualifying factor of the Historic Preservation Plan is that all who visit Medicine Mountain in a respectful way be allowed to use this National Landmark. This is democracy at work and this is non-discrimnatory to all."

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

"The Bighorn National Forest recognizes the Medicine Wheel NHL as a sacred and revered place for many people. The Forest has been managing the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain with that philosophy and will continue to manage with respect to the historic, archeological and traditional cultural properties in the area. The HPP will further define management commitments for the Forest and assure that when leadership changes in the agency occur, management direction will not. It has been an honor to work with all the parties to this document - together we have demonstrated that people of different cultures and values can work together for a common good."

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

The Medicine Wheel, and the surrounding ethnographic, historic, and archeological localities comprise a set of uniquely significant cultural resources that merit the greatest possible protection under the law. The Native American traditional use areas and other sites that occupy Medicine Mountain express a profound spiritual heritage, as well as anthropological values, that are connected by the common thread of centuries of use by Native Americans. It is one of the very few historic reserves in the United States where the prehistoric past and ethnographic present are unequivocally linked. The cultural significance of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark should be commemorated by establishing boundaries that not only encompass the numerous individual ethnographic and archeological sites, but also portray the compelling landscape in which the Medicine Wheel is found.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The Federal Aviation Administration, represented by the Northwest Mountain Region, is committed to participating in the development and implementation of the Historic Preservation Plan for the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and vicinity. We recognize the importance of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and respect that many consider the area sacred. We acknowledge that diverse views exist, and opinions differ, on the best approach to managing and preserving this very unique area.

The FAA operates and maintains the long range radar facility located on Medicine Mountain in order to monitor, communicate with, and direct commercial, military, and private aircraft. We strive to accomplish our air traffic control mission for the benefit of the flying public. Our intent is to do this in a safe, efficient, non-intrusive manner, and to minimize the impact our operations have on the environment. The Medicine Wheel Historic Landmark and surrounding area is a great unique resource that enriches all of us and we commit ourselves to continue to participate in the management and preservation of this unique resource while continuing to provide essential air traffic control services to the public. We commend the diverse group of participants for their work in developing this Historic Preservation Plan and the Programmatic Agreement Regarding the Long Term Management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Historic Properties on Medicine Mountain. We applaud the United States Forest Service for their diligent determination and openness in considering the views and opinions of all the parties involved.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

II. INTRODUCTION

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
PA	Programmatic Agreement Regarding the Long-Term Management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Historic Properties on Medicine Mountain

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

II. INTRODUCTION

The Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) is designed to provide information on the historic, archeological and traditional cultural properties associated with the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark (NHL) and Medicine Mountain. It is also designed to lay out long-term management strategies for protection, education, interpretation, and monitoring of the NHL and Medicine Mountain.

The HPP is organized according to the outline found in Section I. F. 1-9 of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) Regarding the Long-Term Management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Historic Properties on Medicine Mountain (signed 1994) The HPP includes the following sections:

FORWARD, INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE: These sections explain the basis on which the HPP has been prepared and the goals the HPP seeks to achieve.

OVERVIEW, INVENTORY, INVENTORY GAPS AND ANTICIPATED NEEDS, IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM, AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: These sections provide background information on Medicine Mountain's Heritage or Cultural Resources (archaeological, historic and traditional cultural properties) and defines systems and procedures for the Forest's management of those resources in relation to requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and other applicable historic preservation laws and regulations.

ISSUE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: This section specifies management direction for the Medicine Wheel NHL and Medicine Mountain Area. Standards and guidelines are established for: traditional cultural use, transportation and access, resources protection/safety and health/law enforcement, recreation and education, special uses, mineral and energy resources, timber and vegetation, range and livestock, visual resources and monitoring. As this is a dynamic document, other management direction and issues may be included.

PROJECT/PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION LIST: This section of the HPP lists projects and programs that have been identified throughout the document as protection measures for the Medicine Wheel and vicinity. This list will be reviewed at each annual meeting and projects will be prioritized based on importance and funding.

ATTACHMENTS: Several documents are attached that have been referenced throughout the HPP. Those documents include: the Medicine Wheel Programmatic Agreement (1994), Medicine Wheel Interpretive Plan (1996), President Clinton's Executive Order on Sacred Sites (1996), Construction Plans for the parking lot, toilets, and benches, Decision Notice for the replacement of the Federal Aviation Radome (1996).

III. PURPOSE

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

III. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) is to provide the Forest with an improved management framework that fully accommodates the values of the National Historic Landmark (NHL) and associated properties in any management decisions the Forest may face in the coming years. The HPP is designed to emphasize the traditional cultural values of the area as the Forest's selected management priority and to ensure that any Forest uses in the area are assessed against their potential to threaten the integrity of these properties and their values. Review mechanisms and management strategies of the HPP are designed to avoid adverse effects to the maximum extent possible, consistent with Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (P.L. 101-601).

The HPP is also designed to be a dynamic management tool to accommodate the kinds of decision-making flexibility needed to effectively manage the area in accordance with the National Forest Management Act (P.L. 94-588). As more is learned about the special management needs of the NHL and associated properties, and as statutory requirements change, this HPP is intended to be sufficiently flexible to accommodate such changes through amendments and mutually acceptable revisions.

The HPP represents the Forest's recognition and continued commitment to managing the area in a manner that preserves and protects its traditional cultural, archaeological, and historical values. The HPP allows for the review of the full range of options and alternatives involved in the consideration of any future undertaking, and recognizes that, consistent with Section 106 of the NHPA, final authority to decide how any particular activity will be conducted remains with the Forest.

The HPP recognizes that the area is an integral part of Native American Indian living traditional communities. As such, continued use by individuals within those communities to reaffirm their cultural values and beliefs is of extreme importance. Any attempt to preserve the area as a frozen moment in time would be inconsistent with the dynamic and evolving nature of contemporary Native American culture, and inconsistent with its traditional values. If the area is to remain of traditional cultural importance, it must continue to be used in traditional ways by those communities who hold it most valuable. Consequently, the HPP promotes continued traditional cultural use and attempts to minimize outside distractions for that use through a program of information, education, interpretation, and monitoring. This program will continue to emphasize visitor respect for the area's traditional values and will be designed to educate visitors about Native American religious and cultural beliefs without divulging sensitive and proprietary information.

IV. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
MMAA	Medicine Mountain Archeology Assessment
NRN	National Register Nomination
YBP	Years Before Present

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IV. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

The intent of this section is to provide the reader with a general framework for understanding information presented in the following section, as well as the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) supporting documents, the Medicine Mountain Archaeology Assessment (MMAA) (York 1995) and the draft National Register Nomination (NRN) (Boggs 1996). In Boggs' draft NRN he speaks to the difficulty of reconciling the non-Native American understanding of the past, which is based entirely on archaeological, ethnographical, and historical studies, with the Native American view of their ancestors (1996:11-14). Acknowledging this dilemma, it is recommended that both views be presented in this document. **The Native American view will be added to the document upon completion of the National Historic Landmark Boundary Nomination Form.**

The following is a summary of the non-Native American view of past human presence in the portion of North America referred to as the Northwestern Plains (Figure 3). It should be understood that when humans arrived in the New World they were fully evolved both physically and socially. It can be argued that the first Americans were better at adapting to the conditions they experienced, than we are coping with present conditions.

Generally speaking the inhabitants of the Northwestern Plains, prior to recorded history, applied a broad based subsistence system referred to as hunter/gatherer. The advantage of the hunter/gatherer way of life is that potentially, all resources in all ecological zones can be utilized. Should one or more resources become unavailable a group can temporarily increase its reliance on other resources. The logistics of the hunter/gather system require participants to spend most of their time in small mobile groups occasionally coming together for communal activities.

The most up to date reference on past Native American groups that inhabited the Northwestern Plains is George Frison's Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains (1991). Relying on archaeological information, Frison divides the past into six slightly overlapping time periods (1991:38-125) (Figure 4). While the following information is presented in chronological order it by no means implies groups from earlier time periods were less sophisticated than later groups. Each period of time presented its own set of challenges.

Paleoindian Period: 12,000-7,500 Years Before Present (YBP)

During the early part of this time period the small bands of hunters relied not only on bison but also on the relict population of mammoths. However, for the majority of the Paleoindian Period bison appears to be the preferred quarry.

Early Plains Archaic Period: 8,000-5,000 YBP

Paleoenvironmental studies indicate some areas of the Northwestern Plains experienced the effects of a long term drought during this time period. Bison were still being hunted but the drought may have decreased their range and effected long established migration patterns.

Middle Plains Archaic Period: 5,000-2,500 YBP

The climate begins to moderate in the areas of the Northwestern Plains affected by the drought. In addition to bison, there is an increased reliance on other big game species as well as plant resources.

Late Plains Archaic Period: 3,250-1500 YBP

There is a significant increase in the human population on the Northwestern Plains during this time period. Bison once again are the preferred quarry and communal procurement, i.e. jumps or traps, of the buffalo intensifies.

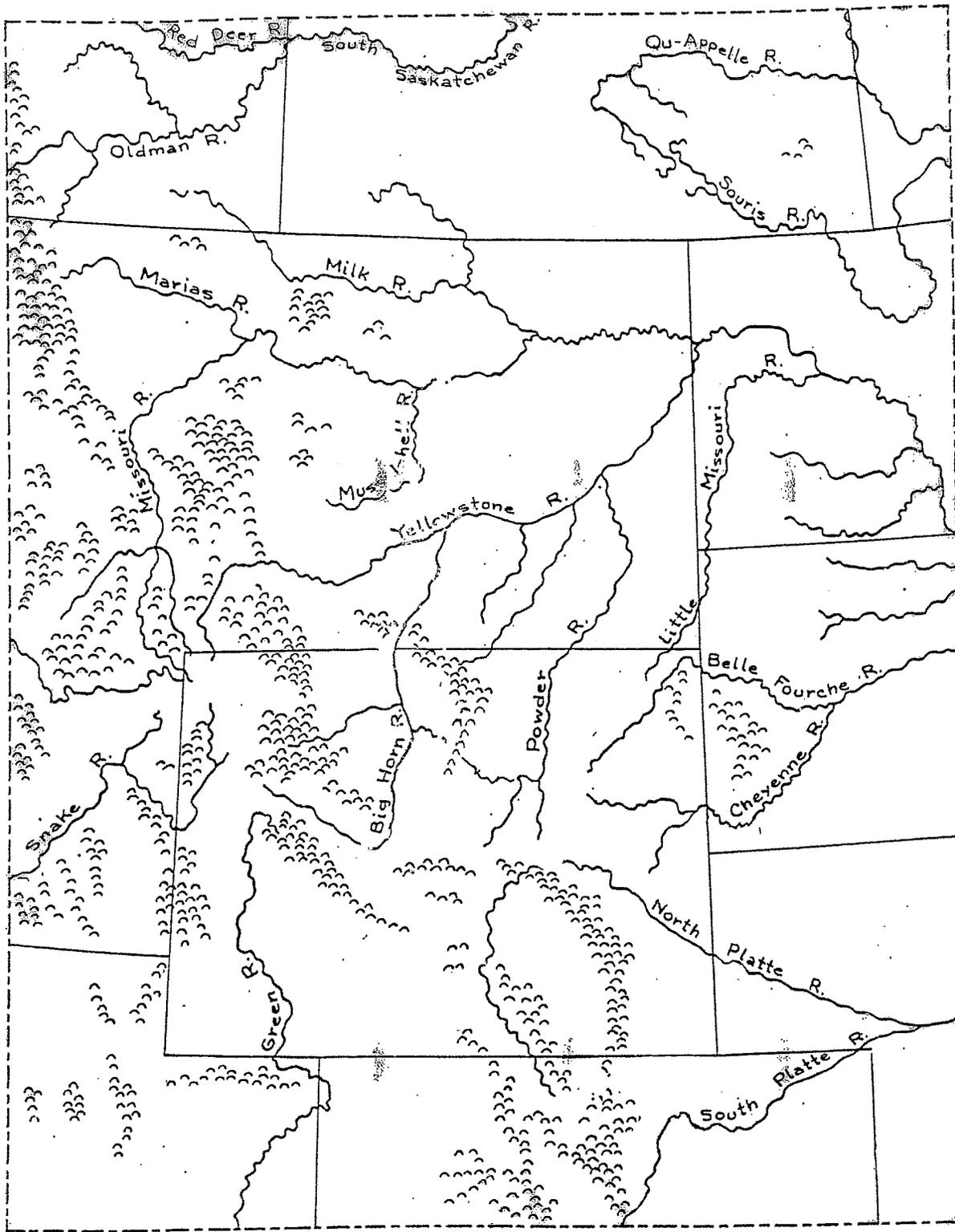


Figure 3. Map of the Northwestern Plains (Frison 1991:2.3).

Years B.P.	Time Periods	Comments
250	Protohistoric	Horse/trade Goods
1,800	Late Prehistoric	Bow and arrow
3,250	Late Plains Archaic	Bison hunting emphasis
5,000	Middle Plains Archaic	Increased use of plant resources
8,000	Early Plains Archaic	Drought in some areas of the Northwestern Plains
10,500	Paleoindian	
12,000		Mammoth hunting

Figure 4. Cultural chronology of the Northwestern Plains.

Late Prehistoric Period: 1,800-275 YBP

The hallmark of this time period is the introduction of the bow and arrow. Subsistence remains similar to the preceding time period but there is an increase in hunting efficiency due to the superiority of the bow and arrow over the spear thrower. Evidence of pottery, in the form of sherds or fragments, is found at some Late Prehistoric sites and provides a direct link of the archaeological record to existing tribes such as the Crow and the Shoshone.

Protohistoric Period: 275-200 YBP

This time period is marked by the introduction of the horse and the appearance of EuroAmerican trade goods, such as glass beads and metal projectile points, in the archaeological record. The Protohistoric Period can be viewed as the beginning of a time of significant cultural change that continues today.

Contexts

Following the completion of the NRN, the information in that document will be combined with other data to develop historic contexts for the area. The historic contexts will provide a basis for evaluating the National Register eligibility of potential historic properties in the area.

V. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
MWPA	Medicine Wheel Programmatic Agreement
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

V. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

From 1993 to 1996, the Forest, in cooperation with the other Medicine Wheel Programmatic Agreement (PA) parties, completed ethnographic studies (Boggs 1996), and an archaeological assessment (York 1995) of the Medicine Mountain area for the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP). An area of approximately 23,040 acres centered on the Medicine Wheel, or T 56 N, R 92 W, was the core area defined for analysis. The results of these studies are documented in limited distribution reports with updates, maps, and background materials maintained in the files of the Bighorn National Forest, Sheridan, Wyoming and the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Offices in Cheyenne and Laramie. Non-sensitive information from the archaeological assessment and complementary ethnographic studies, essential to an understanding of the HPP, is summarized here and in preceding and succeeding sections. The actual reports with associated documents, as noted, are restricted from general public distribution, as they contain sensitive data exempted from Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) disclosure by Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

A total of 51 sites have been identified in the study area through archaeological inventory investigations. Types of Native American properties include trails, cairns, quarries, artifact scatters, stone circles, rock alignments, rock shelters and the Medicine Wheel. More recent Euro-American property types also identified in the area include a building, mine, roads, fences, corrals, utility poles, and a loading ramp.

Of the 51 sites recorded during archaeological inventories, 18 have been evaluated for National Register eligibility, of which 13 are considered eligible for listing in the National Register, and one, the Medicine Wheel, is a National Historic Landmark. The remaining 32 properties either lack sufficient information to resolve their eligibility, or have not been evaluated in accordance with the National Register criteria respective to their individual merits or as contributing elements to a larger entity, such as a district. Sites whose eligibility remain unresolved include both Native American and Euro-American sites.

A recent ethnographic study (Boggs 1996) has documented the deep traditional cultural value of Medicine Mountain to contemporary Native peoples of the Plains, Great Basin and Plateau regions. The ethnographic study documented 25 traditional use localities that range in size from a few square feet to approximately 2000 acres. This investigation has shown that within the belief systems of Native American traditional communities, the entirety of Medicine Mountain is a traditional cultural property where various interrelated ceremonial, religious, and other traditional cultural activities occur. Some of these traditional activities in the past resulted in the creation of cairns, stone alignments, or other modifications that we today recognize as archeological sites. Ceremonial activities are ongoing today, resulting in the continued creation, renewal, or modification of these sites. Other places in the Medicine Mountain vicinity are of critical importance within the functioning of Native American belief systems, but they exhibit no material evidence of their use because the nature of the activities conducted there do not result in the accumulation of physical remains. Nevertheless, the lack of material evidence at these locations make them no less important to the traditional cultural values of the Mountain and its continued traditional use. None of the localities documented by the ethnographic study have been evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.

VALUES

The Mountain, as a whole, is sacred to Native Americans. Springs, water courses, and certain high promontories are particularly important in traditional belief systems. In some instances, these locations may be more important to traditional practitioners than places marked by cultural remains such as stone circles, cairns, or campsites. Within the complex traditional use system at the Mountain, ceremonial requirements may demand the use of specific routes to approach the Medicine Wheel. Other areas of the Mountain are used for conducting ceremonies that precede or follow vision-questing, or prayer at the Medicine Wheel, or at the higher regions of the Mountain. Still other areas are used for gathering medicines or herbs. Of the archeological sites that have been adequately recorded, many exhibit important values for cultural resource management purposes. The Medicine Wheel is most important currently as a place for conducting traditional sacred ceremonies for Indian people.

It is valuable also as a place where visitors can experience the powerful sanctity and learn about the nature of Indian religions and the central importance that religion has in traditional practitioners' lives.

Other sites and places in the area retain similar values as the Medicine Wheel, and in many ways contribute to and affirm the importance of Medicine Mountain in traditional Indian life. For example, some sites on Medicine Mountain exhibit evidence of considerable age. This information attests to the many centuries during which the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain have been used by Indians for sacred purposes.

Other sites are valuable for their illustration of the range of activities performed during their occupation by prehistoric Native Americans. Many such activities were ceremonial in nature, but others evidence more mundane aspects of daily living, such as the domestic activities of camp living, or procurement activities such as plant gathering or stone quarrying. Most importantly, Native American sites in the study area are valuable for their re-affirmation of Native American traditional beliefs through their continued use.

CONDITION

The condition of sites in the study area ranges from poor to good. "Condition" refers to the physical integrity of sites, and to the qualities that make them valuable. These qualities include setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Their relevance to any particular site depends on which of these qualities contribute to the site's value. For example, where the integrity of setting is an important quality that contributes to a site's value, intrusions to the site's setting affect its value and diminish its condition.

Similarly, where the integrity of materials contribute to the informational value of an archaeological site, disturbance of those materials diminishes its condition. An example of a threat to the condition of the Medicine Wheel, based on its associative qualities, would occur when a site used to prepare for ceremonial activities at the Medicine Wheel is threatened. In this instance, the condition of the preparatory site may be diminished as well as the condition of the Medicine Wheel because of their associative qualities.

Factors affecting the condition of sites in the study area include erosion and vandalism, as well as visual and audible intrusions, such as the radar dome, roads and road traffic, and various activities resulting from Forest management practices.

MANAGEMENT STATUS

The management status of sites within the study area varies with site type, eligibility, value and condition. Some sites require only periodic monitoring to ensure that the Forest maintains up-to-date information about their integrity and to alert the Forest of any changing conditions that may require a protective management response. Other sites require more proactive management commitments including completion of site forms and ensuring accurate recordation, evaluation and nomination to the National Register.

VI. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION GAPS AND ANTICIPATED NEEDS

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
MMAAA	Medicine Mountain Archaeological Assessment Area

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

VI. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION GAPS AND ANTICIPATED NEEDS

Section V. of the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) outlines the information available about historic values in the area. This section identifies the information gaps regarding the nature and distribution of historic properties in the vicinity. The following Section (VII.) translates the information gaps and anticipated needs into an Identification System that is responsive to both the needs of the resource as well as the Forest's identification needs.

A. Identification Status

Previous field studies in the Medicine Mountain Archaeological Assessment Area (MMAAA) (York 1995) have been oriented toward identification of archaeological and historic remains. Until recently, ethnographic and ethno-botanical investigations were not considered. Boggs' study (1996), however, demonstrates that significant ethnographic information about the area exists. The ethnographic data compiled by Boggs is not exhaustive and additional information is undoubtedly available.

Where the Forest has conducted or caused to conduct archaeological and historic surveys in areas previously inventoried, the results are virtually the same as the previous results. Repeated inventories indicate that resurveying areas for archaeological and historical properties is not warranted.

However, previously unsurveyed areas may contain properties even though such areas tend to be steeply sloped or heavily timbered. Likely, in such areas, properties will be sparsely distributed and often difficult to recognize due to vegetative ground cover or because the types of properties likely to occur in these areas exhibit few, if any, tangible remains as in the case of some ceremonial sites. Identification of such properties merits the assistance of Native American Traditional cultural practitioners.

At this point in time, virtually nothing is known of Native American historic and prehistoric plant gathering areas in the vicinity, but ethnographic interviews indicate that such areas exist and are relevant to the traditional cultural use of the area.

B. Information Gaps

1. Additional ethnographic and ethnobotanical studies would provide a better, more complete understanding of the nature and significance of the MMAAA to Native American Traditional Communities and practices, but sufficient information to make basic management decisions currently exists.
2. Resurveying areas previously searched for archaeological and historical sites will not produce significant improvements in, or additions to, our current archaeological and historical site data base.
3. Focusing intensive inventory efforts in areas not previously surveyed for archaeological and historical sites would likely result in the identification of additional significant properties, some of which (e.g., conical timbered lodges) may not be represented among the currently known sample of property types.

VII. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
MMAAA	Medicine Mountain Archaeological Assessment Area
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

VII. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Pursuant to the findings of Section V. and the information gaps and anticipated needs of Section VI., the following Identification System defines standards and goals for the Medicine Mountain Archaeological Assessment Area (MMAAA). This system is intended to address the current gaps in the Forest's knowledge and understanding of the MMAAA's heritage resource values and management needs. It is also intended to establish a series of interrelated management priorities and goals that will improve the condition of the Forest's records, minimize duplicative and inefficient inventory efforts, and promote more informed management decisions responsive to the heritage resource values of the area.

A. Monitor known heritage properties in the area, measure and track any changing conditions, and impose access limitations as necessary to address threats to properties where such threats are discerned. Such monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the following monitoring plan:

Prior to the 1997 field season the Forest will work with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to resolve any questions concerning which of the previously recorded sites located in the MMAAA are historic properties. During the 1997 field season the Forest will assess the conditions of all of the historic properties located in the MMAAA that are not subject to monthly monitoring during the visitor season. The assessment will be conducted by an archaeologist and any other resource or Native American traditional specialists available.

The results of the assessment will be used to prioritize the historic properties in the MMAAA according to the degree to which each site's National Register eligibility is threatened. The priority list will be presented to the consulting parties at the 1997 annual meeting and will be adjusted as needed based on their input.

At the beginning of the 1998 field season the Forest will establish procedures for quantifying the rate of deterioration of the two most threatened properties on the list. The procedures may include periodic mapping, photography, measurements taken at established monitoring points, and/or any other means of tracking impacts during the field season.

The results of the monitoring will be reported to the consulting parties at the following annual meeting. The consulting parties will then decide whether to continue monitoring one or both of the historic properties, complete a treatment plan, or begin monitoring the next most threatened site the following field season. This process will continue until terminated by the consulting parties.

As additional historic properties are identified in the MMAAA, either as a result of completing backlogged evaluations or evaluations of newly discovered sites, each property's condition will be assessed and reported to the consulting parties at the following annual meeting. The consulting parties will then decide where to place the new historic property on the monitoring priority list.

B. Update site forms and records to meet SHPO recordation and reporting standards, including resolving National Register eligibility of previously unevaluated properties in the MMAAA, and complete the following backlogged reports for SHPO review: 1989 and 1990 Test Excavations at the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark.

C. Requisition of Federally owned collections and records from past investigations, and curate such materials and records in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 to the extent that such curation is consistent with 43 CFR Part 10.

D. Only if necessary to complete the nomination form for expansion of the National Historic Landmark boundary or otherwise to enhance the protection of the Medicine Mountain/Medicine Wheel area, shall further inventories, ethnographic and ethnobotanical investigations be done. Such on-going inventories and investigations, if any shall be conducted in cooperation with and to the extent possible, the participation of representatives from the Coalition and Alliance. Any studies or inventories shall be a subject of the annual meetings.

F. Technical guidance and standards for inventory and recordation efforts in the MMAAA can be found in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44716), and the Forest Service Manual and Handbook (2361). Due to the sensitive nature of the MMAAA, all research designs must be approved by the HPP consulting parties.

VIII. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Alliance	Medicine Wheel Alliance
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BHCC	Big Horn County Commissioners
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Coalition	Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
FSM	Forest Service Manual
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
MMAAA	Medicine Mountain Archaeological Assessment Area
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MWA	Medicine Wheel Alliance
MWPA	Medicine Wheel Programmatic Agreement
MWC	Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

VIII. HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A. Introduction

The 1994 Programmatic Agreement (MWPA), required the formulation of a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) for the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark (NHL) and Medicine Mountain. The purpose of the HPP will be to establish a process for integrating the preservation and traditional use of historic properties with the multiple use mission of the Forest Service, in a manner that gives priority to the protection of the historic properties involved by continuing traditional cultural use consistent with Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 110(f) states:

Prior to the approval of any Federal undertaking which may directly and adversely affect any National Historic Landmark, the head of the responsible Federal agency shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmark, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

Through the execution of the HPP the Forest will have substantially afforded the ACHP "a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking." The Management System to be defined here provides the mechanism for the continuing, active, involvement of the ACHP in partnership with the Forest, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Big Horn County Commissioners, Native Americans and other concerned parties, in the implementation of the HPP. The objective of this section is to define a process that involves all parties in a long-term consulting relationship. The Forest Supervisor's role will be that of facilitating dialog on management of the NHL, to achieve common solutions and make final decisions.

The Management System for the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and associated properties is designed to establish a process of consideration and consultation that integrates the Forest's and public's needs with continued traditional cultural use of the NHL.

In addition, the MWPA requires that the Management System include procedures that are responsive to the Forest's Section 110 requirements with respect to the ongoing and long term management of the Medicine Wheel NHL and associated properties. Such management procedures are to specifically address Section 110 requirements found at the following subsections:

1. Section 110 (a) (2)(D) with regard to review of such procedures by traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance and Coalition (see below) and, should they choose to do so, Native American Indian tribes.
2. Section 110 (a) (2)(D) with regard to providing for consultation with the parties to the MWPA for any preservation activities under consideration by the Forest;
3. Section 110 (a)(2) with regard to maintenance of historic properties with specific reference to providing a mechanism for assessing the acceptability of any proposed maintenance activities and of any proposed classes of maintenance activities which would not fall within the provisions of the HPP and require notice to and consultation with the parties to this Agreement;
4. Section 110 (a)(2) with regard to formulating procedures for the avoidance or mitigation of adverse effects, and specifically providing for consultation with the parties to this Agreement to ensure that planning and actions minimize harm to the maximum extent possible;

5. Section 110 Guidelines Part III with specific reference to consultation with relevant parties during implementation of the HPP, and specifically providing for public involvement (40 CFR 1506.6) in planning actions proposed for the Medicine Wheel NHL, Medicine Mountain and vicinity.

As stated at Stipulation I.C. of the MWPA, upon acceptance of the HPP by the parties to this Agreement, the Forest will implement it in lieu of compliance with 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6 and 36 CFR 800.10 and 11. Therefore, the following procedures replace the procedural requirements of the ACHP's regulations with regard to routine project planning, consideration of NHLs, and for discovery situations.

B. HPP Parties/Procedures/Area of Applicability

All terms used herein are intended to be consistent with the definitions provided in the NHPA and 36CFR800. Unusual terms not defined elsewhere in the Act or the regulations will be defined in individual sections of the HPP.

The parties to the HPP means the USDA Forest Service, Bighorn National Forest (Forest), the Wyoming Big Horn County Commissioners (BHCC), the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America (MWC), the Medicine Wheel Alliance (MWA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council or ACHP). Other parties may be invited to participate in the consultations specified below. Such invitation requires the approval of the Forest and the Council.

Where an action meriting review under these procedures is proposed by an applicant or project proponent who is not a party to the HPP, the applicant shall be invited by the Forest to participate in the consultations specified below as a consulting party, and may be invited to concur in any agreements or treatment plans designed to resolve the potential conflict, if any, of the proposed activity with the values of affected historic properties.

These procedures apply only to actions, projects and programs conducted, permitted or funded or are otherwise under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the Forest ["undertakings", pursuant to Section 301(7) of the NHPA], within the Medicine Mountain Management Area, including the Medicine Wheel NHL. These procedures apply to the areas defined in Section IX for purposes of consultation. Undertakings proposed for areas outside of the Medicine Mountain Management Area will remain subject to the normal NHPA Section 106 review process, specified by 36 CFR 800 regulations. Such undertakings may also merit consideration, depending on the scope and nature of a specific undertaking, of possible effects to the Medicine Wheel NHL and Medicine Mountain's historic properties.

C. Identification of Historic Properties

The Forest may choose to seek the advice or opinion of any party to this HPP or any other member of the public at any time during the conduct of these procedures. However, minimally, the Forest shall seek the views of the HPP parties and members of the public as specified below. Identification of historic properties shall be conducted in a manner consistent with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, as amended, National Register Bulletin 16, National Register Bulletin 38, Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, applicable SHPO guidance, Forest Service Manual (FSM) direction, and the following procedures:

1. As early in the planning process as possible, the Forest shall determine, whether a proposed project activity or program qualifies as a new undertaking, not addressed in this document, that requires consultation with the HPP parties. Consultation on new undertakings will normally be

accomplished through the regularly scheduled HPP annual or monitoring meetings (see Section Nine-A). The Forest's determination will be based on the definition of an "undertaking" provided at Section 301 (7) of the NHPA and 36 CFR 800.2(o). The Forest's determination shall also be based on the recommendations of qualified and appropriate Heritage Resources Specialists (anthropologists, archaeologists, historians, etc.).

2. Upon determining that a project, activity or program constitutes an undertaking, the Forest shall identify the Area of Potential Effects (APE), consistent with the Council's definition found at 36 CFR 800.2(c) and taking into account the potential for visual, audible and atmospheric intrusions that may occur to the Medicine Wheel NHL and/or other Medicine Mountain historic properties, from the direct, indirect or cumulative effects of the undertaking. The Forest's identification of the APE shall be based on the recommendations of a qualified Heritage Resources Specialist who shall consult with the HPP parties as specified above (1.) and Tribal Cultural Commissioners.

3. After identification of the APE, and during the earliest possible stages of planning, the Forest shall ensure that qualified and appropriate Heritage Resources Specialists assess current information about historic properties and values in the APE. The Forest shall contact and provide adequate information (maps, predictions, etc.) to the HPP parties and any other interested parties about the undertaking to the extent the information does not relinquish sensitive data. Contacted parties shall be given at least 30 days to respond to requests for information intended to assist the Forest with the identification of historic properties.

4. Based on the response of the parties and the recommendations of the Specialist, the Forest shall either prepare a report on findings for review by the HPP parties, or complete additional field studies (archaeological surveys, etc) to identify and evaluate historic properties, in accord with SHPO and FSM standards, and then present a report for review by the HPP parties. Such a report will contain evaluative and effects information if applicable per below Clauses D. & E..

a. If no historic properties or potentially contributing features associated with the traditional cultural use of Medicine Mountain are found, the Forest shall notify the HPP parties and other interested persons as identified at 3. above, and may proceed with the undertaking, provided that no party objects to the Forest's findings within 15 days of receipt of notification. If an objection to the Forest's finding of no historic properties is issued, the Forest shall resolve the objection in accord with the Dispute Resolution Clause I.

b. If the Forest finds that potential historic properties are present within the APE, the Forest shall evaluate such properties in accord with the below procedures (D.).

D. Evaluation of Historic Properties

1. In consultation with the SHPO, Coalition, and Alliance, the Forest shall apply the National Register Criteria of 36 CFR Section 60.4, consistent with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Evaluation (48FR44738) to all potential historic properties and cultural features encountered within the APE which have not been previously evaluated. Such application shall be designed to determine whether they qualify for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing on their own merits or as contributing elements to a larger entity taking into account the historic values of the Medicine Wheel NHL, associated properties, and traditional cultural values of Medicine Mountain itself. Any cultural features, including those indicative of contemporary traditional cultural use, which do not qualify for the National Register on their own merits shall be assessed for their potential contribution to the historic values of associated historic properties.

2. The Forest shall notify the parties to the HPP and other identified interested persons of any historic properties identified in the APE, and the reasons why they qualify for the NRHP. The Forest Supervisor shall be responsible for ensuring that the Forest shall not release any information to the public which may violate the confidentiality of sensitive archaeological, historic and traditional cultural properties, pursuant to Section Nine of Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Section 304 of the NHPA.

3. If any party to the evaluation disagrees with the Forest's findings regarding the NRHP eligibility of a property, or if the ACHP or Keeper requests, the Forest shall submit its finding with appropriate background information to the Keeper for a final resolution. The Keeper's finding shall be considered final.

E. Assessing Effects of the Undertaking

1. If the Forest finds that a historic property or contributing element of a historic property are situated in the APE, the Forest, in consultation with the Coalition, Alliance, SHPO and Commissioners, shall apply the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect of Section 800.9 to determine whether an effect will occur.

a. If the Forest determines that the undertaking will have no effect on historic properties within the APE, the Forest shall notify the SHPO, and the parties and provide them 15 days to respond to their no effect finding. If no response is received by the Forest, the Forest may proceed with the undertaking as planned. If any of the parties object to the Forest's no effect finding, the Forest shall proceed to Dispute Resolution I.

b. If the Forest determines that the undertaking will affect a historic property(ies), the Forest shall initiate consultation with the parties to the HPP and provide them with appropriate documentation describing the undertaking and its potential effects. Where the Forest determines that the values of a historic property may be diminished, the Forest will offer to the parties its proposed measures for minimizing the effects of an undertaking.

1. The parties to the HPP shall be provided 30 days to review the finding and respond to the Forest with their concurrence, objection or recommendations for minimizing effects to a level of acceptability.

2. The Forest shall provide an adequate opportunity for members of the public to receive information and express their views. The Forest may use existing agency public involvement procedures to provide this opportunity. The parties to this HPP may meet with interested members of the public or conduct a public information meeting for this purpose.

c. Upon receipt of the consulting parties response(s), the Forest shall take them into account and draft a treatment plan, as necessary, and an Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) designed to specify the measures the Forest will follow to ensure that damaging or destructive effects are minimized, and continued traditional cultural use receives management priority. Such MOA's shall be consistent with guidance provided in the Council's "Preparing Agreement Documents Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act."

F. Consultation to Conclude the Process

Upon receipt of the responses from the reviewing parties, the Forest shall make appropriate changes to the proposed MOA and/or Treatment Plan and submit it to the parties for review. The parties have 30 days to respond. If no response is received, the Forest assumes acceptance. If all parties agree with the proposed MOA and Treatment Plan, the Forest will distribute the final version to the parties for signature. If a party does not agree with the MOA or Treatment Plan, then the Forest will follow Dispute Resolution I.

G. Discoveries

1. When the Forest's identification efforts lead to a reasonable conclusion that historic properties are likely to be discovered during the course of an undertaking, the Forest will develop a plan for the consideration of such properties if discovered, and include this plan in any documents generated for the assessment of effects reviewed by the parties to this HPP. Such plan shall focus on the nature of the properties likely to be encountered, their values and contribution to the qualities that make associated properties significant, and the consultation procedures that will be followed in an expedited fashion to ensure meaningful consideration with minimal delay. Upon approval of the plan, the Forest shall follow the procedures of the plan for purposes of consideration of discovered historic properties.

2. When the Forest has completed the consultation procedures of the management system, has not prepared a discovery plan for an undertaking, and finds that the undertaking will affect a previously unidentified property or a previously identified property in an unanticipated manner, the Forest shall afford the Council an opportunity to comment as follows:

a. Follow Sections 8.A. through F above; or

b. Develop proposed actions that take into account the effects of the undertaking on the property to the extent feasible, and obtain the concurrence of the parties to the HPP with these proposed actions in a time frame suitable to the parties to the HPP.

c. If the property is principally of archaeological value and subject to the requirements of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. Sections 469 (a) - (c), the Forest may comply with that Act and its implementing regulations instead of these procedures.

d. Notify the parties to the HPP of the discovery at the earliest possible time, describe the actions proposed to deal with the effects, and request the consulting parties comments. The parties to the HPP shall provide interim comments to the Forest within 10 days of the request. The Forest will take into account the consulting parties comments in developing and implementing actions that, to the extent feasible, minimize the effects of the undertaking on the property. The consulting parties shall provide final comments to the Forest on the discovery situation within 30 days of the request.

The Forest will not proceed with the undertaking or make any irrevocable commitments or actions that could cause harm or damage the integrity of the NHL pending completion of the review of the discovery situation.

H. Emergency Undertakings

The intent of this section is to meet the requirements of 36 CFR 800.12 by outlining an operating procedure for the Bighorn National Forest for emergencies such as wildfires or floods within the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark or Medicine Mountain HPP Management Area. Furthermore, it provides for a review process for the parties to the Medicine Wheel/Medicine Mountain Historic Preservation Plan, when an incident occurs within the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark or Medicine Mountain HPP Management Area.

Emergencies are those declared by either the Governor, Forest Supervisor, or District Ranger. Emergencies may include wildfires, windstorms (micro-burst or tornado), search and rescue. In the event of a declared emergency:

1. Parties to the HPP will be notified within 48 hours that an emergency has been declared. The Parties will be notified by the District Ranger by telephone or mail. The parties at the time of notification or as soon as possible thereafter, can give any comment or concerns to the District Ranger.

2. A qualified Heritage Resource Specialist, either employed or approved by the Forest Service, will perform a Class I Review using Forest Service files to search for potentially eligible, eligible or listed historic properties within a half mile radius of the incident, and a quarter mile radius of areas associated with the incident such as a staging area, base camp or heliport. The Class I Review will include, the Forest's heritage resource site location data base, historic General Land Office maps and the Forest's historic map file. The Class I Review will be updated as the incident changes.

3. All potentially eligible, eligible or listed historic properties will be marked on USGS 1:24,000 topographic maps and/or aerial photos or acceptable copies of -- for example, high quality color zerox aerial photos. A brief description of the historic properties will be written and keyed to the maps or aerial photos. This information will be given to the Incident Commander for protection of historic structures or avoidance of archaeological properties.

4. At the earliest opportunity, the responsible Heritage Resources Specialist will notify SHPO Review and Records Offices of the incident and any advice or information offered by the SHPO will be documented. The Post Incident Report shall include how the SHPO advice or information was used during the incident.

5. During the incident, a Heritage Resources Specialist will monitor actions, such as fire line construction by a bulldozer and survey potential staging areas. Hand lines will normally not be monitored, due to safety and logistics problems. Any historic property found during emergency operations will be avoided and protected when possible. In the event that a Heritage Resources Specialist is unavailable, a post incident field assessment will be conducted by a Heritage Resources Specialist in order to prepare the Post Incident Report. This post incident inspection may also be necessary, even if the Heritage Resources Specialist was on scene, if in his/her opinion this is necessary to acquire adequate data to complete the Post Incident Report, as specified below (6).

6. At the earliest opportunity, but at least within three months after the incident, the responsible Heritage Resources Specialist will file the Post Incident Report with the HPP parties documenting procedures, actions taken to protect historic properties and the need for any additional, corrective actions. An evaluation of the effectiveness of these procedures will be provided in this report along with recommendations, if needed, for policy changes.

I. Dispute Resolution

Should any party to the HPP object within 30 days to any actions proposed or plans or other documents issued for review under the terms of the HPP, the Forest shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. The Forest will convene all parties to the HPP in attempt to resolve the dispute before going to the Council. If the Forest or the objecting party determine that the objection cannot be resolved in a timely manner, the Forest shall provide all relevant documentation regarding the dispute to the Council for comment. Within 30 days of receipt of all relevant documentation, the Council will either:

1. Provide the Forest with recommendations which the Forest shall take into account in reaching a final decision; or

2. Notify the Forest that it will comment pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(b), and proceed to comment. Any Council comment provided in response to such inquiries shall be taken into account by the Forest Service in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(2) with reference to the subject of the dispute. Any recommendations or comments provided by the Council will be understood to pertain only to the subject of the dispute; the Forest's responsibilities to carry out all actions that are not the subjects of the dispute will remain unchanged.

3. At any time during implementation of the HPP should a member of the public object to any measure of the HPP or its implementation, the Forest shall take into account the objection and consult with the objecting party, the SHPO and the Council as needed to resolve the objection. The Forest has the option to convene all parties to the HPP in attempt to resolve the dispute before going to the Council.

J. Annual Reviews & Conditions Monitoring

The Forest shall continue to monitor the condition of the Medicine Wheel NHL and the effects of public visitation and use at the NHL proper as well as over the greater Medicine Mountain Management Area, in accord with HPP Sections IX. A, C and L. Monitoring reports shall be distributed to the HPP parties for review and comments and discussion at the regularly scheduled HPP meetings in accord with Sections IX. A and L. Besides basic monitoring data specified by IX. L, the annual report shall contain information on these data sets:

1. total undertakings conducted in the HPP's area of applicability;
2. total affected acres;
3. total historic properties affected within the area of applicability;
4. number of Treatment Plans prepared;
5. protective measures imposed to minimize harm to the NHL;
6. objections issued by HPP parties and measures employed to resolve them, as well as measures employed when resolution was not reached;
7. objections issued from the public and measures to resolve them, as well as measures employed when resolution was not achieved;
8. the Forest's assessment of the effectiveness of the HPP and any recommendations regarding its improvement as a management tool;
9. a list and description of all undertakings the Forest anticipates may be initiated in the coming year;
10. any other information requested by the parties to the HPP that is reasonably available to the Forest.

The Forest shall prepare and provide the Annual Monitoring Report to the parties to the HPP who shall be provided an opportunity to review and comment on it within 30 days of receipt. The report shall be submitted to the HPP parties by November 1 of each year.

The Forest will schedule an annual meeting of all parties to the HPP to be held the first week of December. This meeting will be intended to review the Annual Monitoring Report, review the scope of undertakings which are potentially scheduled in the vicinity of Medicine Mountain during the coming year, and decide upon changes, if any, to the HPP to improve its effectiveness.

K. HPP Amendment Process

Any party to the HPP may propose an Amendment to the HPP. The proposed Amendment will be submitted to the Forest for consideration. The Forest will submit the Amendment to the parties to the HPP, seeking their comments and recommendations. The parties will have 30 days to respond to the Forest. If no response is received, the Forest assumes acceptance. If all parties agree to the Amendment, the Amendment will be added to the HPP with a signature page. If one or more party does not agree with the Amendment, the Forest will follow Dispute Resolution I.

L. Party Withdrawal and Termination

Any party to the HPP may withdraw from or terminate their participation in the HPP at anytime and may, at their discretion, propose a replacement in accord with Clause B. Withdrawal by a party other than the Forest or ACHP does not terminate the HPP.

In the event that any of the parties to the HPP disband or otherwise determine they can no longer function in the capacity provided them under these procedures that party shall notify the other parties to the HPP of their impending withdrawal. The party withdrawing may recommend a replacement organization to serve as a consulting party. The replacement organization must possess and represent the same or sufficiently similar interests as the withdrawing party to enable the replacement party to function under the terms of this HPP in a similar manner as the withdrawing party. For example, if the Coalition or the Alliance should withdraw, it must be replaced by an organization which represents the interests of and whose governing body includes representatives of tribal government officials and/or traditional Indian religious practitioners recognized as such by the tribes of which they are members. If Big Horn County Commissioners withdraw, their recommended replacement, must represent a government entity.

If the withdrawing party chooses to recommend a replacement, it will submit their recommended party to the Forest Service and Council, who will then approve the recommendation as long as the party meets the criteria as defined above. The Forest And Council will then invite the replacement party to become a signator.

When a new party has been invited and accepted, the parties to the HPP will hold a transition meeting within 90 days. This meeting will afford the opportunity to relay the history of the group and agreements and review terms and conditions of the HPP. This transition meeting will also take place if there is a change of leadership in any of the government entities (Forest Service, SHPO, Advisory Council) involved as parties to the HPP.

M. HPP Precedence

For purposes of completing requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, pursuant to 36 CFR 800 regulations, the HPP takes precedence with respect to any and all agreements or plans pertaining to Section 106 for the Medicine Wheel NHL, and Medicine Mountain's historic properties.

IX. A - SPECIFIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT INTRODUCTION, PHILOSOPHY AND DIRECTION

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

Forest

Bighorn National Forest

HPP

Historic Preservation Plan

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. A - SPECIFIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT INTRODUCTION, PHILOSOPHY AND DIRECTION

A. Introduction

This section of the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) outlines the philosophy and direction for managing resources in the Medicine Wheel HPP Management Area. Management of resources in the National Forest System are governed by a number of laws that dictate an overall multiple use concept (Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act (P.L. 86-517:1960), National Forest Management Act (P.L. 94-588:1976), Resources Planning Act (P.L. 96-514:1980), Organic Act (06-04-1897), Wilderness Act (P.L. 88-577:1964), etc.). However, this concept does not mean every resource must be managed on every acre, but that available resources are provided in balance across a national forest. There are instances when a resource or value is of such high importance that that value may dominate over management of other subordinate resources. Such is the case in wilderness, research natural areas, scenic byways, wild and scenic rivers, and National Historic Landmarks (NHL). Designation of these sites does not preclude managing for multiple uses, but places constraints on what is appropriate in order to maintain the integrity of the values for which the site or area was designated. In many cases, specific laws dictate the management standards for protection of an area, e.g., Wilderness Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542:1968), etc.

Land and Resource Management Plans are prepared for each national forest under the requirements of the National Forest Management Act. This law, and implementing regulations, outline a process for allocating land uses and determining standards and guidelines for management. These are two of the six decisions made in the land management planning process. Plans are revised on a ten to fifteen year schedule in order to align them with natural events and processes, social values, and legal requirements. A forest plan may be amended at any time during its life to address changes that cannot or should not wait for the revision schedule. This is the case with the Medicine Wheel NHL and Medicine Mountain.

The following sections outline management direction for a variety of resources in and around the Medicine Wheel NHL. In many cases, this direction departs from that found in the Bighorn National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan approved in 1985. This new direction and the affiliated standards and guidelines constitute an amendment to the 1985 plan.

When a new NHL boundary has been designated, the Forest Plan will be amended to reflect the boundary as a special interest area, similar to Forest Plan Prescription 10C. In the interim, the Forest Plan will be amended and the special interest area will be defined as the area of consultation with the new standard and guidelines applied.

B. Management Philosophy

Protection of the Medicine Wheel, Medicine Mountain and the surrounding area is essential to maintaining the traditional cultural values that exist in this part of the Forest. Multiple uses will be managed in a way that will not detract from the spiritual and traditional values associated with these properties. Section IX. is intended to set management direction and guidelines that will meet this goal.

The area of consultation is defined in Figure 5. This area has been identified as an area that takes into consideration the viewshed, ethnographic and archaeological resources, and geographical boundaries for purposes of administration. This area serves as the area of consultation for most of the resources listed in this section with the exception of range and livestock management. The area of consultation for range and livestock management is defined by suitable grazing lands.

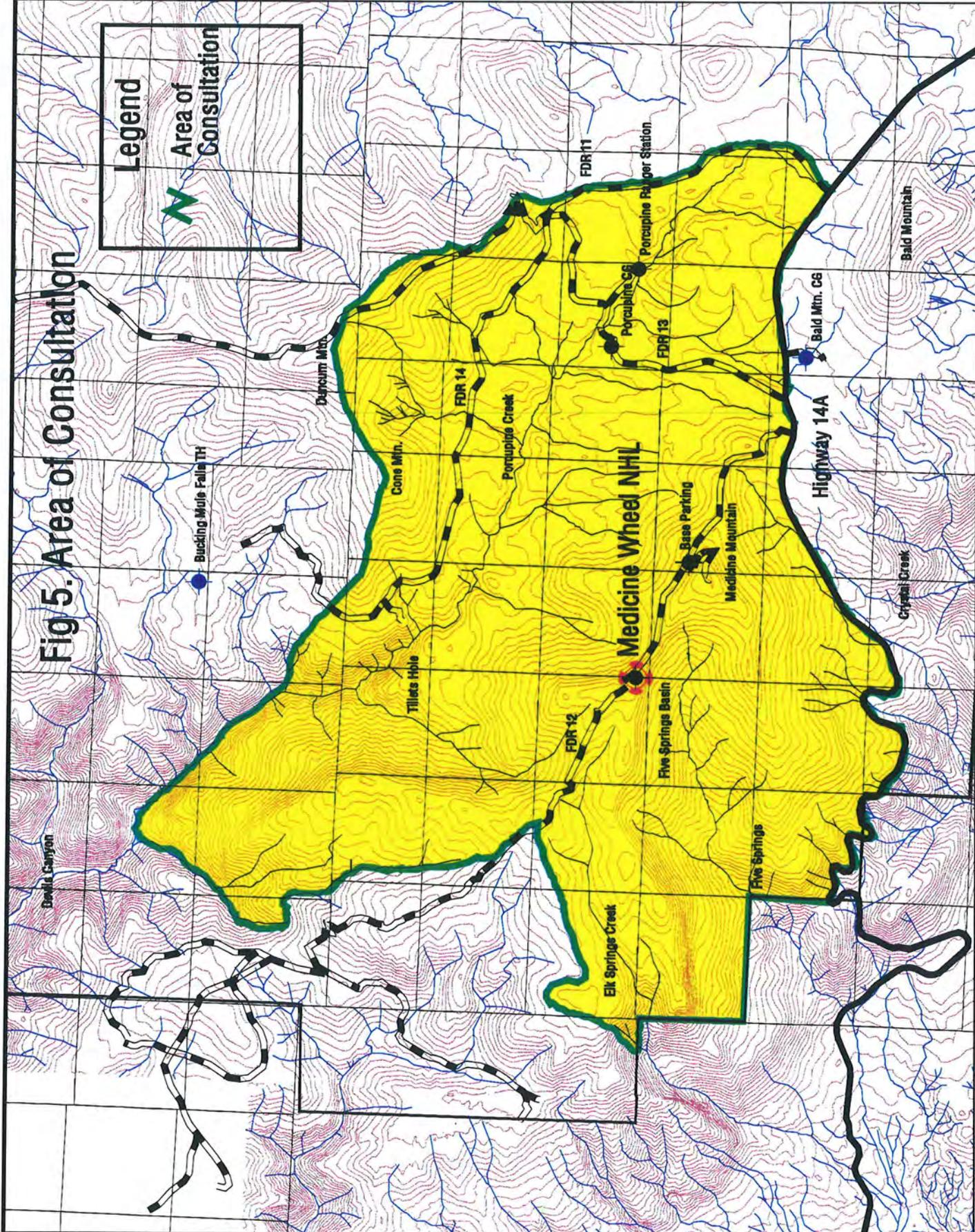
The area of consultation defines the boundaries in which the Forest will consult with the parties defined in Section VIII. B. of the HPP. Consultation will take place for any project proposed in the defined areas. The area of consultation is mapped for each resource or activity and can be found following each section. If a project should be proposed that falls outside of the area of consultation and is within the seen area as defined by the viewshed, ethnographic and archaeological resources, the Forest will apply the Section 106 process. These projects must fall within the boundaries of the Bighorn National Forest.

The area immediately surrounding the Medicine Wheel will be managed exclusively for protection of traditional cultural values. Other uses, such as grazing, camping, timber management, commercial use, etc. will be excluded in this area.

The importance of boundaries in management of the Medicine Wheel and surrounding area are for purposes of defining appropriate management activities and consultation on how those activities are carried out. No single boundary can encompass all resources as impacts of activities can and may overlap into other areas depending on the scope and magnitude of the impact. Resource management is much too complex to rely on a simple single boundary. The significance of boundaries is to provide a mechanism for which the Forest Service can conduct management activities in consultation with parties to the HPP. The system will provide continuity over time to account for changes in forest leadership and management. This section provides that continuity for management by future leaders on the Bighorn National Forest. Once the forest plan is amended to reflect the management outlined in this section it cannot be changed without appropriate consultation, public involvement and documentation.

This section provides four basic pieces of information: 1) A summary of the current situation and status of resources, 2) a summary of the general management direction for how the resource will be managed, 3) a listing of specific management direction for how the resource will be managed, and 4) standards and guidelines outlining very specific parameters for management. Much of the specific management direction and standards and guidelines indicate consultation is necessary. This consultation will be conducted during the decision making process and through implementation. Consultation is important early in the decision making process to ensure all impacts (positive and negative) are recognized and appropriately addressed. During implementation, consultation is conducted as a monitoring process to evaluate the outcomes of activities being implemented.

Fig 5. Area of Consultation



IX. B - VISUAL RESOURCES

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
VQO	Visual Quality Objectives

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. B - VISUAL RESOURCES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Medicine Wheel, high atop a wind swept ridge overlooking the expanse of the Bighorn Mountains and far below Big Horn Basin, is inspiring. When standing at the Medicine Wheel, even the most uninitiated visitor has no trouble understanding why this is a sacred place. The viewshed of the Medicine Wheel is an important factor in the value of the site as a sacred place. The viewshed for this area has been mapped with information provided by J. Gutkoski, Landscape Architect - Forest Service and through consultation with the parties to the Medicine Wheel Programmatic Agreement. Current Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) for the area are dependent on the management prescription for resource management. The intermediate and background views are classified as retention, partial retention, or rehabilitation. These classifications are defined as:

Retention--This VQO provides for management activities which are not visually evident. Under retention, activities may only repeat form, line, color, and texture which are frequently found in the characteristic landscape.

Partial Retention--Under this VQO management activities remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Activities may repeat form, line, color, and texture common to the characteristics of the landscape but changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc. remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Rehabilitation--This VQO is a short term management alternative used to restore landscapes containing undesirable visual impacts to a desired visual quality. It may not always be possible to immediately achieve the prescribed visual quality objective with rehabilitation, but it should provide a more visually desirable landscape in the interim. Rehabilitation may be achieved through alteration, concealment, or removal of obtrusive elements.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

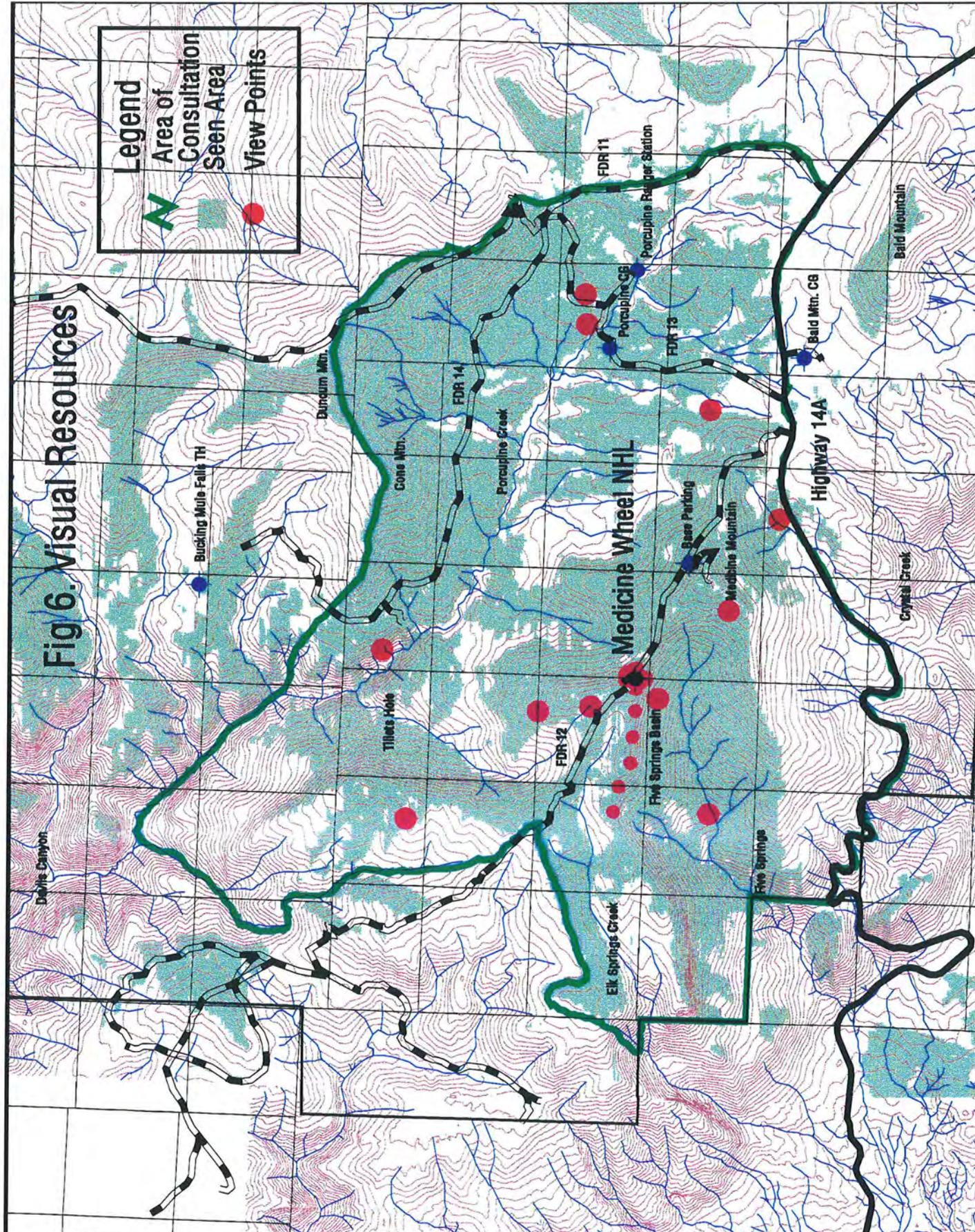
The foreground, midground, and background view from the Medicine Wheel will be managed in as natural an appearing setting as possible. The current viewshed is basically unaltered except for large fires occurring in the past 25 years. Roads are the most visually apparent factor looking into Porcupine drainage. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) radar dome to the southeast is the most apparent visual factor on the natural landscape. The road passing the Medicine Wheel and the surrounding fence are the most obvious visual intrusions in the immediate area. The objective will be to maintain human caused intrusions to a level no more than what exists currently. Activities may take place, but proper mitigation is required to blend these activities into the landscape so intrusions do not detract from the natural setting.

The viewshed will be maintained as a natural appearing landscape retention where activities are blended and are not visually evident. The specific standards and guidelines provide the VQO for various viewsheds from the Medicine Wheel.

B. Specific Management Requirements

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Management Improvements	Improvements for protection of the Medicine Wheel will be designed to blend in with the natural landscape.	a. Use only natural materials, e.g. rock, wood, or vegetative materials. Colors will be selected to be compatible with natural shades.
Area of Consultation	Manage as Retention.	
Intermission Fire	Manage as Rehabilitation until area is recovered to Partial Retention.	

Fig 6. Visual Resources



IX. C - TRADITIONAL CULTURAL USE

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
USFS	United States Forest Service

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. C - TRADITIONAL CULTURAL USE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Many Indian tribes regard Medicine Mountain and the Medicine Wheel as sacred places important to the practice of their traditional religions. Accordingly, the Forest is obligated under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other federal laws and policies, to manage the Medicine Wheel and the Medicine Mountain environment in a manner that is sensitive to and respects the spiritual importance of these locations to Native American traditional religious practitioners.

In addition, Executive Order No. 13007 signed by President Bill Clinton, May 24, 1996, orders Federal agencies to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. (Executive Order 13007).

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

The Medicine Wheel Historic Preservation Plan Management Area will be managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a traditional cultural property. The Forest will follow the direction set forth in the President's Executive Order No. 13007.

B. Specific Management Direction

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
American Indian Sacred Site/Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)	Upon request, a minimum of twelve (12) days will be set aside from July 1 to Nov. 1, for American Indian ceremonial use of the Medicine Wheel and/or other locations without disturbance by other Forest visitors. Scheduling will be accomplished in consultation with traditional Indian religious practitioners. Such requests/consultations would routinely occur at regularly scheduled HPP required meetings. Requests may also be made directly to the Medicine Wheel District Ranger, Lovell, Wyoming.	a. "Traditional Indian religious practitioner" or "traditional Indian people" means those Native Americans who practice a religion whose origin and interpretation is from within a traditional American Indian culture or community. b. "Undisturbed" means traditional religious practitioners, to the extent it is within the lawful ability of the USFS, will be provided with privacy. Compliance will be achieved by requesting other visitors to avoid ceremonies and if necessary and as lawfully permitted, per 36CFR261.50 and AIRFA, close designated areas to other visitors for the duration of the ceremony(s).

B. Specific Management Direction (cont.)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
	<p>Upon request, using the above procedure(s), three (03) days around each equinox and solstice will be reserved for undisturbed American Indian ceremonial use of the Medicine Wheel and/or other locations.</p>	
Plant gathering	<p>Reasonable written and verbal requests presented to authorized Forest personnel by traditional Indian people, for additional, undisturbed, ceremonial use of the Medicine Wheel and/or other locations, will be expeditiously considered and honored if at all possible.</p>	<p>"Authorized Forest personnel" means the Supervisor of the Bighorn N.F., Sheridan, the Medicine Wheel District Ranger, Lovell, and Forest personnel delegated by the Supervisor or Ranger to act in these matters.</p>
Offerings	<p>Traditional Indian religious practitioners shall be permitted to gather any plants, herbs or other natural materials which may be needed for ceremonial, religious or traditional cultural purposes.</p>	<p>The Forest Service shall remove all metal and other non-biodegradable objects left at the Medicine Wheel on at least a weekly basis during the period that the Medicine Wheel NHL is open for visitation. In the case of biodegradable offerings left at the Medicine Wheel site, the Forest Service shall consult with the parties during monitoring meetings to determine whether such offerings should be removed and, if so, the proper procedures to be followed.</p>

IX. D - TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

FDR	Forest Development Road
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. D - TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The transportation system in the area of the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain consists of a number of roads and trails. The area is closed to cross country travel using motorized vehicles. Travel is restricted to defined roads and/or trails without closures.

Two major roads and one paved highway are within the management area. Highway 14A runs west to east and borders the southern edge of the Medicine Mountain Management Area. This highway is closed in the winter between November and May each year. Forest Development Road (FDR) 12 begins at Highway 14A and runs north through the management area accessing National Forest System lands beyond the Medicine Wheel. FDR 14, the Porcupine Creek Road, borders the eastern edge of the Medicine Mountain Management Area. Both FDR 12 and 14 are native surface roads.

Other more primitive roads occur within the management area and contain closures to motorized access, e.g., the old highway in Five Springs Basin.

Access to the Medicine Wheel has traditionally been by motorized vehicles with parking at the site. Recent management direction prohibited parking and vehicle access to the Medicine Wheel. Visitors are now required to walk the 1 1/2 miles from the gate to the Medicine Wheel. Special accommodations for access are made for disabled and elderly persons.

An entry facility has been developed at the gate on FDR 12, 1 1/2 miles south of the Medicine Wheel, to facilitate parking, interpretative services, and sanitation. This site contains undeveloped parking spaces, portable toilets, an interpreters cabin, and various signs. The site is staffed between June and November each year.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

Access and transportation within the management area will be for the purposes of administration, protection, and access to National Forest System lands north of the Medicine Wheel. The Forest will continue to explore opportunities for alternative access to National Forest System lands north of the Medicine Wheel. Until alternative access can be developed, the current system of restrictions is effective in providing protection to the Medicine Wheel. Management of the Medicine Wheel would be simpler and protection more effective without a through road. The long term goal is to develop alternative access to achieve more effective protection and management.

Manage the area as a semi-primitive unroaded setting. Continue use of existing roads and trails that do not interfere with the purposes for which the National Historic Landmark (NHL) was designated. Continually monitor and assess impacts of increased road and trail use.

B. Specific Management Requirements

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Access to Medicine Wheel	Manage public visitation to the Medicine Wheel as nonmotorized access. Confine vehicle use within the Medicine Wheel NHL to FDR 12 and only for purposes of administration and accessing National Forest System lands north of the Medicine Wheel.	<p>a. The Medicine Wheel will be managed principally for pedestrian accessibility and use, with special accommodations for the elderly and disabled. Management of visitors is needed for safety and resources protection.</p> <p>b. Schedule the base parking area for minor expansion and improvement under the attached design and work plan.</p> <p>c. Remove and rehabilitate the parking area at the Medicine Wheel. Provide no more than three spaces along FDR 12 for administrative and disabled and elderly parking by special permit.</p>
Road Management	Continue to restrict use of FDR 12 in the management area.	<p>a. Under the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) FDR 12 (the Medicine Wheel Road), from the Parking Area located at the junction of FDR 12 with FDR 117 (FAA Road), would continue to be opened, depending on weather and other prohibitive factors, to motorized vehicles on or about July 1, and closed on or about November 1. Pursuant to 36CFR261.50(e), the following persons will be exempt from the closure: Federal, State, or local officers, members of organized rescue and/or firefighting units in the performance of official duties, and persons with permits authorizing otherwise prohibited uses.</p> <p>b. From July 1 to November 1, the Forest would continue to prohibit unrestricted parking, vehicular stopping and passenger delivery along FDR 12 for approximately two miles extending west from the FDR 12/117 Parking Area, past the Medicine Wheel, to the Elk Springs-Tillets Hole Saddle.</p>

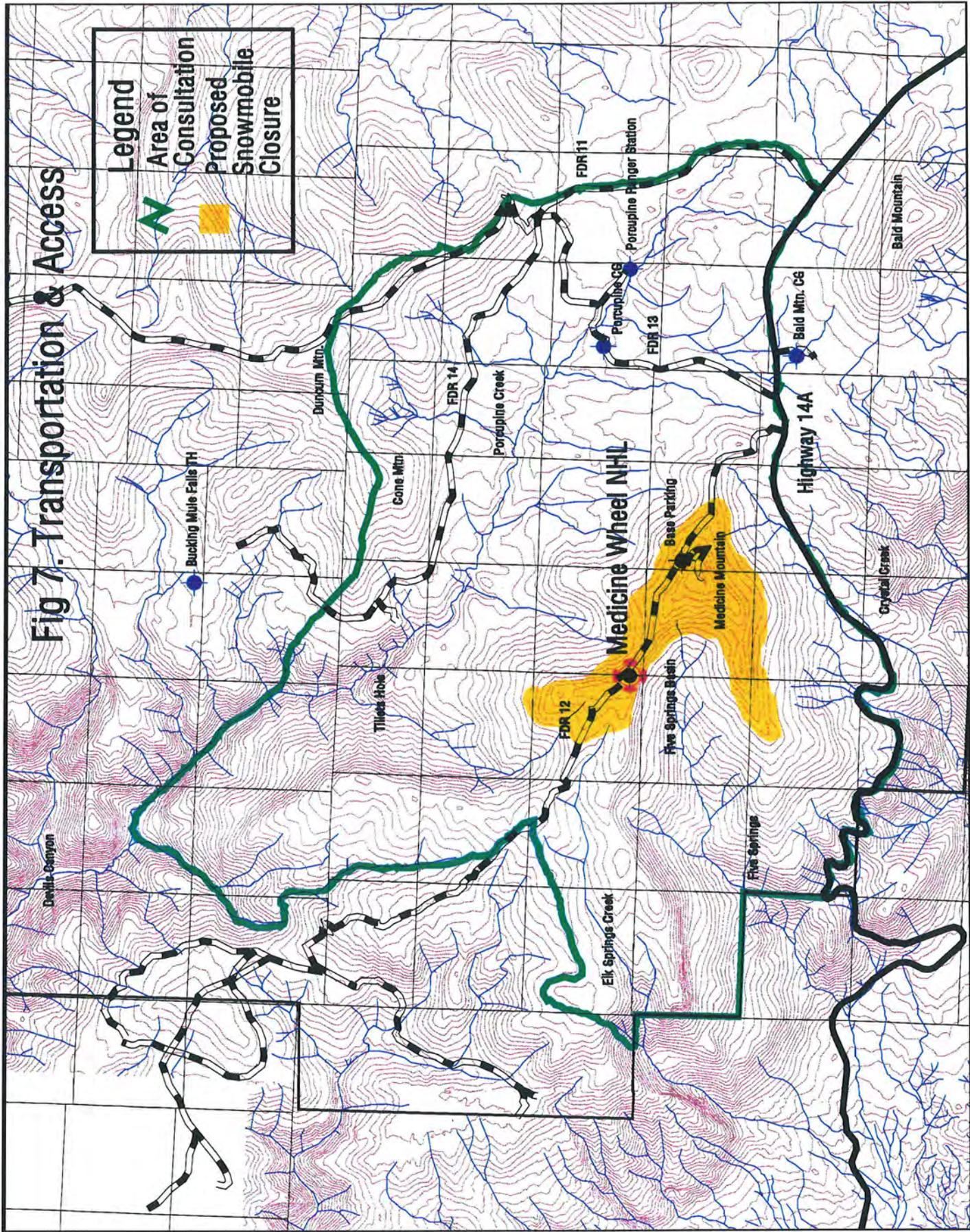
B. Specific Management Requirements (Cont.)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Visitor Management	<p>Develop snowmobile closure order to protect Medicine Wheel and associated features (See attached map - proposal) To be discussed at 12/96 meeting.</p>	<p>c. Permit the disabled and elderly who are physically unable to walk to the Medicine Wheel, as well as honor requests by American Indian traditional religious practitioners, to access and park motorized vehicles within the Medicine Wheel NHL along FDR 12 so long as resources are not damaged.</p>
	<p>a. Continue to require capable visitors to walk the 1 1/2 miles from the FDR 12/117 Parking Area to the Medicine Wheel using FDR 12, until or unless an alternative path or trail can be provided.</p>	
	<p>b. Pedestrian traffic within the NHL will be confined to FDR 12 and designated paths except as needed to accommodate traditional cultural practices or for administration.</p>	
	<p>c. Place three additional log benches along FDR 12 for a total of four (currently a log bench exists at the 5 Springs Saddle), between the FDR 12/117 Parking Area and the Medicine Wheel, under the attached design and work plan.</p>	
	<p>d. Harden the path around the Medicine Wheel, to facilitate elderly and disabled access, user safety and resources protection, using a substance such as gypsum.</p>	
	<p>e. Develop a path to control pedestrian access to the cliffs on the south side of the Medicine Wheel, under the attached design and work plan.</p>	

B. Specific Management Requirements (Cont.)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Road and Trail Management	<p>f. The HPP parties, and other interested publics will continue to be provided with opportunities to consult on proposals concerning pedestrian access. Consultation will routinely be accomplished through the meetings required by HPP Section IX.L.</p> <p>a. Continue to maintain existing roads and trails to current standards.</p>	<p>a. Monitor roads annually to determine use trends.</p> <p>b. Do not upgrade existing roads or trails unless such needs are required by significant changes in use or policy.</p> <p>c. Complete a feasibility study for closing FDR 12 to through traffic past the Medicine Wheel. This can only be achieved if alternative access can be provided to Forest areas northwest of the Medicine Wheel. (Also see Section IX. D).</p>
Information Area	<p>Explore the need for an improved information turnout at the junction of FDR 12 with Highway 14A. If an improved turnout is needed it will be considered under a separate design and work plan to be submitted for review by the HPP parties at a future date.</p>	<p>a. The purpose of such an informational turnout would be to minimize traffic by warning potential visitors of limited parking and turn arounds and walking distances. Only limited or no interpretive information on the Medicine Wheel would be provided.</p>

Fig 7. Transportation & Access



IX. E - RESOURCES PROTECTION. SAFETY AND HEALTH, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

FDR	Forest Development Road
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. E - RESOURCES PROTECTION/SAFETY & HEALTH & LAW ENFORCEMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

To protect area resources and provide for the health and safety of the visiting public there is a continuing need to control access, supply sanitation facilities, enforce laws, and monitor area conditions. These objectives are accomplished through construction of facilities (fences, signing, toilet facilities, etc.) and administrative means (use of law enforcement personnel, resources specialists, etc.)

The Medicine Wheel itself has been protected by different kinds of barriers by the Forest since 1925. Currently, the Medicine Wheel is enclosed by an approximate six foot high, combination barbed and smooth wire, curved metal post, fence. Entrance is via a locked gate. The Forest allows access for traditional cultural practices and administrative purposes. However, this fence is viewed by most visitors, including many traditional Indian religious practitioners, as far too intrusive.

Other fences and barriers are maintained in the Medicine Mountain area primarily for livestock and vehicle control purposes. Only one of these, a standard livestock, barbed wire fence with cattleguard across Forest Development Road (FDR) 12, is within view west of the Medicine Wheel.

Other than an interpretive sign, few signs and public notices exist at the Medicine Wheel itself. Such notices are located mostly at off site locations, primarily at the FDR 12/117 Base Parking Area.

Toilets and refuse collection services are provided at the Medicine Wheel site and at off site locations.

Area resources are regularly monitored by appropriate specialists and the area is staffed by personnel trained in law enforcement particularly during the summer months.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

Resources protection, health and safety, facilities such as fences and or other kinds of barriers, toilets, refuse containers, signs/notices, will be minimally used in the management area. When it is necessary to have such facilities they will be designed and located to be compatible with area objectives and be minimally intrusive in the environment.

Administrative activities (monitoring, law enforcement, etc.) will be accomplished by adequately trained personnel and in a manner sensitive to American Indian traditional use of the area.

Resources protection, health and safety facilities and services will be provided in this area as necessary to facilitate approved multiple uses, BUT only in a manner that does not detract from the values of the Medicine Wheel and associated features.

B. Specific Management Requirements

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Fences/Barriers.	<p>Fences will be constructed, replaced or removed with appropriate, environmentally compatible, fences/barriers, to the degree possible while achieving their intended purposes.</p> <p>It is the goal of all parties to the Medicine Wheel HPP, that the existing fence surrounding the Medicine Wheel, will be removed. The parties will discuss issues and concerns and incorporate the plans for the removal and any replacement in a work plan to be developed at the 12/96 meeting.</p>	<p>a. Designs and plans for fences/barriers will be subject to consultation with the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) parties prior to construction.</p> <p>b. Fences/barriers will be designed to be harmonious with the Medicine Mountain landscape to the degree possible and still be effective barriers from encroachment by livestock, etc.</p> <p>c. The current Medicine Wheel enclosure fence will be removed after consultation with parties to the agreement.</p> <p>d. The existing livestock control fence to the west of the Medicine Wheel will be removed and relocated close to Elk Springs Saddle. Consult with Grazing Permittees and HPP parties.</p>
Signs/Notices	<p>Signs and notices will be restricted to off site locations to the extent this is practical and accomplishes needed purposes. Such signs and notices will primarily be located at the FDR 12/117 Base Parking Area.</p>	<p>a. Proposals for new signs/notices, or significant changes to existing signs/notices will be subject to consultation with the HPP parties prior to implementation.</p> <p>b. Signs/notices will be designed to be area compatible and unobtrusive, to the degree this can be accomplished while still being effective.</p> <p>c. Signs and notices will be placed at the Medicine Wheel, or within the immediate vicinity of the Medicine Wheel, only when there is no feasible alternative.</p>

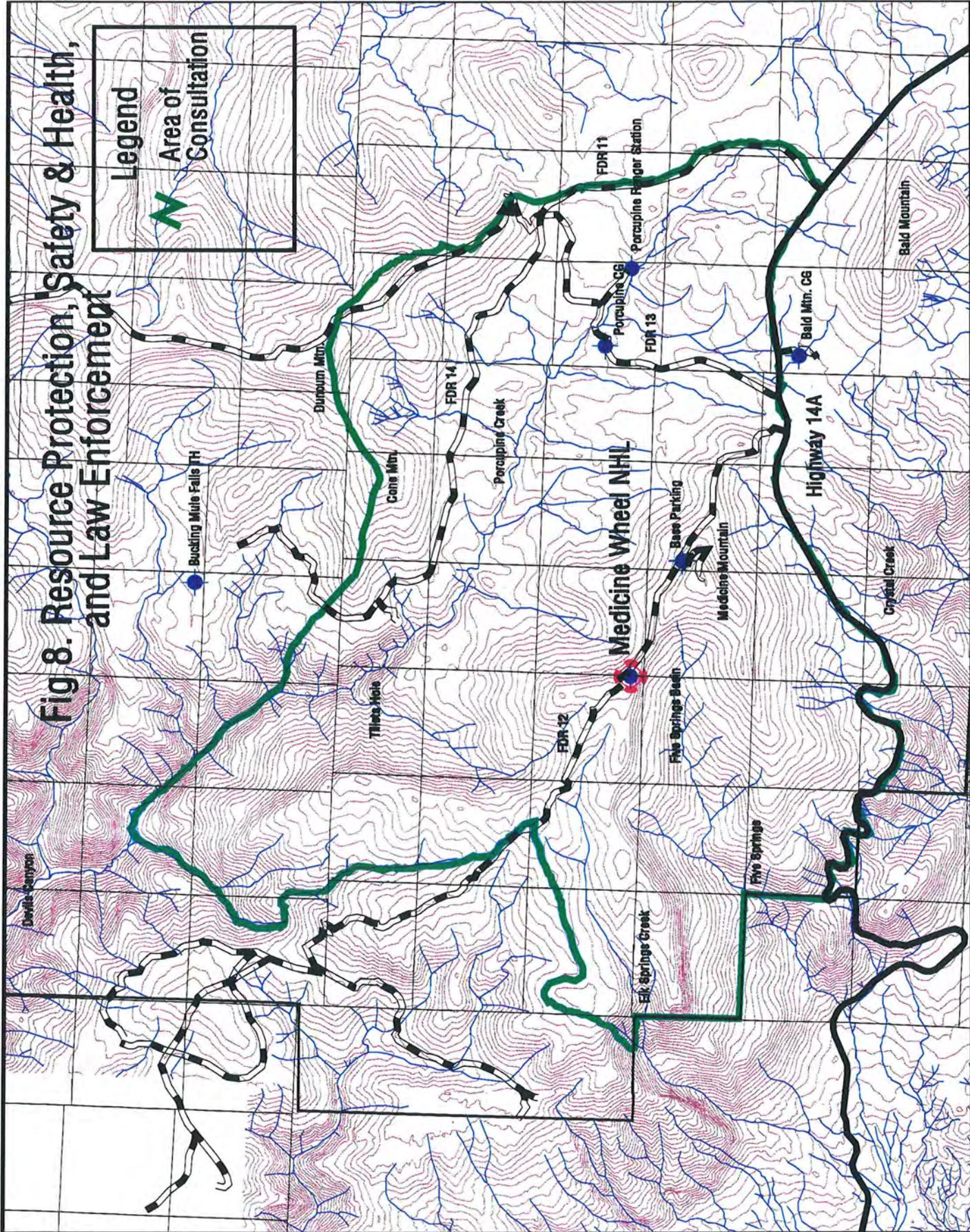
B. Specific Management Requirements (Cont.)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Sanitation & Waste Disposal	Toilet facilities and refuse receptacles constitute undesired intrusions in Medicine Mountain's sacred landscape. Accordingly, use of such facilities and containers will be held to a minimum and when used designed and located to be minimally intrusive.	<p>a. Under the HPP the two portable type toilets at the FDR 12/117 Parking Area will remain in use and maintained, <u>until</u> they can be replaced by an environmentally acceptable, hand-capped accessible, permanent type facility -- which is a design element of the attached FDR 12/117 Parking Area Improvement Plan.</p> <p>b. The toilet facility located near the Medicine Wheel will be improved only to ensure that it meets federal standards for health and safety. No change in its basic design or location will be accomplished -- given it is necessary to have a toilet facility convenient to the Medicine Wheel, due to its high use by traditional religious practitioners and general visitors -- as in these respects the current native stone building is acceptable.</p> <p>c. Waste and litter collection will occur on a regularly scheduled basis.</p> <p>d. Policy changes, proposals and plans for new facilities, or significant changes to current facilities, will be subject to consultation with the HPP parties prior to implementation.</p> <p>e. Trash containers will continue to be, and will only be, located along FDR 12 at the Five Springs Saddle and at the FDR 12/117 Parking Area. However, the Forest will explore the feasibility of removing even these few receptacles and replacing with a "Pack it in Pack it out" policy.</p>

B. Specific Management Requirements (Cont.)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Law Enforcement	The Medicine Wheel will be staffed during seasonally established operation hours, from approximately July 1 to November 1, by interpreters and other personnel with law enforcement training.	Forest Service interpreters, other staff and volunteers with law enforcement responsibilities at the Medicine Wheel, will receive training in American Indian values via scheduled training sessions with the HPP parties and traditional Indian religious practitioners. Training manual will be updated annually.

Fig 8. Resource Protection, Safety & Health, and Law Enforcement



IX. F - RECREATION AND EDUCATION

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

FDR	Forest Development Road
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. F - RECREATION AND EDUCATION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and multiple use principles, provide for the Medicine Wheel management area to be open to the general public. The Forest is however, obligated to not allow such use to significantly degrade resources or the importance of the site as an American Indian sacred place and archaeological property.

Visitor use of the area has decreased in past years from 30,000 visitors in 1990 to 16,275 visitors in 1995. Intensive visitor management of the area began in 1992 with the use of interpreters, closures, and restrictions for use of the site. The character of the area has shifted from one of open unmanaged vehicle access for any purpose to one of highly managed pedestrian access for the exclusive purpose of education.

Interpretation is an important tool for educating visitors about such values as the spiritual importance of the site to American Indians, its archaeological significance, protection of natural and cultural resources, and National Forest multiple use objectives.

In accord with the sacred nature of the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain, interpretation devices and staff presentations must be accomplished in a respectful, noncommercial manner that is sensitive to traditional American Indian religious beliefs and customs.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

Recreational use in the area is managed for dispersed use except along Highway 14A. The Scenic By-way corridor is a high day use area where visitors congregate to experience a number of attractions offered in the National Forest. Dispersed use is primarily for the purpose of hiking, hunting, fishing, picnicking, woodcutting, camping, and sightseeing. The majority of the area, except along the Porcupine Road, is unroaded and offers opportunities for a primitive recreational setting. The area northwest of the Medicine Wheel offers a semi-primitive setting requiring four wheel drive vehicles to access remote lands for hunting, camping, and sightseeing. The majority of the developed use off Highway 14A occurs in the Porcupine Campground area. The Porcupine Road is used heavily for dispersed camping, hunting, woodcutting, sightseeing, fishing, hiking, and picnicking. The Bucking Mule Falls National Recreation Trail provides access to Porcupine Creek and Devil's Canyon. These activities, generally, do not interfere with management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark.

The area immediately in and around the Medicine Wheel and associated features is managed for recreation in a tightly controlled environment. Visitor contacts are for the purpose of education and enforcement to protect the site for its values as a traditional cultural property. All other recreation use, e.g., hunting, camping, hiking, picnicking, etc. is prohibited in this area. Use of motorized travel is confined to Forest Development Road (FDR) 12 and for specific purposes of administration and access to National Forest System Lands beyond the Medicine Wheel. Pedestrian access is restricted to roads and trails leading to and around the Medicine Wheel.

B. Specific Management Requirements

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Visitor and Interpretative Services	Continue to provide visitor and interpretive services under specific guidance of the Medicine Wheel Interpretive Plan.	<p>a. The interpretive Plan prepared in consultation with parties to the HPP will be reviewed and updated annually.</p> <p>b. Interpretive themes will include a focus on educating the visiting public about the value of the site as a Traditional Cultural Property.</p>
General Visitor Use	Recreational use is restricted to educational purposes as a traditional cultural property.	a. Manage the area as a day use site. Recreational camping and the use of campfires are prohibited by closure order.
	Access to the site will be by foot except for elderly and disabled.	<p>a. Restrict access in the area to FDR 12 and designated trails.</p> <p>b. Allow, via use special permit, vehicle access to those with disabilities and the elderly.</p> <p>c. Prohibit all motorized use in the area by closure order.</p> <p>d. Sign unauthorized access points that the area has restricted access and uses.</p>
Developed Recreation	<p>The primary consideration of evaluating new projects that may impact upon the Medicine Wheel HPP Management Area will be of a low standard to meet local existing use only, not within the viewshed and designed to avoid increased use and attraction to the Medicine Wheel.</p> <p>Continue with current developed sites and avoid publicizing the Medicine Wheel as a recreational opportunity.</p>	a. Consult with HPP parties on potential effects of proposed facilities or activities.
Dispersed Recreation	Dispersed recreation is a compatible use of the area--provided the Medicine Wheel is protected from unauthorized access. Manage the area for semi-primitive unroaded opportunities.	a. Monitor use to determine what, if any, impacts are occurring to the Medicine Wheel as a result of dispersed recreation activities.

IX. G - SPECIAL USES MANAGEMENT

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. G - SPECIAL USES MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Forest authorizes, through the issuance of special use permits, public and private sector agencies and individuals to occupy and use certain locations for specified purposes, which are deemed to be in the public interest. These include, but are not limited to, electronics sites, roads and recreational residences.

The top of Medicine Mountain is a designated electronics site, as identified in the Forest Plan. Currently, there are six permitted electronics facilities located in this area. The most noticeable of these is the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Lovell Long Range Radar Facility, located on the summit of Medicine Mountain. The FAA considers the operation of this facility to be vital to air traffic safety in the western United States. However, many native traditional religious practitioners view this facility, which is easily observed from the Medicine Wheel, and other electronics sites as undesirable intrusions in Medicine Mountain's sacred landscape.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

In the area immediately surrounding the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark (NHL), the Forest will prohibit special use activities including, but not limited to, tour buses, outfitter/guides, resorts, cabins, electronics sites, special events, research, etc.

Under the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) the Forest would continue to consider and evaluate applications for various types of special land uses in the Area of Consultation defined on the attached map. The merits of individual applications would continue to be evaluated for compatibility with the Forest Plan (Forest Direction, p. III-74), the Forest Service Manual (Section 2700), Federal Code of Regulations, 36CFR, subpart B, Section 251.54(i), and the HPP itself. Existing uses would continue under conditions contained in the existing permits. As permits expire, they would be re-evaluated using the same criteria as for a new applicant.

The FAA Long Range Radar Facility will be evaluated over the next ten years to determine technological advances that will facilitate removal. The objective is for removal of this facility in the next twenty years. (See Attachment E - FAA Decision Notice) In the interim, the FAA will continue to operate the Lovell Long Range Radar Facility, under these special requirements:

1) In consultation with the Forest and HPP parties, to the degree feasible, the FAA will minimize visual, audible and atmospheric impacts on the Medicine Mountain landscape and the Medicine Wheel, by:

(a) Notifying and supplying adequate descriptive data, in a timely manner, to the Forest and the HPP parties of proposed construction, upgrading or refurbishing projects that will be noticeable, audibly or visually, to Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain visitors.

(b) Based on FAA provided data, the Forest in consultation with the HPP parties, including the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), will decide on the necessity for project specific compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) following 36CFR800 procedures.

(c) Regardless of the need for NEPA and/or HPP compliance, the FAA will continue to consult with the Forest and the HPP parties to schedule construction and associated activities, so that they do not conflict, to the extent possible, with traditional cultural ceremonies at the Medicine Wheel or other Medicine Mountain locations. This includes but is not limited to, delivery of materials, construction and traffic noise and on site work.

(d) The FAA will design, maintain and paint radar facility structures, so far as it is feasible and safe to do so, to blend with surrounding terrain.

(e) Routine maintenance and operations activities authorized by the Forest's special use permit, that do not change the scale, size, or character of the facilities and are of a nature that they are not detectable from the Medicine Wheel or other Medicine Mountain established ceremonial locations, can be accomplished without prior consultation with the Forest and HPP parties.

(f) Emergency actions and repairs necessary to protect life and property are exempt from these procedures. EXCEPT, that it will be incumbent on the FAA to ensure that emergency actions and repairs are accomplished in accord with the intent and spirit of the HPP.

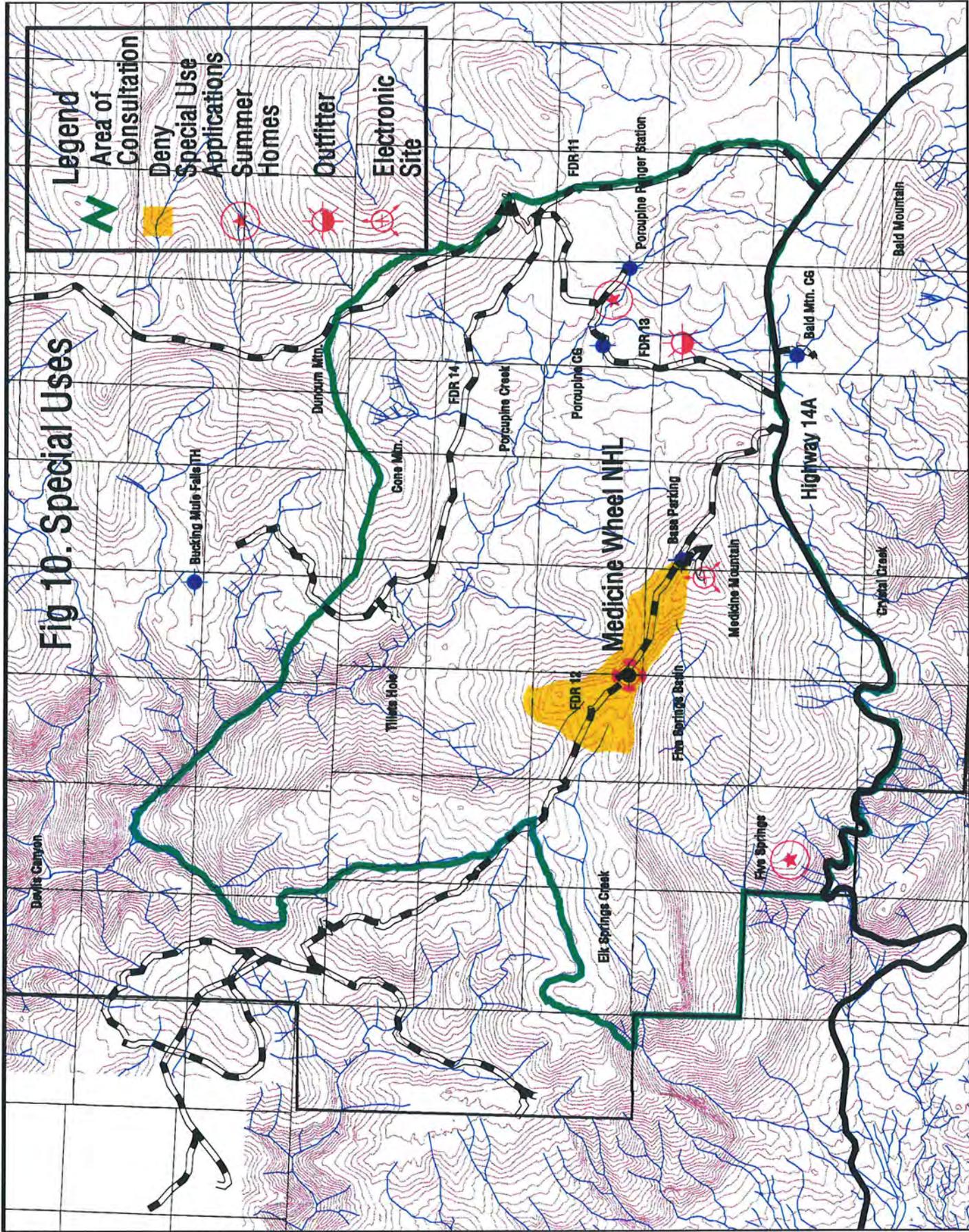
2) At the annual meeting of the consulting parties, the FAA will make a technological advances progress report to the parties.

B. Specific Management Requirements

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Special Uses	Deny approval of all special use applications in the area immediately around the Medicine Wheel. Within the Area of Consultation, consult with parties on special use proposals.	Should an application be received that adds to protection or enhancement of the NHL, consult with HPP parties.
Outfitter/guide applications	Evaluate outfitter/guide applications and permits to avoid conflicts with NHL activities.	Do not approve outfitter/guide applications for trips to the Medicine Wheel.
Summer cabins	Continue use of summer cabin permits.	Do not approve additional summer cabin permits within the area of consultation.*
Electronics Sites	Continue and renew permits for electronics special uses. Existing permits will be renewed for no longer than 10 years.	<p>a. Prepare and maintain a detailed communications site plan.</p> <p>b. The FAA will continue to report on replacement technology for the radar dome pursuant to the special use permit.</p>

* It is Forest Service policy to not issue single summer cabin site permits.

Fig 10. Special Uses



IX. H - MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
FDR	Forest Development Road
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
Hwy	Highway
NHL	National Historic Landmark

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. H - MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Most minerals extractive operations (mines, materials pits, oil and gas wells, etc.) would be viewed by many native traditional religious practitioners as an intrusion to the sacred landscape of Medicine Mountain. Accordingly, many Native Americans and other publics would like to see the Medicine Mountain area closed to minerals exploration and use.

Currently, with the exception of a small dredging operation at Porcupine Falls which is not observable from Medicine Mountain, there are no significant minerals or energy operations in the Medicine Mountain vicinity. In addition, there are no known economically important minerals or energy deposits in the Medicine Mountain area.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

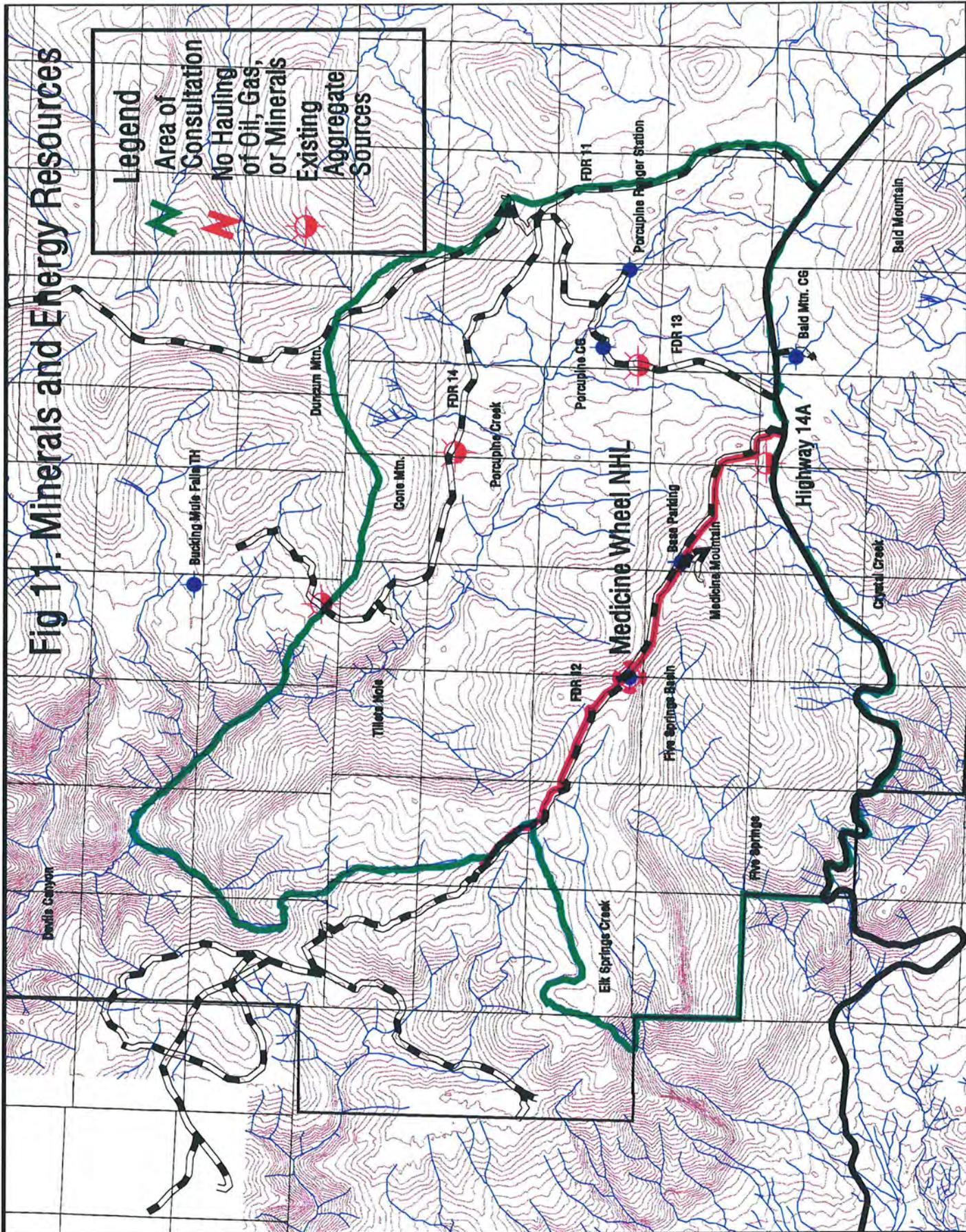
The area within the current National Historic Landmark (NHL) boundary has been withdrawn from mineral entry. Jurisdiction for mineral withdrawals lies with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Forest will pursue through the BLM, a temporary mineral withdrawal pending NHL boundary re-designation.

Much of the western area of Medicine Mountain including the Tillets Hole, Five Springs and Elk Springs Creek drainages, are available for minerals leasing but only with no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulations, pursuant to the 1985 Forest Plan. This policy would be continued under the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP).

B. Specific Management Requirements

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Mining, exploration, and energy extraction. Includes common variety type minerals.	Prohibit entry into the NHL for mineral, oil, or gas extraction or exploration.	Withdraw the area within the NHL boundary to mineral, oil, and gas extraction and exploration. File temporary withdrawal request with the BLM. Include common variety minerals. To be discussed at 12/96 meeting.
Mining, exploration, and energy extraction.	Prohibit surface occupancy for oil and gas extraction or exploration.	Consult with HPP parties regarding proposals for oil, gas, or mineral exploration or extraction
Common variety minerals	Request temporary mineral withdrawal from BLM.	Consult with HPP parties regarding proposals for common variety mineral extraction. Address impacts concerning air quality, noise, and visual intrusions.
Common variety minerals	Only existing sources of common variety (gravel) minerals will be used on roads, highways, and developments e.g. campgrounds, etc. that are not within the viewshed of the Medicine Wheel or other important viewpoints.	Consult with HPP parties regarding proposals for common variety mineral extraction. Address impacts concerning air quality, noise, and visual intrusions.
Transportation	Prohibit use of Forest Development Road (FDR) 12 for hauling mineral or energy resources.	Close FDR 12 between Hwy 14A and Elk Springs to transporting mineral oil, or gas resources or equipment for extracting these resources.

Fig 11. Minerals and Energy Resources



IX. I - TIMBER AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

FDR	Forest Development Road
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
ROW	Right of Way

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. I - TIMBER AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Forest's direction to manage timber and vegetation resources is well established by federal law and policy. Harvesting timber and other forms of vegetation manipulation are carried out for many reasons; e.g., to support the economy, reduce fire hazards, provide fuelwood for public use, insect and disease control, improve wildlife habitat, rehabilitate lands after stand replacing events such as wildfire, and promote tree growth. Only lands identified as suited for timber production are included in the allowable sale quantity for timber sale offer. Other forested lands may be treated to meet other than timber resource objectives, and treatments may be commercial or noncommercial.

Specific issues regarding the use of commercial timber sales in the management area (see map) include: 1) Commercial use of roads, especially Forest Development Road (FDR) 12 adjacent to the Medicine Wheel site, 2) Noise associated with harvest operations, especially at certain times of the year, 3) Changes to the scenery as a result of removing trees, 4) A general opposition to for profit operations within National Forests, and, 5) any manipulation of the vegetation in this area is considered undesirable.

Existing condition: The area used for analysis here consists of some 18,000 acres of Forest lands, which is roughly equivalent to the Medicine Mountain viewshed.

The northwest corner of the Forest is unique for the Bighorn Forest as much of the area is comprised of spruce/fir and mixed conifer cover types which include contiguous acreage of Douglas fir.

Forested vs Nonforested lands: 57% of the area is Forested.

Forested Species Distribution: Of the Forested acres 74% is in the spruce/fir cover type, 12% Douglas fir, 12% lodgepole pine, and the remaining 2% in limber and mixed conifer.

Age Distribution: The age distribution of the trees on the forested land generally fits the typical bell shaped curve skewed to the older age classes.

Size Class Distribution: Size class distribution is skewed heavily to the large and very large size classes (56%) and 29% in the medium size class. 11% is listed as non-stocked, which is attributed to the 1988 Intermission Fire (see below).

Structural Stage Distribution: Over 85% of the forested land is in structural stages 4A, 4B, 4C, and 5. This collaborates with the age and size class distribution resulting in a mature to over mature forest.

Management Areas: Forest Plan Management Areas covered by this analysis are predominately in 6A, 6B, and 7E (88%) prescriptions. There are lesser amounts of 4B (5%), 3A and 3B (4%), and 4D, 10C and 1A (1% or less of each) encompassed.

Lands Suitable for Timber Production: Of the 18,000 acres in this area only 10% is in the current data base as being suited for timber production. Most of the current suited lands are located in and around the Intermission Burn and Porcupine Creek areas. The timber land north of the Medicine Wheel site was listed as suitable in 1985 but has subsequently been changed to non-suited due to inaccessibility (no roads). With the current road access this change does not follow the Forest Plan suitability key. Suited land is reevaluated approximately every 10 years per the Forest Plan schedule -- the next evaluation is planned for 1999.

Forest Health: For the purposes of this report, forest health is defined as follows:

A desired state of forest health is a condition where biotic and abiotic influences do not threaten resource management objectives now or in the future (from Healthy Forests for America's Future, 1993).

Pest infestations in this area have been identified in Forest Plan Monitoring reports since 1990. Specifically, the Mexican Hill/ Devil's Canyon area has had a documented **western spruce beetle** *Dendroctonus rufipennis* infection since at least 1990. This infection has progressed from isolated patches to whole drainages heavily infested. Aerial flights have identified this infestation in the Porcupine, Devil's Canyon, and Hannans Coulee drainages, with an estimated 1,135 acres affected in 1994. This infestation has created a large amount of dead standing trees in these drainages, thus creating a potential wildfire risk.

Recent Forested Vegetation Changes: This area has had relatively few timber sales. The largest change to the forested environment can be attributed to wildfires and the spruce beetle infestation.

The 1988 **Intermission Fire** covered approximately 1,000 acres from near Porcupine Falls up to Cone Mountain and over to Tepee Creek. Most of the fire was salvage logged in 1989 and 1990. The highest areas and spot fires across the ridge towards Tepee Creek were not salvaged. Salvage operations removed most of the standing trees, leaving only a few live trees in a few stringers along the drainages. Islands of live regenerated stands remain from previous clearcuts. The area has not re-stocked naturally, the large area involved made seed dispersal poor resulting in a lack of new seedlings. Along some of the edges there is adequate regeneration, but surveys in 1994 show only 33% in a stocked condition. To remedy this situation planting has been prescribed. To date 179 acres have been planted, with more planned as funding becomes available.

The 1976 **Five Springs Fire**, in the Five Springs Basin near the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) campground, burned juniper woodlands to the rock cliff. Evidence of this fire is still obvious.

The **Spruce Beetle infestation** was discussed above under Forest Health.

Small District sales have taken place over the years in this area. Sales include commercial sawtimber and miscellaneous product sales, in addition to personal use fuelwood that is removed annually.

Recent Proposed Forested Vegetation Changes: A number of projects have been proposed in the recent past:

Tillet's Hole Timber Sale was dropped after the Intermission Fire. Documents state discussions of the loss of elk hiding cover from the fire as the reason for delaying this sale.

Elk Springs Timber Sale was sold, the roads built and Right of Way (ROW) removed, and then bought back in the mid 1980's. The main haul route was FDR 12, the road past the Medicine Wheel site. Between the increased concern about vehicle travel around the Medicine Wheel, and the low stumpage prices at that time, the sale was never re-offered. The roads are gated and fallen trees have effectively closed this area to motorized traffic.

Rehabilitation of the Intermission Fire area has been taking place since the salvage sale. Tree planting is the most current action.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

Only three small stands of forested vegetation (Figure 12b) occur in the immediate area around the Medicine Wheel: One adjacent to the Medicine Wheel, one on the point to the northwest, and one on the south side of Elk Springs Creek. Should any of these stands of forested vegetation become threatened due to insects, disease, fire, or other natural causes, parties to the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) will be consulted regarding if and how any treatment should be conducted.

The Forest manages timber and vegetation resources in accord with applicable federal laws and regulations pursuant to the 1985 Forest Plan. Essentially, the Forest is directed by laws and policies to manage timber and vegetation resources to meet the multiple use goals and objectives outlined in the Forest Plan (particularly refer to pages III-46 - 53, 163 - 172, 227). This is accomplished by a variety of means, the most common being commercial timber sales. All vegetation manipulation is completed in a manner that supports or is compatible with other resource management objectives, in this case as defined by the HPP, and protects the environment. The objectives for managing vegetation in the management area will be to maintain the visual character of the landscape.

B. Specific Management Requirements

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Vegetation management and timber sales	Manage forest resources to maintain a healthy ecosystem. (SEE DEFINITIONS OF FOREST HEALTH AT THE END OF THIS SECTION)	Consult with HPP parties for any proposed vegetative treatment within the Consultation Area. Develop a vegetative management plan, in consultation with the parties to the HPP, which incorporates a traditional perspective and limits logging to what is required for maintaining overall health of the Forest. Treatment plan will address: Visual Quality Objectives, special restrictions and designs to mitigate visual and audible impacts, silvicultural practices.
Transportation of forest products	Prohibit hauling of logs or other commercial products past the Medicine Wheel on FDR 12.	

B. Specific Management Requirements (Cont.)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Road systems for vegetative management activities	Minimize roads to only what is necessary to facilitate removal of raw material useable as commercial products.	a. Require yarding systems that require minimum road construction, e.g., aerial, cut-to-length, horse, or winter logging. b. Require special restrictions and design to minimize impacts of roads or yarding corridors.
Slash management	Treat residual material (remaining tops, limbs, etc.) to retain a natural setting.	Use tree length yarding or broadcast burning to treat residual material.

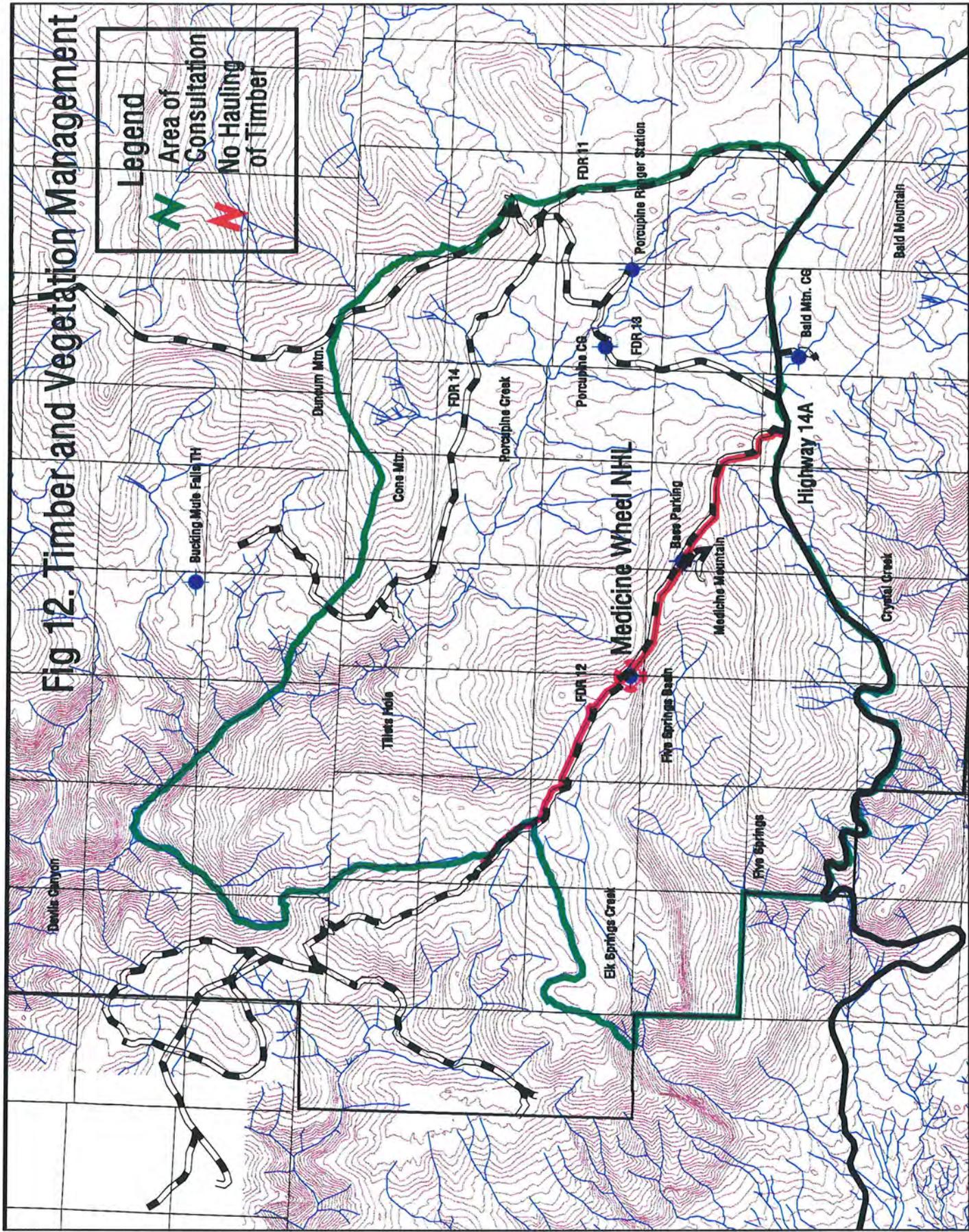
DEFINITIONS OF FOREST HEALTH:

Forest health is defined as: "A condition of forested ecosystems characterized at the landscape scale by biological diversity and ecological resiliency, and, within the capability of the ecosystems, sustainability of multiple benefits, products and values.

OR

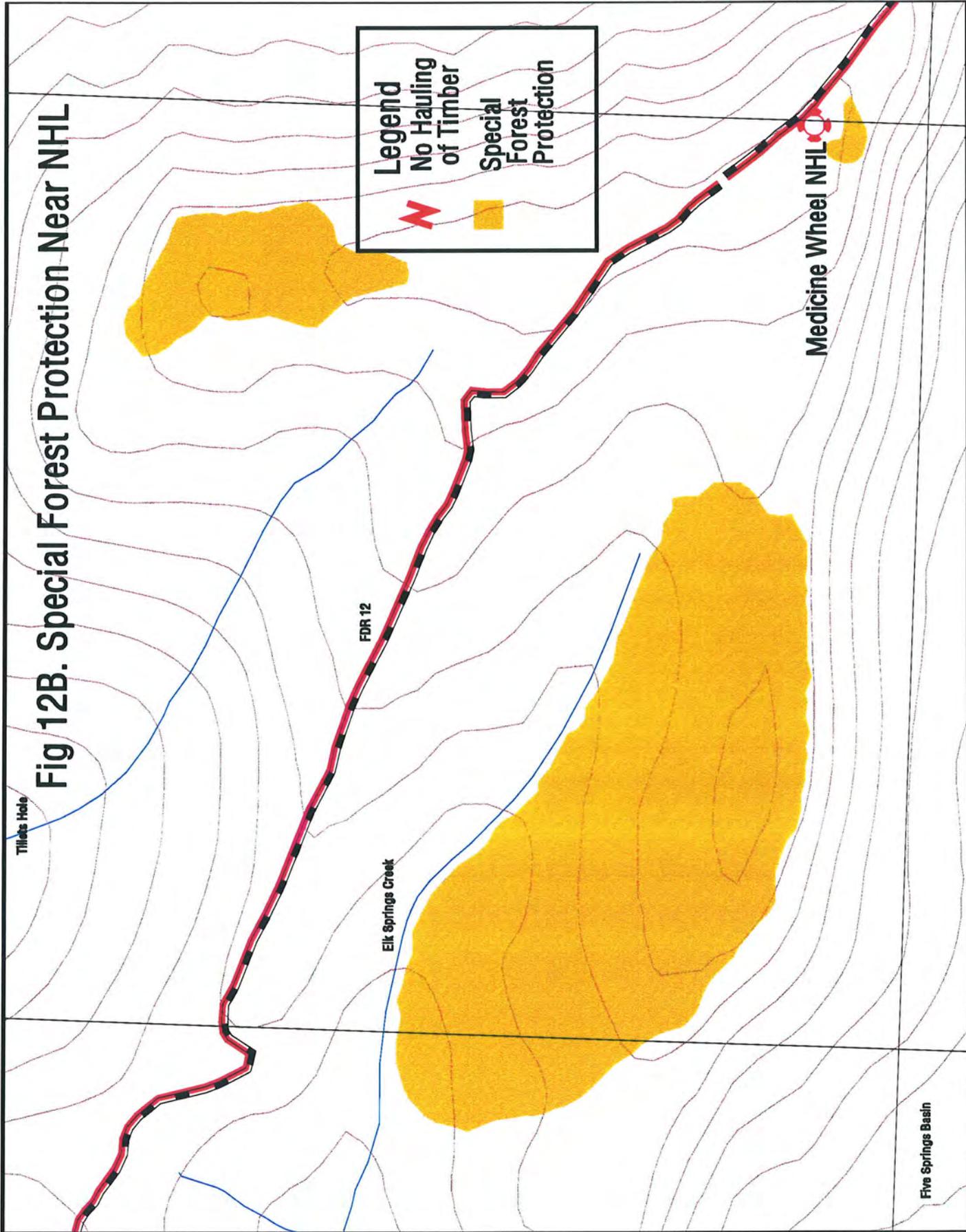
Forest health is defined as (1) Maintaining workable populations of plants, grasses, trees, animals, bugs, insects, shrubs, hiding spaces for big game and little game animals across the whole of Medicine Mountain and their geographic range, as mandated by the National Forest Management Act of 1976; (2) Maintain critical areas or necessary ecosystems so that all species can interact within this defined area: such as the relationship between soil, water, grasses and trees and other species such as rabbits, foxes, big cats, bears who would all live together and feed upon one another or interact with on another. The interaction of all of these processes, supports and maintains a healthy environment or ecosystem. Natural fires are a part of this process in keeping the forest healthy. But we must be reminded that a fire on Medicine Mountain today would not be a natural fire since fire suppression has taken place the past 100 years; (3) retain or keep a healthy environment by the actions above in the face of short or long term disturbances, such as fires, blow downs or bug infestations to Medicine Mountain. Forest health is a key factor in defining the landmark ecosystem. Forest Health treatments such as the harvesting of timber in bug infested areas, salvage logging after a fire, should be evaluated based on whether these actions positively effect the landmark area and are part of a natural course of events. That this ecosystem or healthy environment be allowed to persist in association with natural or human disturbances. The building of the Wheel is a human disturbance. Using the mountain for vision questing is a human disturbance. Having tourists is a human disturbance. Any of these disturbances should blend with the landscape.

Fig 12. Timber and Vegetation Management



Legend
Area of Consultation
No Hauling of Timber

Fig 12B. Special Forest Protection Near NHL



IX. J - FIRE MANAGEMENT

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

Forest	Bighorn National Forest
FSA	Fire Situation Analysis
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. J - FIRE MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The "regular" fire season, as developed by the National Fire Danger Rating System is from June 15 to September 15. This season covers the period during which most fires occur. Occasionally fires occur prior to June 15, but they are usually insignificant due to high fuel moistures and green plants. Several of the larger "project" fires have occurred after September 15. These fires will occur during dry, windy periods, and they may make a few large runs but they are usually contained by late season conditions such as humid nights or snow.

The normal fire weather pattern is characterized by early to mid-June being cool with showers. June, July and August, are usually warm with a general drying trend interrupted by afternoon thunderstorms. Early September is normally dry, but temperatures begin to decline with cooler nights and high humidity recovery. After mid-September, a snow storm may be expected at any time, which is usually followed by a warm weather pattern. The lightning period is normally June, July and August, with most lightning subsiding by the end of August.

The Forest fire history shows a mixture of fire causes and occurrence. Even though fire occurrence is somewhat low at 20 fires per year, burned acreage is significant at 1208 acres per year. Large fires are generally three to five day events that are driven by high winds. The area surrounding the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark (NHL) is prone to infrequent large high intensity fires. Vulnerable areas include Five Springs Basin and the dense stands of timber in the Porcupine drainage.

The Medicine Wheel/Mountain area contains a variety of habitat and cover types. Each area has its own range of natural variability and together, the landscape has its natural range of variability. Although no dendrochronology was completed, professional observations can be used to give us an idea of where the forest is in its natural range. To describe this, one can stratify the area into general cover types. These are the low elevation grass/shrublands, low elevation woodlands, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, spruce/fir, and high elevation meadows. Precipitation levels are the driving force for most of the cover types.

Wildfire most likely played an important part in the natural succession of the low elevation cover types. The wildfires controlled the woody vegetation component, frequently setting the area back successionaly to more grass/forb cover. Currently there are sites with dense sagebrush cover, and the Juniper woodlands appear to have little age class differences, a result of the exclusion of fire.

The Douglas fir forests show evidence of light ground fires. Most likely the fires would climb into the Douglas fir from the lower elevation and creep around in the ground cover with little mortality in the larger diameter trees, while thinning the smaller trees. Stand replacing events were infrequent, as much of these stands are multi-storied and uneven-aged.

The lodgepole pine forests are even aged indicating stand replacing events did occur in the past in this cover type. However, only 12% of the forested land in this area is in this type. The lodgepole pine has both serotinous and non-serotinous cones, which indicates a history of both stand replacing fires, and stand thinning fires. The more serotinous cones present is an indicator of more stand replacing events, such as wildfire.

The spruce/fir forest makes up the majority of the forested lands and they indicate very few stand replacing events until recently. Stand ages into the 250+ years class confirm a low frequency of stand replacing events. Lower intensity fires were probably more frequent in the past than was thought (Sheppard 1992), as there is

evidence of low intensity fires in these stands. These fires helped to thin the forest by killing the thin barked younger trees while the thick bark of the large trees insulated them from damage. In addition to fire, windstorms were also a major force for change in these forest types, as recent events in adjacent areas have demonstrated. Most of these stands are uneven-aged and multi-storied and multi-species, which indicates a low frequency of stand replacing events.

The Medicine Wheel Ranger District, which includes Medicine Mountain, is responsible for initial attack and initial attack dispatching for fire starts and resources within their area. Whenever aviation resources or resources from another unit are needed, dispatching duties revert to the Cody Dispatch Center.

The objective of fire suppression is to suppress wildfires at minimum cost consistent with land and resource management objectives and fire management direction. Fire suppression is to be conducted in a timely, effective, and efficient manner with a high regard for public and firefighter safety. Each wildfire ignition is to be responded to in a timely manner with appropriate forces based upon established fire management direction and cost efficiency.

Suppression strategies appropriate to meet the most efficient management direction may range from direct control to more indirect methods of containment or confinement. Surveillance can be appropriate when the fire is expected to be self-contained within a defined area. Following are definitions of these strategies:

Control: To complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires therefrom, and any interior islands to be saved; burn out any unburned area adjacent to the fire side of the control line; and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.

Contain: To surround a fire, and any spot fires therefrom, with control line as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.

Confine: To limit fire spread within a predetermined area principally by use of natural or preconstructed barriers or environmental conditions. Suppression action may be minimal and limited to surveillance under appropriate conditions.

A Fire Situation Analysis (FSA) evaluating initial suppression action is to be completed for each uncontrolled wildfire following the first burning period. The FSA is to be validated, daily, prior to each subsequent burning period. If it is determined that the initial action does not meet, or is anticipated not to meet, established fire management direction including minimizing fire suppression cost and damage from fire, the fire shall be declared an escaped fire. Document the FSA and file a hard copy with the Individual Fire Report. If containment is not expected prior to the second burning period, the line officer shall base the selected suppression action on an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis.

General direction in the Forest Plan is to protect life, property, and resource values from wildfire in a cost-efficient manner that maximizes the benefits of shared resources and developing technologies. Standards and Guidelines for wildfire are to suppress fires based on least-cost plus damage considerations for public concerns.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

The methods used to suppress fires near the Medicine Wheel will be those minimizing the impact of suppression actions on vegetative, physical, and cultural resources.

Since large fires play a significant role in shaping the landscape in the management area, control efforts will be minimally successful using traditional fire control practices. In addition, these practices could potentially have greater resource impacts than the fire itself. Small fires can generally be controlled easily and direction will be to continue that objective.

The use of prescribed fire to achieve forest health objectives, improve range condition and livestock distribution, reduce fuel loadings, improve wildlife habitat, etc. is an important tool. Use of prescribed fire will continue and potential impacts of smoke and other disturbances will be minimized through consultation with parties to the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP).

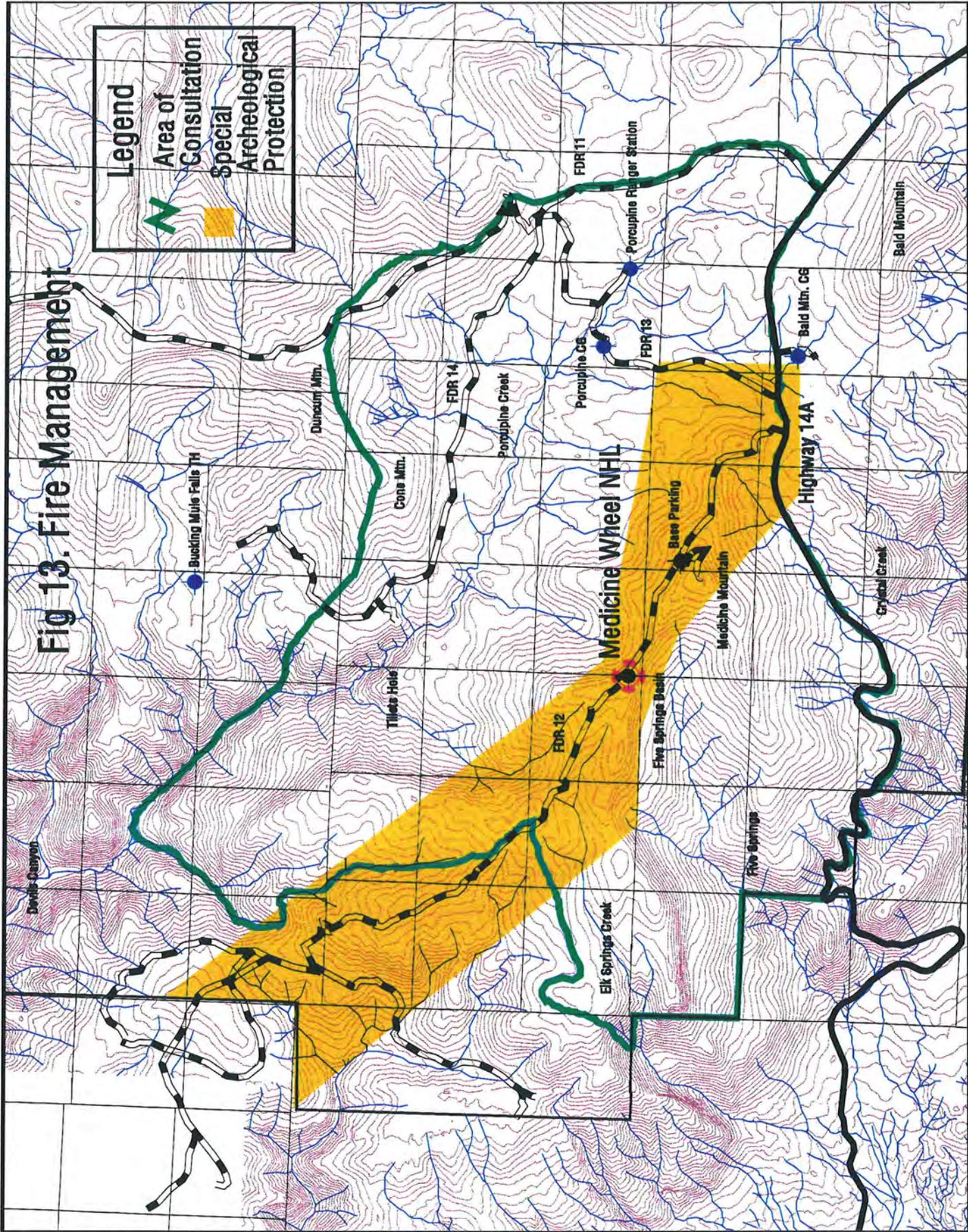
B. Specific Management Direction

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Fire Suppression	Protect the Medicine Wheel and archaeological features from fire suppression activities.	<p>a. Do not use earth disturbing fire suppression techniques, e.g., dozers, handline, etc. Use indirect suppression strategies away from archaeological features.</p> <p>b. Include staff archaeologists on fire suppression teams prior to initiating actions.</p> <p>c. Locate fire camps outside the NHL to avoid visual and audible disturbances.</p>
	The "initial response" to new fire starts will be to control fires at least cost plus damage with safety the highest priority.	
	Fires that escape initial action will consider the full range of suppression strategies, e.g., confine, contain, and control.	Use Escaped Fire Situation Analysis to determine appropriate suppression strategy
	When using site disturbing tactics be sensitive to existing and potential cultural resources.	Assign archaeologist to fire teams when developing strategies and tactics to assess impacts.
	Protect cultural resources from fire suppression activities.	Locate fire camps in currently developed areas, e.g., campgrounds, developed sites, ranger stations, etc.
	Aviation activities will avoid flying directly over the Medicine Wheel during suppression activities. Avoid landing helicopters near the Medicine Wheel.	Request a Temporary Flight Restriction from the Federal Aviation Administration
	Transport of equipment, supplies, personnel, etc. past the Medicine Wheel for fire suppression purposes will consider the sensitivity to NHL resources.	Consider timing, amount of traffic, scheduling, etc. when conducting these activities.

B. Specific Management Direction (Cont.)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Prescribed Fire	Use prescribed fire for range management, wildlife habitat, forest health, etc. and consider impacts associated with smoke, disturbances, etc.	Consult with HPP parties prior to and during National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) when planning for the use of prescribed fire.
	Ensure prescribed fire activities do not impact existing or potential cultural sites.	Conduct archaeological surveys in project area during planning process.

Fig 13. Fire Management



IX. K - RANGE AND LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

C&H	Cattle and Horse
FDR	Forest Development Road
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
NHL	National Historic Landmark

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

IX. K - RANGE AND LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Rangelands on and surrounding Medicine Mountain are grazed by livestock during the summer months, as authorized and controlled by term grazing permits issued by the Forest Service. Utilization of the rangelands by livestock in the immediate vicinity of the Medicine Wheel is limited by lack of palatable forage and fencing around the Medicine Wheel itself.

The Medicine Mountain area is grazed by livestock permitted on both the Medicine Mountain and Devil's Canyon Cattle & Horse (C&H) allotments. The Medicine Mountain C&H allotment has a total of 9611 acres that are suitable for livestock grazing. The areas commonly known as Five Springs Basin, South Medicine and Long Park are all part of this allotment. Six permittees graze 1087 cow/calf pairs in a four pasture deferred rotation from June 26th through October 10th.

Trailing of cattle across Forest Development Road (FDR) 12 (Medicine Wheel Road) occurs annually during pasture moves between Five Springs and Lower Porcupine pastures. Cattle are typically trailed out of Five Springs to Lower Porcupine sometime during the first ten days of July or from Lower Porcupine to Five Springs in late September, depending on the rotation for a given year. Pasture moves are based on forage utilization levels. The majority of the cattle naturally trail across the road at an area approximately 3/4 mile from the Medicine Wheel. To minimize conflicts with Medicine Wheel visitors permittees have willingly cooperated to avoid moving cattle on the 4th of July, accomplish the major move in usually less than half a day, and have used temporary electric fence to limit cattle drift prior to the move.

The Medicine Mountain Cow Camp lies at the base of Cone Mountain. It is used for administration of the Medicine Mountain C&H allotment by the permittees.

The second allotment of interest is the Devil's Canyon C&H. This allotment is split in half by Devil's Canyon and is managed as two separate areas commonly known as North Devil's Canyon and South Devil's Canyon.

South Devil's Canyon has a total of 4,964 acres suitable for livestock grazing. South Devil's Canyon contains the areas commonly known as Elk Springs, Tillet's Hole and Railroad Springs. Two permittees graze 412 cow/calf pairs in a four pasture deferred rotation within this area from July 1st through August 30th.

The Medicine Division fence (01-08) which is observed northwest of the Medicine Wheel separates Medicine Mountain C&H allotment from South Devil's Canyon.

Livestock permittees have in the past requested permission to trail cattle down FDR 12 for better distribution of livestock. Although this has been infrequent, such requests may continue to be made of the Forest.

Tillet's Hole Trail is located at Elk Springs saddle and is the primary access for trailing livestock into the lower reaches of Tillet's Hole pasture and is also the natural way cattle graze through the pasture. Steep slopes and cliffs make alternative access virtually impossible.

Use of FDR 12 for vehicle access past the Medicine Wheel is important to permittees and for Forest Service administration in order to reach the cow camp and allotment in a timely manner. Alternative access takes approximately three hours from Lovell across private land over rough roads that occasionally are impassable.

Vehicle and stock trailer parking has traditionally occurred at Elk Springs saddle. Access beyond this point with stock trailers is impossible due to rough terrain, narrow roadway, safety of trailering horses, and damage to trailers.

The North Devil's Canyon portion of the allotment has very limited acres within the area of concern. This acreage lies at the base of Cone Mountain and includes the Intermission Cow Camp. Three permittees graze 1,581 mature cattle on North Devil's Canyon in a four pasture deferred rotation during a period of use from July 1st through October 10th.

Sagebrush and conifer treatment is needed on portions of the allotment, including areas commonly known as South Medicine, Mexican Hill, Lowmiller, Elk Springs and Cottonwood-Marcus. Range improvements, both structural and nonstructural, are necessary to help with the control of livestock. Coupled with proper livestock management including riding and good salting practices, structural range improvements such as water developments and fences aid in the distribution and control of livestock. There are many existing range improvements that lie within the Medicine Mountain area that at some point will require reconstruction. There is also a potential for the need for new improvements to be identified, though none are planned at this time. There is the need for annual maintenance of spring developments and fences if the improvements are to serve their purposes and have the expected life span. Annual maintenance generally consists of minor repairs. New construction or reconstruction of improvements often involves more intensive activities and may involve some ground disturbance.

Nonstructural range improvements include treatment of sagebrush and encroaching conifers. Removal has a significant effect on the grass and forb composition and production because they no longer have to compete with sagebrush and/or trees for nutrients, water and sunlight. Prescribed fire is the most common method of treatment and when used properly, has been a very effective tool; improving the production and composition by removal of conifers and sagebrush, aids in preventing loss of suitable rangeland forage which is used by both wildlife and livestock.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction Summary

The area immediately surrounding the Medicine Wheel will be excluded from livestock grazing. Access points where cattle may enter the area will be fenced to preclude entry. Natural features will be used, e.g., cliffs, heavy timber, etc. in lieu of fencing where appropriate.

The area outside the immediate vicinity of the Medicine Wheel is managed for livestock grazing. Intensive grazing management systems are favored over extensive systems. Range condition is maintained through use of forage improvement practices, livestock management, and regulation of other resource activities. Periodic heavy forage utilization occurs. Investment in structural and nonstructural range improvements to increase forage utilization is moderate to high. Structural improvements benefit, or at least do not adversely affect, the 10C Medicine Wheel area and wildlife. Conflicts between grazing activities and other resources are resolved in a manner sensitive to traditional cultural practices and features associated with the Medicine Wheel. Nonstructural restoration and forage improvement practices available are seeding, planting, burning, fertilizing, pitting, furrowing, spraying, crushing, and plowing. Cutting of encroaching trees may also occur. Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreational opportunities vary between semi-primitive nonmotorized and roaded natural. Management activities are evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting. Proposed and new projects shall enter into the consultation process defined in the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) prior to implementation.

B. Specific Management Direction

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Grazing Livestock	Prohibit livestock grazing between Five Springs Saddle and Elk Springs Saddle.	a. Fence between Five Springs Saddle and Elks Springs to prevent livestock entry. Install gates at key points to facilitate livestock removal.
	Where cattle need to be trailed along the Medicine Wheel road, limit numbers and timing to minimize interference with traditional cultural uses and visitors.	a. Permittees will coordinate with the lead interpreter when trailing past the Medicine Wheel to minimize conflicts with ceremonial and visiting public.
Range Resource Management	Intensive grazing systems are preferred over extensive systems. Improve range to satisfactory conditions. If satisfactory conditions cannot be accomplished remove the livestock.	a. Base Range condition and trend on the standards in the R-2 Rangeland Analysis and Training Guide. Use the Forest Grazing Standards (Stubble Height) to monitor grazing use.
	Invest in cost-effective allotment management and associated range improvements.	a. Base economic analysis on Project Analysis Handbook (FSH 2209.11).
	Invest in cost-effective grazing management and rangeland productivity improvements.	a. Structural improvements will not adversely affect big-game movement or traditional culture uses of the Medicine Wheel.
	Spring developments will utilize a spring box to gather water which will be piped to a stock tank outside the spring area. The spring will be fenced to exclude livestock, protect the facility, and enhance wildlife habitat.	b. Structural improvements will be located in areas that will minimize the risk of compromising the integrity of the values for which the Medicine Wheel was designated a NHL.
		c. Improvements and management practices will be planned to minimize livestock concentrations around the Medicine Wheel.
		d. Maintain parking at Elk Springs saddle for vehicles and horse trailers used to administer and manage livestock operations.
		e. Where improvements include water developments, a water right in the name of the United States must be obtained.

IX. L - MONITORING

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ABBREVIATIONS

FDR	Forest Development Road
Forest	Bighorn National Forest
NHL	National Historic Landmark

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN (MWHPP)

IX. L - MONITORING

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Forest, in cooperation with the consulting parties to the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP), have been monitoring the Medicine Wheel and vicinity since 1993. A monitoring team has been established comprised of a representative from each consulting party and Forest resource specialists. Information that has been collected includes vegetation condition, visitation, ceremonial use, archaeological features, etc. The information collected and the reports that have been generated, have been invaluable in the formulation of this HPP and management direction for the Medicine Wheel and vicinity.

MEDICINE WHEEL HPP MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Management Direction

Pursuant to Section VIII the Forest will hold three (3) Medicine Wheel Monitoring Team meetings each year. Monitoring is important to continue to collect data on use of the Medicine Wheel and effects of management activities on the site and management area. These meetings will be scheduled to coincide with the Medicine Wheel visitor season. These meetings would be held at the Forest's Medicine Wheel Ranger District Office in Lovell, Wyoming and at the Medicine Wheel. These meetings are open to the general public.

The Monitoring Team make up will vary, depending on needed skills, but will consist of the Medicine Wheel District Ranger and the following Forest Service resource specialists: Archaeologist, soil/vegetation specialist, and recreation/interpretive specialist. The Team will also consist of individuals appointed by the HPP parties and American Indian tribes. (Also see Section VIII.)

B. Specific Management Requirements

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
Monitoring	<p>The Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain resources will be monitored by qualified personnel on a regularly scheduled basis.</p>	<p>a. Monitoring will be performed routinely by appropriate resource specialists at scheduled times. The Monitoring Team will consist of appropriate Forest resource specialists (e.g. archaeologists, soils scientists), managers and representatives appointed by the HPP parties</p>
	<p>Monitoring activities will be performed in a manner that is sensitive to American Indian use of the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain as a sacred site.</p>	<p>a. Monitoring will be scheduled and performed in consultation with the HPP parties and traditional Indian religious practitioners.</p>
	<p>The Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain resources will be monitored from July through October, depending on weather or other prohibitive factors (e.g., unacceptable snow cover).</p>	<p>a. Baseline conditions and procedures for monitoring are primarily established by the 1993 Medicine Wheel Monitoring Report and through subsequent policies or modifications approved by the Forest and HPP parties.</p> <p>b. Monitoring will be accomplished through actual site visits and land based observations, measurements, mapping and photography. Other monitoring methods may take place as agreed to by all the parties and if funding is available.</p> <p>c. Monitoring reports, photos, etc. will be retained in Forest files at Lovell and Sheridan, Wyoming until such time as these records can be transferred to a secure and protected archival facility, pursuant to Recommendation #1 of the 1995 <u>Medicine Mountain Archaeology Assessment</u>. From July through October, the Forest will prepare and distribute to the HPP parties for their review and comments, Monitoring reports. The Forest will also continue to prepare and distribute a year end summary report in November.</p>

X. PROJECT/PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION LIST

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

X. PROJECT/PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION LIST

This section of the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) lists projects and programs that have been identified throughout the HPP as protection measures for the Medicine Wheel and vicinity, measures that will improve the education/interpretive program at the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark, or measures that will enhance the use of the HPP as management direction. This list will be added to and deleted from as new projects and programs are recommended through monitoring or by any of the consulting parties. Projects or programs from this list will be prioritized and evaluated at the annual meeting of the consulting parties to be held in December of each year. Funding to accomplish projects will be pursued through donations, volunteer work and availability of Forest Service funding.

<i>PROJECT/PROGRAM</i>	<i>HPP REFERENCE</i>	<i>YEAR SCHEDULED</i>
1. Maintain current (1995) level of management at Medicine Wheel. Maintenance of services staffing, and monitoring	Section IX. C, D, E, F, L	Continuing
2. Organize "Friends of Medicine Mountain support group		
3. Construction of FDR 12 log benches, between FDR 12/117 Base Parking Area and Medicine Wheel.	Section IX. D	1996
4. Improve FDR 12/117 Base Parking Area & toilet.	Section IX. D, E	
5. Reconstruct Medicine Wheel fence & path. Forest to develop site plans for fence construction.	Section IX. D, E	
6. Construction of cliffs access path	Section IX. D	
7. Obliterate majority of parking area at Medicine Wheel NHL.	Section IX. D	
8. Conduct ethnobotanical study only if identified through NHL boundary nomination.	Section VII	

PROJECT/PROGRAM	HPP REFERENCE	YEAR SCHEDULED
9. Complete National Historic Register Nomination forms for Landmark Boundary and Final Report. (Action Plan to be developed at 12/96 meeting)	Section VI.	1996
10. Forest to work with SHPO to define which sites in MMAAA are historic properties.	Section VII.	1997
11. Prioritize historic properties to the degree sites National Register eligibility is threatened.	Section VII.	1997
12. Forest to establish procedures for quantifying rate of deterioration of the two most threatened properties.	Section VII.	1998
13. Update site forms and records to meet SHPO recordation	Section VII.	
14. Requisition federally owned collections and records from past investigations and curate such materials.	Section VII.	
15. Develop snowmobile closure order to protect Medicine Wheel and associated features. (To be discussed at 12/96 meeting and field trip planned for 1997)	Section IX. D	1997
16. Complete feasibility study for closing FDR 12 to through traffic and define alternative access.	Section IX. D	
17. Explore need for an improved information turnout at the junction of FDR 12 and Hwy 14A.	Section IX. D	
18. Remove existing livestock control fence to the west of Medicine Wheel and relocate close to Elk Springs Saddle.	Section IX. E, K	
19. Explore removing trash receptacles and replace with "pack it in Pack it out" policy	Section IX. E	

PROJECT/PROGRAM	HPP REFERENCE	YEAR SCHEDULED
20. Review and update annual Interpretive Plan and will include training of interpreters.	Section IX. F	Annually
21. Prepare detailed communication site plan.	Section IX. G	
22. FAA to prepare annual technology advance report.	Section IX. G	Annually
23. Forest to request temporary mineral withdrawal from BLM. (To be discussed at 12/96 meeting)	Section IX. G	1997
24. Ethnographic data will be reviewed to ensure that the data has been considered and incorporated into the HPP.	Section III	12/96 meeting

XI. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

XI. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

This document could not have been completed without the devotion and commitment of time and energy by many individuals. The following people have contributed to the formulation of this Historic Preservation Plan:

WRITERS/AUTHORS

Robert York, Archaeologist-Heritage Resource Specialist, Bighorn National Forest

Steve Keller, Archaeologist-Heritage Resource Specialist, Bighorn National Forest

Larry Keown, Forest Supervisor, Bighorn National Forest

Mary Randolph, District Ranger, Bighorn National Forest

Alan Stanfill, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

CONTRIBUTORS/INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM

John Almond, Forester-Special Use Permits, Bighorn National Forest

Patrick Harrelson, Supervisory Civil Engineer, Bighorn National Forest

Robert Larson, Interpretive Coordinator, Bighorn National Forest

Rick Laurent, Archaeologist-Heritage Resource Specialist, Bighorn National Forest

Charles Marsh, Forest Hydrologist, Bighorn National Forest

Dennis Neill, Public Affairs Specialist, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region

Beth Nygren, Range Conservationist, Bighorn National Forest

Fred Patten, Fire-Aviation-Cooperative Forestry Staff, Bighorn National Forest

Paul Randolph, GIS Specialist, Shoshone National Forest

Ron Stellingwerf, Forester-Range Management, Bighorn National Forest

Joel Strong, Recreation Planner-Visuals, Bighorn National Forest

Christopher Thomas, Forest Silviculturist, Bighorn National Forest

Roger Wardlow, Archaeologist-Heritage Resource Specialist, Bighorn National Forest

REVIEWERS/CONTENT CONTRIBUTORS

John Keck, State Historic Preservation Officer, Wyoming

Fred Chapman, State Historic Preservation Office, Wyoming

R. Ray Peterson, Big Horn County Commissioner

Francis Brown, Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America, Northern Arapahoe

Steve Brady, Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America, Northern Cheyenne

George Sutton, Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America, Southern Cheyenne

John Tarnesse, Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America, Shoshone

Joe Williams, Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America, Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota

Dallas Ross, Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America, Upper Sioux Dakota

Vince Redman, Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America, (deceased) Northern Arapahoe

Jack Trope, Association on American Indian Affairs, Attorney for Medicine Wheel Coalition

Jerry Flute, Association on American Indian Affairs, Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota

Darby Curran, Federal Aviation Administration

John Hill, Medicine Wheel Alliance, Crow

Phillip Underbaggage, Medicine Wheel Alliance, Ogalala Lakota Sioux

Curly Bear Wagner, Medicine Wheel Alliance, Blackfoot

Haman Wise, Medicine Wheel Alliance, Shoshone

William Tallbull, Medicine Wheel Alliance (deceased), Northern Cheyenne

Arthur Bigman, Medicine Wheel Alliance (deceased), Crow

Nicol Price, Medicine Wheel Alliance

Liisa Ellis, Medicine Wheel Alliance

Sam Hartley, Medicine Wheel Alliance

Jo Smith, Medicine Wheel Alliance

PUBLICATIONS/EDITING

Ruth Shaw, Bighorn National Forest

Judy Hill, Bighorn National Forest

Karyn Yager, Bighorn National Forest

Marilyn Story, Bighorn National Forest

XII. REFERENCES

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

XII. REFERENCES

Boggs, James P. 1996. "Draft National Register Nomination for the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark." 2705 Highland Drive, Missoula, MT 59802.

Frison, George C. 1991. Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains. Second edition. San Diego: Academic Press, Inc.

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ATTACHMENTS

"The purpose of this HPP is to ensure that the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain are managed in a manner that protects the integrity of the site as a sacred site and a nationally important traditional cultural property."

ATTACHMENT A

Medicine Wheel Programmatic Agreement (MWPA)

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
THE WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
THE MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE
THE MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA
THE BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING
THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
REGARDING
THE LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDICINE WHEEL NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARK AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES ON MEDICINE MOUNTAIN

WHEREAS, the Bighorn National Forest (Forest) is responsible for the administration and management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark (NHL) and properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in the vicinity of the NHL on Medicine Mountain pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and related authorities; and

WHEREAS, the Forest has determined that administrative decisions pursuant to these Acts may have effects on the NHL and historic properties in the vicinity on Medicine Mountain located in Big Horn County, Wyoming; and

WHEREAS, the Forest has consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council), and the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), pursuant to 36 CFR section 800.13 and 36 CFR Part 800 (dated 1986), implementing section 106 of NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470f) and Section 110(f) of the same Act (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(f)); and

WHEREAS, the Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America (Coalition), the Medicine Wheel Alliance (Alliance), the Big Horn County Commissioners of Wyoming (Commissioners) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) participated in consultation and have been invited to concur as principle signatories in this Agreement, consistent with the terms of the 1993 Memorandum of Agreement Regarding the Short-Term Protection and Management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark (MOA); and

WHEREAS, FAA operates and maintains a long-range radar facility on Medicine Mountain; and

WHEREAS, the Medicine Wheel was constructed by Native American Indian people who recognize the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain as a sacred place and important ceremonial site; and

WHEREAS, the NHL on Medicine Mountain exhibits qualities, among others, that qualify it as a traditional cultural property, as defined in National Register Bulletin 38, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*; and

WHEREAS, the parties to this Agreement recognize that the NHL and historic properties in the vicinity of Medicine Mountain are a visitor attraction, but that management priorities for the NHL and historic properties on Medicine Mountain are protection and continued traditional cultural use consistent with Section 110(f) of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, the 1993 Memorandum of Agreement regarding the short-term management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark (MOA) required the development of a Programmatic Agreement for the long-term management of the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain, and expired on January 1, 1994.

WHEREAS, a second interim Memorandum of Agreement was executed on July 1, 1994, to address the effects of public visitation to the Medicine Wheel while negotiations on this Agreement were completed; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement supersedes the terms of the second interim Memorandum of Agreement;

WHEREAS, the United States Government has a trust relationship with American Indian Tribes, as evidenced by provisions in numerous laws such as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act; and National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and reaffirmed in President Clinton's recent statement to Indian leaders, the Forest Service recognizes the need to consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect these governments or their members.

NOW THEREFORE, the Forest, Council, SHPO, Coalition, Alliance, Commissioners and FAA, agree that the NHL and Medicine Mountain shall be administered in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of Forest administrative decisions on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The Forest shall ensure that the following measures are carried out.

I. HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

- A. No later than October 1, 1994, the Forest shall prepare an Action Plan for the development of a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) for the Medicine Wheel NHL and Medicine Mountain. **The Forest shall provide a 45 day comment period for the Consulting Parties. If a party does not comment, the Forest may assume it has concurrence from that party.** When approved by the parties, the Action Plan shall become part of the Programmatic Agreement. The Action Plan shall:
1. List the goals to be achieved through the adoption of the HPP.
 2. Include a list of issues to be addressed in the HPP.
 3. Specify what information is needed in order to provide for fully-informed decisions in regard to each of these issues and a plan for how and when it will be obtained. The following information shall be included as part of the information to be gathered pursuant to this Action Plan.
 - a. Information regarding the number of people who utilize the area northwest of the Medicine Wheel and the nature of their activities shall be gathered by the interpreters as part of their duties and by such other means as the Forest may conclude are appropriate.
 - b. **By December 1994**, the Forest, in consultation with the FAA, shall synthesize all available previous archaeological work conducted in the vicinity of the Medicine Wheel NHL and Medicine Mountain in a report to be submitted to the parties to this agreement for their review. This report shall also identify any additional archaeological work that needs to be done and specify how and when such work will be completed. At a minimum, this report shall address the area within a 2 1/2 mile radius of the Medicine Wheel. The Bureau of Land Management shall be consulted in regard to historic properties and management **status** pertaining to its land that is located within the 2 1/2 mile radius.

- c. The Forest will ensure that Boggs and Campbell (the ethnographic consultants for Phases I and II) will complete Phase III of the ethnographic study identified in paragraph 5.A.1. of the Memorandum of Agreement by May 1, 1995. **Upon completion of the study, the Forest will submit the nomination form to the Keeper of the Register. (National Park Service)**
 - 4. Provide a step-by-step timetable for the completion of the HPP and each of the tasks required before it can be completed with a deadline of preparing a final HPP by June 1, 1996. **This timetable shall include benchmark reviews by the consulting parties to allow review of the document in sections prior to a draft HPP being submitted to the parties.**
 - 5. Establish a procedure for the fullest possible involvement of the parties to this Agreement in the preparation of the HPP.
 - 6. **Provide a schedule for quarterly reviews by the consulting parties on status of HPP.**
- B. When the HPP is completed in draft form, by March 1, 1996, the Forest will provide copies of the draft to the parties to this Agreement for review and acceptance. Disagreements or questions about the draft HPP will be resolved through consultation among the parties. In the event that any party determines that a disagreement cannot be resolved to their satisfaction, the Forest will resolve it in accordance with Stipulation IV.
- C. Upon acceptance of the HPP by the parties to this Agreement, the Forest will implement it in lieu of compliance with 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6 and 36 CFR 800.10 and 800.11.
- D. The HPP for the Medicine Wheel NHL and Medicine Mountain shall be prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:
- 1. The HPP will be prepared by an individual who meets, at a minimum, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management Qualification Standards for Professional and Scientific Positions. The Forest shall obtain the views and recommendations of the signatories to this Agreement prior to selection.
 - 2. The HPP will be prepared with reference to:
 - a. the synthesis of available archaeological information;
 - b. the results of the ethnographic study;
 - c. National Register Bulletin 38,
 - d. such guidelines for the preparation of HPPs as may be available from the National Park Service and the Council.
- E. The essential purpose of the HPP will be, at a minimum, to establish processes for integrating the preservation and traditional use of historic properties with the mission and mandates of the Forest Service in a manner that gives priority to the protection of the historic properties involved by continuing traditional cultural use consistent with Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

F. The HPP will include the following:

1. Foreword. The forward shall explain the basis upon which the HPP is being prepared.
2. Introduction. The introduction will explain the organization and use of the various sections of the HPP.
3. Purpose. This section of the HPP will specify the goals which the HPP seeks to achieve.
4. Overview. This element of the HPP will synthesize available information on the history, prehistory, architecture, cultural landscape, and ethnography of the Medicine Wheel, Medicine Mountain and surrounding area, to provide a context in which to evaluate and consider alternative strategies and designs for carrying out different classes of undertakings in the area of concern.
5. Inventory. This element of the HPP will include descriptions of all properties within the vicinity of Medicine Mountain that are known to meet the National Register Criteria (36 CFR 60.4). Property descriptions may be limited to non-sensitive information regarding traditional practices and use based on advice and suggestions provided by the parties to this Agreement.
6. Predictions. Based on the overview, this element predict the distribution and nature of historic properties and their contributing elements within the vicinity of Medicine Mountain. This element will also offer an estimate of the accuracy of the predictions, and outline ways that the predictions will be tested, refined, and verified to the extent needed through field survey and other further research.
7. Identification system. Based on the overview and predictions, this element of the HPP will establish procedures for the identification and evaluation of historic properties that may be affected by Forest administrative actions. This element of the HPP will take into account the Section 110 Guidelines, Section 110(a)(2) Discussion Sections (b)(2) through (b)(10) as applicable, and will provide for identification and evaluation to take place in a timely manner during the planning of any actions that might affect historic properties.
8. Management system. This element of the HPP will establish procedures for the management of Medicine Wheel NHL and historic properties within the vicinity of Medicine Mountain. Where the Forest Plan is inconsistent with the HPP, the Forest will amend the Plan based on the requirements of NFMA and NEPA. Procedures include, but are not limited to:
 - a. procedures for the use of the Medicine Wheel NHL and historic properties in the vicinity of Medicine Mountain in a manner that does not detract from or diminish the traditional cultural values of the area with reference to the Section 110 Guidelines, Section 110(a)(1), discussion Section (b), and specifically providing for review of such procedures by traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance, Coalition and (should they so choose to do so) Native American Indian tribes to ensure that the Forest does not carry out public visitation and interpretation in a manner that detracts from the traditional cultural values of affected properties;
 - b. procedures for affirmatively preserving historic properties, with reference to the Section 110 Guidelines, Section 110(a)(1), Discussion Section (c), and specific.

providing for consultation with the parties to this Agreement with regard to any preservation activities under consideration by the Forest;

- c. procedures for the maintenance of historic properties, with reference to the Section 110 Guidelines, Section 110(a)(2), Discussion Section (d)(1)(i), and specifically providing a mechanism for assessing the acceptability of any proposed maintenance activities and defining classes of maintenance activities which would not fall within provisions in the HPP requiring notice to and consultation with the parties to this Agreement;
 - d. procedures for the avoidance or mitigation of adverse effects on historic properties, with reference to the Section 110 Guidelines, Section 110(a)(2), Discussion Section (d)(1)(iii), and Section 110(f), and specifically providing for consultation with the parties to this Agreement to ensure that Forest planning and actions minimize harm to the maximum extent possible; and
 - e. procedures of consultation with relevant parties during implementation of the HPP with reference to the Section 110 Guidelines, Part III and specifically providing for public involvement with regard to planning or actions proposed for the Medicine Wheel NHL, Medicine Mountain and vicinity.
9. Specific issues. This element of the HPP will address the specific issues identified in the Action Plan to be developed pursuant to Stipulation I.A. as issues that need to be addressed as part of the long-term management of the Medicine Wheel NHL, Medicine Mountain and vicinity.

G. The Forest shall ensure that the HPP is completed and its implementation begun by June 1, 1996.

- 1. **If, as of March 1, 1996, the Forest concludes that it is unlikely to meet this deadline, despite its good faith efforts, the Forest shall submit an explanation of the cause for the delay with optional solutions to the consulting parties and convene a meeting of all consulting parties to the PA to negotiate an amendment to the PA and/or other measures or actions that would address the failure to complete and implement the HPP by June 1, 1996. Such negotiations may conclude with an amendment to the PA or another Interim Memorandum of Agreement imposing management measures that will be followed pending completion of the HPP. Alternatively, in the event that no agreement among the consulting parties is reached by June 15, 1996, the Forest shall close to public visitation the NHL and historic properties in the vicinity of Medicine Mountain, and submit relevant documentation about the dispute to the Council pursuant to Stipulation IV of this PA provided that;**
 - a. **Closure shall not interfere with continued traditional cultural use of the NHL or associated properties as provided for by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, 42 U.S.C. 1996, the Federal-Indian trust relationship and this Agreement;**
 - b. **Closure shall not prevent public ingress and egress to National Forest System lands beyond the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain for legitimate purposes, such as ranching and hunting, unrelated to the Medicine Wheel NHL and historic properties within the vicinity of Medicine Mountain;**

- c. **Closure shall not affect or restrict FAA access to the long-range radar facility on Medicine Mountain; and**
2. **After receipt of Council comments pursuant to Stipulation IV of this Agreement, and as part of its final decision regarding the dispute, the Forest may extend closure of the NHL and associated historic properties to public visitation pending completion and implementation of the HPP. In the event that any consulting party considers the Forest Service's final decision regarding the matter to be unacceptable, that party may exercise its right to terminate the PA pursuant to Stipulation VI of this Agreement.**

II. 1995 INTERIM MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Until this agreement is superseded by the HPP or becomes null and void pursuant to sections I.G. or VI. of this Agreement, the Forest shall administer the Medicine Wheel NHL and Medicine Mountain in accordance with the following measures:

A. Restricted Access

1. The Forest shall open Forest Development Road 12 (Medicine Wheel Road) near the junction of Road 12 and Road 117 (FAA Road) to motorized vehicles on or about July 1, and close the road on or about November 1. Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50(e), the following persons shall be exempted from the closure: Federal, State, or local officers, members of organized rescue, firefighting force in the performance of an official duty, and persons with a permit specifically authorizing the otherwise prohibited act or omission.
2. From July 1 to November 1, the Forest shall prohibit unrestricted parking, vehicular stopping and passenger delivery along Forest Development Road 12 near the junction of Road 12 and Road 117 to Elk Springs Saddle as specified on Appendix A (map). Visitors to the Medicine Wheel shall be required to walk from the road closure gate along the existing road.
 - a. The Forest shall monitor vehicular traffic to ensure to the maximum extent possible, and except as expressly provided otherwise in this Agreement, that only those individuals with legitimate purposes, such as ranching and hunting, unrelated to the Medicine Wheel NHL and historic properties within the vicinity of Medicine Mountain, utilize the road during this period.
 - b. The Forest shall prohibit the parking of motorized vehicles at the Medicine Wheel except by permit or for administrative use.
3. With reference to American's with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Forest Service shall accommodate access to the disabled and elderly who are physically unable to walk to the site as provided by the statute as well as the special needs of traditional religious practitioners.
4. During the months when the Medicine Wheel is open for visitation by the general public, the hours for such visitation shall be posted. These hours shall be prominently posted at the junction of Forest Development Road 12 and Highway 14A.
5. The Forest shall regulate pedestrian traffic within 1/4 mile of the Medicine Wheel by using specified pathways. The Forest shall prohibit pedestrian access within 1/4 mile of the

Medicine Wheel except on designated pathways or as needed for traditional cultural practices.

B. Protection

1. The Forest shall provide parking and sanitation facilities for visitors of the Medicine Wheel at the junction of Forest Development Road 12 and Road 117.
2. The Forest shall erect appropriate signing indicating that littering is prohibited in the vicinity of the Medicine Wheel NHL. Waste receptacles shall be installed by the Forest at Five Springs Saddle in an effective but unobtrusive manner. The Forest shall also ensure that waste and litter collection occur on a regular basis.
3. The Forest Service shall consult with traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance, Coalition, and (where they choose to do so), Native American Indian tribes regarding whether items placed at the Medicine Wheel as part of Indian traditional cultural practices should be removed and whether ceremonies are required in connection with any removal that may be deemed appropriate.
4. The Forest shall ensure that the condition of the Medicine Wheel NHL and vicinity is monitored on a regular basis in order to assess trends of damage and deterioration that may be occurring or have occurred to the spiritual values and physical integrity of the Medicine Wheel. The baseline conditions established in the July 1993 monitoring report (Appendix A) shall be used to evaluate the condition of the Medicine Wheel NHL and vicinity. Such monitoring shall be performed in partnership with the signatories of this agreement through the creation of a monitoring team. Each party to the agreement may designate one representative and alternate(s) to the monitoring team who shall be deemed consultants. The Forest will pay, from appropriated funds, the actual expenses of the designated individual who are not full-time government employees acting in furtherance of their official duties. The monitoring team will include a cultural resource specialist and other resource specialists qualified to assess site condition. This monitoring will result in the generation of a report at least every month during the period that the Medicine Wheel NHL remains open to public visitation. In scheduling monitoring visits, the Forest will take into account Sun Dance dates and other times that members of the monitoring team may not be able to participate in the monitoring activities. **By June 1, 1995, the Native American parties to this Agreement, will provide Sun Dance dates and other times they may not be able to participate in monitoring to the Forest Service.** If, for any reason, one or more parties are unable to participate in monitoring in any given month, the Forest will nonetheless ensure that adequate monitoring occurs utilizing those representatives that are able to participate.
 - a. The Monitoring Team, in concurrence with the Forest Supervisor, is authorized to make changes to pedestrian traffic patterns and alter pedestrian traffic at the Medicine Wheel through the erection of barriers, signage and other means, as necessary to prevent damage to the Medicine Wheel. Authorized changes will be documented in the monthly monitoring report.
 - b. Forest Service Interpreters, at the direction of the Interpretive Supervisor, are authorized to make emergency short-term management changes designed to best protect the site.
 - c. The Forest shall ensure that each of the parties to this Agreement receives a copy of the monthly report prepared by the Forest (in consultation with the monitoring

team) no more than one week after each reporting period beginning July 1. The first report shall be due on or about August 7. Each party to this Agreement shall review the monthly reports and shall provide the Forest with any concerns, observations or recommendations they may wish to offer with regard to the adequacy or appropriateness of any actions the Forest has taken or should take.

- d. In the event that the Forest, SHPO, Council, Alliance, Coalition, County Commissioners, or FAA determine, based on the information provided in the monitoring results, that unacceptable damage and deterioration are occurring or have occurred to the spiritual values or physical integrity of the Medicine Wheel, that party may formally object in writing to the Forest. If such objection is issued, the Forest shall convene the parties to this Agreement and develop within fifteen (15) days a plan to prevent further damage or deterioration. As a last resort, if three (3) or more of the parties to this Agreement object to the adequacy of the plan, the Forest shall close the Medicine Wheel to public visitation until the plan is agreed upon, but shall continue to provide for traditional ceremonial use, provided that
 1. Closure shall not interfere with continued traditional cultural use of the aforesaid areas as provided for by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, 42 U.S.C. 1996, the Federal-Indian trust relationship and this Agreement;
 2. Closure shall not prevent public ingress and egress to National Forest System lands beyond the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain for legitimate purposes, such as ranching and hunting, unrelated to the Medicine Wheel NHL and historic properties within the vicinity of Medicine Mountain, unless the objections to the plan directly relate to damage caused by vehicular traffic. In such instance, the Forest shall initiate an area closure to the general public; and
 3. Closure shall not affect or restrict FAA access to the long-range radar facility on Medicine Mountain.
5. In order to protect and preserve the Medicine Wheel NHL and historic properties within the vicinity of Medicine Mountain pending completion of the HPP, the Forest shall not authorize undertakings in an area within a radius of 2.5 miles around the Medicine Wheel, including any new mining, oil and gas development, timber harvesting, and construction activities, until completion and adoption of the HPP. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, the following activities shall be permitted.
 - a. FAA construction and maintenance activities conducted in accordance with Stipulation III.
 - b. Preliminary procedural or legal analyses or activities that could lead to new construction activities within the area designated above, so long as no final decision authorizing such development is made prior to the adoption of the HPP, unless all parties to this Agreement consent to the issuance of a final decision in regard to a particular proposed construction project.

C. Interpretation

1. The Forest shall provide trained and qualified interpreters to help monitor public use, and to educate and sensitize visitors to the traditional cultural importance of the Medicine Wheel. These interpreters shall be stationed at the Medicine Wheel, and near the junction of Forest Development Road 12 and Road 117 during visitor hours on a daily basis, with at least one interpreter beginning work on or about June 15 as weather conditions permit. The interpreters shall be trained with the assistance of traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance, Coalition, and (where they choose to do so) Native American Indian tribes. The interpreters shall be and appropriately equipped to document and prevent any vandalism and violations of law. Violations of law shall be included in the monthly reports.
2. The Forest, in cooperation with the parties to this Agreement, shall attempt to recruit Native American applicants for those positions. The Forest shall obtain the views and recommendations of traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance, Coalition, and (where they choose to do so) Native American Indian tribes prior to any selection. All hiring decisions will be the sole responsibility of the agency under federal law relative to applicable federal hiring authorities.
3. The Forest shall ensure that oral presentations and information conveyed by interpreters to the public is standardized.
4. The Forest shall provide opportunities to Native Americans to distribute information to the importance of the Medicine Wheel and historic properties in the vicinity of Medicine Mountain.
5. In order to implement this section of the Agreement (section II.C.), a committee will be established no later than February 18, 1995, consisting of one representative from each party to this agreement and such other Forest personnel as may be required. By April 1, 1995, this committee shall:
 - a. Recommend which hiring authorities (i.e., student requisitions, summer seasonal, re-hire, etc.) and recruitment strategies should be utilized by the Forest for the hiring of the interpreters.
 - b. Establish guidelines to ensure adequate training of the interpreters, which shall include training by traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance, Coalition, and (where they choose to do so) Native American Indian tribes, prior to the opening of the Medicine Wheel for visitation by the general public.
 - c. Establish processes to ensure adequate consultation with the parties and traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance, Coalition and (where they choose to do so) Native American Indian tribes in regard to the hiring of the interpreters.

D. Traditional Cultural Use

1. In accordance with the letter and intent of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest shall:
 - a. ensure that a minimum of twelve (12) days are set aside during the period between July 1 and November 1, as agreed upon by traditional Indian people designated

by the Alliance, Coalition, and (where they so choose to do so) Native American Indian Tribes for the traditional ceremonial use without disturbance by visitors; and,

- b. set aside three (3) days around each equinox and solstice for traditional ceremonial use without disturbance by visitors.
2. Traditional ceremonial use without disturbance by visitors shall mean that traditional Indian religious practitioners shall be provided with the privacy and isolation they require for their ceremonies and religious activities. This shall be accomplished by prohibiting visitors from entering areas from which they might observe ceremonies or activities, even from a distance, or in any other way interfere with the ceremonies or activities.
 - a. The Forest shall use its law enforcement authority to enforce this Section except to the extent that utilization of such authority is not authorized by applicable law.
 - b. If they so choose, Indian traditional practitioners using the site may designate individuals to ensure that ceremonies can be performed without disturbance by visitors.
3. The conduct of traditional cultural ceremonies shall take the form of whatever is deemed appropriate by the practitioners. The Forest shall consult traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance, Coalition, and (where they so choose to do so) Native American Indian Tribes, if any question exists as to the appropriateness of a proposed traditional cultural ceremony.
4. The Forest shall consider written requests for any additional ceremonial use without disturbance by visitors, in consultation with traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance, Coalition, and (where they choose to do so) Native American Indian Tribes. Such requests shall be considered on a case by case basis, and shall be processed in an expedited time frame to accommodate the requester's schedule.
5. For purposes of administering Stipulation II.1.A. of this Agreement, traditional cultural use shall qualify as an exemption under 36 CFR 261.50(e).
6. As used in this Agreement, "traditional Indian people" or "traditional Indian religious practitioners" shall mean those Native American Indian people who practice a religion whose origin and interpretation is from within a traditional Native American culture or community.
7. The Forest shall notify the FAA of days set aside for traditional ceremonial use without disturbance as far in advance of those dates as is possible.

III. FAA LOVELL LONG RANGE RADAR SITE FACILITY

- A. The FAA shall consider and minimize the visual, audible, and atmospheric impacts to the Medicine Wheel NHL and any historic properties in the vicinity of Medicine Mountain for proposed construction, upgrading, or refurbishment projects of a magnitude such that activities required to accomplish the project, or the finished result, are detectable from the Wheel. Routine maintenance activities that do not change the scale, size, or character of the facilities and are of a nature such that those activities are not detectable from the Wheel or any historic properties in the vicinity of Medicine Mountain, can be accomplished without coordination with the parties to this Agreement. To accomplish this, the FAA will perform the following:

1. Notify the parties to this agreement of proposed construction, upgrading or refurbishment projects that will be of a level of activity that is noticeable, audibly or visibly, to visitors of the Medicine Wheel and historic properties in the vicinity of Medicine Mountain. FAA will provide descriptive information about the project to the parties of this agreement. FAA may initiate emergency construction activities of a temporary nature, without coordination with parties to the Agreement, that are required to protect the facility or personnel from damage or injury but will comply with the agreed procedures for the final construction repairs.
 2. In consultation with the parties to this Agreement, including the SHPO as specified at Section 800.4, conduct background research and any field inventory, as necessary, to identify any historic properties which may be situated within the vicinity of construction activities.
 3. In the event that FAA determines, pursuant to Section 800.4(d) or Section 800.5(c), as appropriate, that no historic properties will be physically affected by proposed construction, FAA shall proceed with Section 800.4(d) or Section 800.5(b), as appropriate.
 4. In the event that FAA determines that historic properties will be physically affected by proposed construction, FAA shall, pursuant to Section 800.5(c), apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect, and proceed to consult in accordance with Section 800.5(d) or Section 800.5(e), as appropriate.
 5. Because proposed construction, upgrading or maintenance activities of a nature as described in III. A. may have at least an indirect impact upon the Medicine Wheel NHL and any historic properties in the vicinity, the FAA, working with the Forest Service, shall consult with the parties to this agreement to determine the most appropriate date and conditions for these activities to proceed. To the maximum extent possible, these activities, including delivery of materials, construction and traffic noise impacts, and on-site work, shall be designed to not encumber traditional cultural use of the Medicine Wheel and historic properties in the vicinity of Medicine Mountain.
 6. The FAA shall design and paint the facility structures to blend, as so far as it is feasible, with the surrounding terrain with the exception of the proposed radar radome. The radome shall not be painted because of operational requirements, but the color of the radome shall be selected from those available from the manufacturer so as to blend, in so far as it is feasible, with the surrounding terrain. This will be done in order to minimize the visual intrusion of the facility on the viewshed of the Medicine Wheel NHL.
- B. Unless otherwise specified in this Agreement, the parties to this Agreement shall have 45 days from receipt of any documentation submitted by the FAA to issue comments. In the event that any party does not comment within the 45 day review period, FAA may assume that party's concurrence with its findings and proposed actions. If any party objects, FAA shall forward the dispute to the Forest which shall resolve the dispute in accordance with Stipulation IV.
- C. When the FAA has obtained the views of the parties to this agreement on its proposed actions and its efforts to minimize effects on the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain, the FAA shall transmit those views to the Forest for final review and approval. The Forest shall send copies of the authorization or approval to proceed to all signatories to this Agreement.
- D. The requirements established by this section of the Agreement shall be incorporated into any Special Use Permit that may be issued by the Forest in connection with the proposed construction, upgrading and maintenance activities.

- E. The FAA will complete a site selection study and cost estimate to identify possible alternate radar sites that could be established to replace the facility on Medicine Mountain. FAA will provide a summary of the study and cost estimate to each signatory party and make the full study and cost estimate available if requested.
- F. These provisions shall not apply to emergency maintenance activities that may be required. The FAA shall provide prompt notice to the Forest District Ranger if emergency maintenance of such a magnitude as to be detectable from the Wheel is required.

IV. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- A. Except where an alternative procedure is provided in this Agreement, should any party to this Agreement object within 30 days of receipt to any plans, specifications or actions proposed pursuant to this Agreement, the Forest shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If either party determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the Forest shall forward all relevant documentation to the dispute to the Council. Within 30 days after receipt of all relevant documentation, the Council will either:
 - 1. Provide the Forest with recommendations, which the Forest will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or
 - 2. Notify the Forest that it will comment pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.6(b), and proceed to comment. Any Council comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by the Forest Service in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.6(c)(2) with reference to the subject of the dispute. Any recommendation or comment provided by the Council will be understood to pertain only to the subject of the dispute; the Forest's responsibility to carry out all actions under this Agreement that are not the subjects of the dispute will remain unchanged.
- B. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this Agreement, should an objection to any such measure or its manner of implementation be raised by a member of the public, the Forest shall take the objection into account and consult as needed with the objecting party, the SHPO and the Council, as needed, to resolve the objection.

V. AMENDMENT

Any party to this Agreement may request that it be amended, whereupon the parties shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.13 to consider such amendment.

VI. TERMINATION

Any party to this Agreement may terminate it by providing thirty (30) days written notice to the other signatories to this Agreement, provided that the signatories shall consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event of termination, the Forest shall comply with 36 CFR Sections 800.4 through 800.6 with regard to all undertakings covered by this Agreement.

VII. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE TERMS

If the Forest determines that it cannot meet the terms of this Agreement, it shall take no actions or make any decisions that could affect the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Mountain pending compliance with 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6. Until such requirements are met, the Forest shall close the Medicir.

Wheel to the public to ensure that no damage to or degradation of the Medicine Wheel occurs in the interim.

Execution and implementation of this Programmatic Agreement evidences that the Bighorn National Forest has afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the administration of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Medicine Mountain, and that the Forest has taken into account the effects of its administration on historic properties.

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James W. Kern DATE: 8.15.94
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

Wheel to the public to ensure that no damage to or degradation of the Medicine Wheel occurs in the interim.

Execution and implementation of this Programmatic Agreement evidences that the Bighorn National Forest has afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the administration of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Medicine Mountain, and that the Forest has taken into account the effects of its administration on historic properties.

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James E. Keen DATE: 8.15.94
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: Cathryn B. Latta DATE: 8-30-94
TITLE: Chairman

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

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BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James C. Kern DATE: 8.15.94
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: John J. Keck DATE: 8/30/94
TITLE: SHPO

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

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BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James W. Kern DATE: 8.15.94
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: [Signature] DATE: 11/15/94
TITLE: County Commissioner

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

Wheel to the public to ensure that no damage to or degradation of the Medicine Wheel occurs in the interim.

Execution and implementation of this Programmatic Agreement evidences that the Bighorn National Forest has afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the administration of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Medicine Mountain, and that the Forest has taken into account the effects of its administration on historic properties.

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James E. Kern DATE: 8.15.94
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: John Hill DATE: 8-26-94
TITLE: Chairman

*this is assuming Joel tapes
Comments have been removed.
P. 8-26-94*

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

Wheel to the public to ensure that no damage to or degradation of the Medicine Wheel occurs in the interim.

Execution and implementation of this Programmatic Agreement evidences that the Bighorn National Forest has afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the administration of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Medicine Mountain, and that the Forest has taken into account the effects of its administration on historic properties.

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James H. Kern DATE: 8.15.94
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: Barbara St. James DATE: 8-20-94
TITLE: _____

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

Wheel to the public to ensure that no damage to or degradation of the Medicine Wheel occurs in the interim.

Execution and implementation of this Programmatic Agreement evidences that the Bighorn National Forest has afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the administration of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Medicine Mountain, and that the Forest has taken into account the effects of its administration on historic properties.

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James E. Ken DATE: 8.15.94
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: Mara Landers DATE: 8/26/94
TITLE: Lead Realty Specialist

ATTACHMENT B

President Bill Clinton's Executive Order

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996

Indian Sacred Sites

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in furtherance of Federal treaties, and in order to protect and preserve Indian religious practices, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Accommodation of Sacred Sites. (a) In managing Federal lands, each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall, to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions, (1) accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. Where appropriate, agencies shall maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites.

(b) For purposes of this order:

(i) "Federal lands" means any land or interests in land owned by the United States, including leasehold interests held by the United States, except Indian trust lands;

(ii) "Indian tribe" means an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to Public Law No. 103-454, 108 Stat. 4791, and "Indian" refers to a member of such an Indian tribe; and

(iii) "Sacred site" means any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site.

Sec. 2. Procedures. (a) Each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall, as appropriate, promptly implement procedures for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of section 1 of this order, including, where practicable and appropriate, procedures to ensure reasonable notice is provided of proposed actions or land management policies that may restrict future access to or ceremonial use of, or adversely affect the physical integrity of, sacred sites. In all actions pursuant to this section, agencies shall comply with the Executive memorandum of April 29, 1994, "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments."

(b) Within 1 year of the effective date of this order, the head of each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, on the implementation of this order. Such reports shall address, among other things, (i) any changes necessary to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites; (ii) any changes necessary to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of Indian sacred sites; and (iii) procedures implemented or proposed to facilitate consultation with appropriate Indian tribes and religious leaders and the expeditious resolution of disputes relating to agency action on Federal lands that may adversely affect access to, ceremonial use of, or the physical integrity of sacred sites.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this order shall be construed to require a taking of vested property interests. Nor shall this order be construed to impair enforceable rights to use of Federal lands that have been granted to third parties through final agency action. For purposes of this order, "agency action" has the same meaning as in the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551(13)).

Sec. 4. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it, create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by any party against the United States, its agencies, officers, or any person.

William Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 24, 1996.

[FR Doc: 96-13597
Filed 5-27-96; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3195-01-P

ATTACHMENT C

Medicine Wheel NHL Interpretive Plan

MEDICINE WHEEL/MEDICINE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

**Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark
Interpretive Plan**

1996

Bighorn National Forest

This interpretive plan meets the intent and guiding policies of Forest Service Manual 2300, the Bighorn National Forest Management Plan and is concurrent with the Medicine Wheel Historic Properties Plan. The purpose of this plan is to guide the development, design and implementation of interpretive services and media for the Medicine Wheel National Historic Site.

Prepared by: Bob Larson, Interpretive Coordinator
Steve Keller, Archeologist

Recommended by: Mary E. Randolph
District Ranger

Date: 6/3/96

Approved by: James E. Keen
Forest Supervisor

Date: 7/24/96

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INTRODUCTION

This interpretive plan will guide the implementation of interpretive services at the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark on the Bighorn National Forest. The plan establishes interpretive goals, themes, media recommendations, and the role of interpretation in meeting the traditional ceremonial needs of Native American Indians and providing interpretive opportunities to the public.

Planning Assumptions

The Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark will be managed in compliance with the Historic Properties Plan as agreed among the Bighorn National Forest, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, the Medicine Wheel Alliance, the Medicine Wheel Coalition for Sacred Sites of North America, and the Big Horn County Commissioners.

The Landmark has convenient access from the Medicine Wheel Passage Scenic Byway (Highway 14A), and received approximately 16,275 visitors in 1995.

The most compelling need at the site is the practice of traditional ceremonies and the desire for information on the human and natural history of the Medicine Wheel.

Currently there is very little design consistency in signing or facilities enroute to or at the Medicine Wheel.

Native American Indians have emphasized a strong desire to maintain the pristine nature of the area, and any additional development--recreational or interpretive--must remain a very low profile and be consistent with traditional beliefs and practices.

Interpretation will be an important tool for educating visitors about USFS multiple use management and cultural resource protection techniques used to protect the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and the Native American Indian spiritual values.

Legislative History

The Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark has been under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service since 1905 when the Bighorn National Forest was established. Federal laws such as the Antiquities act (1906), the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Archeological Resources Protection Act (1979), and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act provide for the protection of the Medicine Wheel and traditional ceremonial use.

Visitor Use

The Medicine Wheel has attracted regional, national, and international attention. Visitation to the site increased from an estimated 30,000 visitors in 1990 to an estimated 70,000 in 1992. The 1992 estimates may be somewhat exaggerated due to a high vehicle count, but visitation did increase dramatically. Heavy visitor use led to deterioration of the integrity of the Medicine Wheel Landmark and compromised Native American Indian ceremonial use.

Since 1992 visitation has decreased to a more manageable level. 16,275 visitors came to the Medicine Wheel in 1995. Eight hundred and forty of those visitors were Native American Indian people.

Visitation is primarily for two purposes: Traditional ceremonial use and information related to the human and natural history of the Medicine Wheel. The site is normally open on or about July 1 - November 1, from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM. The highest period of use occurs between July 4 and Labor Day. Only day-use visits are allowed at the site.

The area is closed to automobile and snowmobile traffic in the winter from on or about November 15 to on or about July 1, by a Forest Supervisor Special Order.

INTERPRETIVE GOALS

The purpose of this interpretive effort is to communicate, through public contact programs and nonpersonal media, those values that promote understanding, appreciation and support for continued protection of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and the Native American Indian traditional ceremonial use. Thus, the following interpretive goals for the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark are established:

1. To instill understanding and appreciation of Native American Indian spiritual values and their traditional ceremonial use at the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark.
2. To eliminate conflicts of use between visitors and Native American Indians using the site for traditional ceremonies.
3. To educate the public to the cultural significance of the landmark, and the need to preserve it for future generations.
4. To provide orientation and information for all visitors to the Landmark, facilitate appropriate behavior, safety, and minimum impact on the landmarks resources.
5. To protect and interpret the outstanding natural and scenic values at the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark.

Statement of Significance

The Medicine Wheel is a National Historic Landmark and an archeological site of cultural significance to Native American Indians. This structure has meant as much to people of the past as it does to people of today.

No one knows for sure who placed the hundreds of limestone rocks in the shape of a wheel sometime between AD 1200 and AD 1700. Every artifact within and surrounding the Medicine Wheel remains a potential clue to understanding the rich cultural heritage of the people that built and used this site.

Interpretive Themes (Exhibit)

From the interpretive goals and statements of significance, interpretive themes for the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark are established. Exhibit themes balance the visitors' desire/need for information and ceremonial use with the agency's need to communicate management objectives, user safety, regulations, and low-impact information.

Topic-Medicine Wheel Orientation

Theme-Provide orientation and information (brochure) at road closure to every visitor to the Medicine Wheel.

Topic-Introduction to the Medicine Wheel

Theme-Provide the visitor with the basic information on the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark.

Topic-Ecosystem-A Journey to the Arctic.

Theme-The Medicine Wheel Ecosystem, provide an opportunity to journey to the Arctic right here at the Medicine Wheel by climbing in altitude rather than travelling North in latitude. Explore how fragile the ecosystem around the Medicine Wheel is.

Topic-Cultural Resource Protection-The Impact Monster

Theme-Hand puppet that teaches children and their parents appropriate behavior and low impact use during their visit to the Medicine Wheel. Can be used at grade schools and campground talks.

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Maximum creativity is encouraged in developing media techniques to accomplish interpretive goals. Design guidelines are established as parameters to achieve a high-quality product, be responsive to the sensitivity of the site, and reflect a professional image of the U.S. Forest Service.

Research, literature search, and thorough review of all supporting government documents are essential to ensure accuracy in the content of any signing.

A "pre-visit" concept should be developed to facilitate information to the visitor prior to them turning off of highway 14A onto forest road 12.

All informational signing on Highway 14A should conform with the Wyoming Highway Sign Standards.

Signing on Forest Road 12 should conform with EM 7100-15 Standards for Forest Service Signs. The use of the Medicine Wheel logo should be used on all information signs.

The location of the interpreters cabin, at the road closure, is within line of site of approaching traffic to ensure that interpreters greet visitors prior to their vehicle reaching the gate.

An external bulletin board/kiosk is incorporated at the gate on road 12. Visitors who decide not to walk to the Medicine Wheel receive basic information (photo, regulations, brochure), regardless of hours of operation.

Toilets with a designed capacity large enough to handle the high day use occurring at the site, are needed near the parking lot at the road closure, as specified in the HPP.

Three additional log benches will be placed along FDR 12, for a total of four, as specified in the HPP. These will give visitors a place to rest and provide for traditional practitioners needs.

Hardened paths should be established, as designated in the HPP, around the Medicine Wheel. This would allow all visitors the opportunity to view the site without causing damage to the cultural or natural resources.

Non designated paths which were worn into the soil by uncontrolled pedestrian traffic, should be filled in with soils matching those at the site. Native vegetation should then be planted to expedite the healing process.

All interpretive media shall meet Uniform Federal Accessibility standards to provide universal access to people with physical and mental disabilities. Standards are provided in the "Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for Interpretive Media", prepared by the National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center, March, 1988.

Follow the principle "Less is more" in limiting signing and keeping signing simple and uncluttered. Add signs and additional information only if a need is identified during the monitoring of the site.

MEDIA RECOMMENDATIONS/SIGN PLAN

Within the design guidelines, the following media recommendations are made to support or reinforce the interpretive themes.

Pre-visit Concept

This concept could be accomplished by the use of two media recommendations:

News Letter

A letter should be sent out to Visitor Information Centers and Chambers of Commerce in Wyoming. The letter would not be sent to attract visitors, but to inform them on changes in management practices and when Traditional Native American Ceremonies are scheduled.

External bulletin board/Kiosk

Kiosk located between the road closure on Forest Road 12 and the interpreter cabin. Is located in such a manner that all visitors must pass by it to access the Medicine Wheel Site.

The bulletin board display should include:

1. Photo mural - Color photos of Medicine Wheel and Sun Rise over Medicine Wheel on Summer Solstice.
2. Orientation - Information on road closure, supervisors orders, proper behavior at Medicine Wheel, and safety considerations.
3. Brochure Dispenser - Provide brochures to visitors outside of normal work hours.

Signing

Highway 14A

All signs should conform with Wyoming Highway Sign Standards (see appendix for location of signs).

1. Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark sign on 14A. Standard FS sign. Add a drop down sign with open hours.

Forest Road 12

All signs should conform with EM 7100-15 Standards for Forest Service Signs

2. Narrow winding road, no turnouts

3. Caution Road Gated
All vehicles must stop

4. Speed Limit 15 MPH
Caution Pedestrian Traffic
Next 2 miles

5. Interpretive sign (Pedestrian traffic)

To many people, particularly to Native American Indians, the Medicine Wheel has profound spiritual significance. Please follow these rules for the next 1/4 mile.

Do

Stay on marked trails

Don't

Litter

Move stones

Pick flowers

Please Leave The Site As You Found It

6. Parking by permit only
7. Stay on walkways
8. Interpretive sign
Medicine Wheel (Informative)
9. Elk Springs Saddle information sign.

RECOMMENDATIONS for OPERATION

Developing effective interpretive media is only one aspect in the successful operation of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark. Of equal consideration are personal services, actual operation and staffing of the site. Recommendations for operating the site follow.

Hours of operation

Recommended hours of operation are 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM.

Manning

Site should be manned seven days a week from July 1 thru November 1.

Information Kiosk

Staff a seasonal interpreter or a trained volunteer at the information Kiosk/road closure located on forest road 12, to welcome and inform visitors as they arrive. Primary functions include: collect use data, orientation/safety, sensitize visitor to site, assist in hike planning, answer visitor questions, and provide interpretation to visitors that decide not to walk to the Medicine Wheel.

Medicine Wheel Historic Landmark Walks

A seasonal interpreter will walk with visitors from Five Springs Saddle to the Medicine Wheel National Historic Site. Along the quarter mile walk the interpreter would have ample time to inform and sensitize the visitor about the Landmark as well as provide information on the natural resources.

Once at the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark the interpreter would inform visitors about the site, Native American traditional cultural values, and resource protection.

Advantages are:

1. Interpreter has total control of group during the walk, there for resource damage can be greatly reduced and group behavior greatly influenced.
2. Approximately half of the time no one would be at the site, greatly reducing impacts.
3. Interpreters are less likely to become bored, because they are walking and interpreting full time.
4. Visitors experience is more personable and visitor receives more information.
5. The safety of the visitor is increased.

The Medicine Wheel will **not** be staffed during traditional ceremonial use when the site is closed to the general public. Interpreters will ask visitors to wait with them at Five Springs Saddle.

Roving Duty

Staffing overlap and high use days interpretation...go to where the people are! Possible locations...Junction Highway 14A and forest road 12, Kiosk/road closure, trail to Medicine Wheel, Medicine Wheel, or road closure Elk Springs Saddle.

Highway 14A

Staff a seasonal interpreter at or near the junction of Highway 14A and forest road 12 when the landmark is closed for traditional ceremonial use or when weather conditions make access difficult. Primary functions include: To inform visitor why the site is closed, when the next opportunity will be to visit the site, and hand out brochures.

Training

"We are not born interpreters. The mere desire to communicate and promote conservation...does not guarantee effective environmental interpretation. Interpretation is a professional skill which is developed through education and training and grows with experience."

Rosen, *Kids in the Wild Program Report*

All public contact staff should receive training, to help them provide information and interpretive material to the Medicine Wheel visitor. Those requiring training include: Seasonal interpreters, law enforcement personnel,

and campground and ranger station hosts. The following items should be covered during the training session to ensure consistency in interpretive themes/messages, enforcement of regulations and the level of professionalism the Forest Service is striving to promote:

- *History of the Medicine Wheel
- *USFS mission, current values and management practices
- *Interpretive techniques and communications skills
- *Level II Law Enforcement(Interpreters only)

Resource Library

A resource library will be established in the interpreters cabin and should include the following information:

1. Standard operating procedures, interpretive programs, emergency procedures, job hazard analysis.
2. Sample interpretive themes and talks.
3. Narrative/research supporting documents for all interpretive themes.
4. Performance standards for seasonal interpreters.
5. Most commonly asked questions and the answers.

Monitoring

A monitoring team will assess the condition of the historic site as agreed upon in the HPP.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the interpretive services must be conducted regularly to ensure high quality visitor services.

This will be accomplished by:

- *Communicating interpretive performance evaluations to all seasonal interpreters.
- *Periodic review of all public contact programs.
- *Mid-season and final evaluation of performance standards.

OPERATION GUIDELINES

1. FDR 12, from the junction of FDR 12 and 117, will be open to all motorized vehicles for access to the area beyond the Medicine Wheel beginning about July 1 and will close again on or about Nov. 1. During visitor hours the gate at the junction of FDR 12 and 117 will be closed but not locked. When a request is made to drive through the restricted section of FDR 12 the interpreter will ask the occupant(s) why they wish to access the area beyond the Medicine Wheel. If their purpose is legitimate the interpreter will inform the operator of the vehicle of the restrictions and safety concerns that apply along the next 2.5 miles of road prior to opening the gate.
2. Visitors to the Medicine Wheel will be required to walk from the junction of FDR 12 and 117 along the existing road and will be accompanied by an interpreter from Five Springs Saddle.
3. From July 1 to November 1 the Forest will close FDR 12 to unrestricted parking, vehicular stopping, and passenger delivery from the junction of Road 12 and 117 to Elk Springs Saddle.
4. The Forest will accommodate, on a case-by-case basis, vehicular access to the Medicine Wheel for the disabled, elderly, and traditional religious practitioners. The Forest will prohibit parking of motorized vehicles at the Medicine Wheel except by permit or for administrative use. The Forest will have an employee authorized to issue parking and stopping permits present during visitor hours. Vehicles displaying disabled symbols will be provided vehicular access. When a request is made due to an individual's age or disability, but the vehicle does not display a disabled symbol, the employee will evaluate the individual's condition using guidelines developed by the Forests Physically Challenged Coordinator (Dan Orr). Individuals given vehicular access will be issued either a parking or stopping permit. A parking permit will allow the vehicle to remain in the parking area during the occupants' visit to the Medicine Wheel. A stopping permit will allow the vehicle to stop and drop off individuals or items. Prior to opening the gate the employee will inform the operator of the vehicle of the safety concerns along the restricted section of FDR 12.

5. The Forest will prohibit unlimited pedestrian access within 1/4 mile of the Medicine Wheel except in association with traditional cultural practices. The Forest will use walkways to control all visitor pedestrian traffic off of FDR 12 within 1/4 mile of the Medicine Wheel.
6. The Forest will prohibit the placement of any article on the fence surrounding the Medicine Wheel or nearby rocks and vegetation, except in association with traditional Indian cultural practices.
7. The Forest will prohibit littering in the vicinity of the Medicine Wheel.
8. Interpreters are authorized to make emergency short-term management changes that will best protect the site.
9. The Forest will provide opportunities to Native American Indian Tribes to distribute information on the importance of the Medicine Wheel.
10. A minimum of 12 days will be set aside during the period between July 1 and November 1 for traditional ceremonial use without disturbance, as agreed upon by traditional Indian people designated by the Alliance, Coalition, and (where they choose to do so) Native American Tribes.
11. Three days centered around each equinox and solstice will be set aside for traditional ceremonial use without disturbance by visitors.
12. The Forest will, except to the extent that utilization of such authority is not authorized by applicable law, use its law enforcement to prevent visitors from entering areas from which they might observe ceremonies or activities, even from a distance, or in any other way interfere with the ceremonies or activities.
13. If they so choose, traditional practitioners utilizing the site may designate Native American Indian people to assist the Forest Service in ensuring that ceremonies can be performed without disturbance by visitors.

Interpretive Themes

Topic-Ecosystem-A Journey to the Arctic.

Theme-The Medicine Wheel Ecosystem, provide an opportunity to journey to the Arctic right here at the Medicine Wheel by climbing in altitude rather than travelling North in latitude. Explore how fragile the ecosystem around the Medicine Wheel is.

- A. Alpine Tundra - High altitude counterpart to high latitude treeless stretches of the Arctic tundra, ecologically related to the tundra of Alaska and Siberia. A number of arctic plants occur on Medicine Mountain that also occur at the Arctic Circle.
 1. Every thousand foot climb in elevation is roughly equivalent to travelling 650 miles north in latitude.
 2. For every thousand feet gained in elevation, the temperature drops 3-5 degrees.
 3. By climbing over 6700' from Lovell to the summit of Medicine Mountain, you enter the climate found beyond the Arctic Circle, 1300 miles north.
- B. Your journey to the arctic begins in the montane life zone at 7540' (Below).
 1. Montane Life-zone (7000-9500')-a forested zone consisting of ponderosa pine on warm south-facing slopes and Douglas fir on cooler, north-facing slopes. Lodgepole pines and aspens are also common, marking sites of past disturbance such as wildfires.
 2. Common wildlife here includes: mule deer, elk, coyote, cottontail rabbits, and squirrel.
- C. At 9500', you ascend into the subalpine life zone.
 1. Subalpine (9500-11,500') is marked by dense, moist forests of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir with deep long-lasting snow.
 2. USFS watershed management: This snowpack provides an essential watershed in serving water needs for Wyoming's population.
 3. Wildlife here includes the pine marten, weasel, snowshoe hare, deer mouse, deer, and elk. The

gray jay, Clark's nutcracker, Townsend's solitaire, and Mountain Bluebird are birds commonly found here.

D. The transition zone between dense forests and treeless tundra is krummholz.

1. Krummholz-A German word meaning crooked wood, applies to the shrub like appearance of trees affected by hurricane-force winds, low moisture, and short growing seasons.
2. As elevation and winds increase, trees diminish in height and the tops of their crowns become one-sided as inward branches are killed, producing "flag" trees.
3. The dominant tree species-engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, douglas fir and limber pine, are the same trees found at lower elevation, but are almost unrecognizable as their trunks are twisted and gnarled by the elements.

E. More than two miles above sea level, you arrive at the alpine equivalent of the Arctic. Tundra-treeless, windswept region above 10,000' much like northern Canada, Alaska, or Siberia characterized by short growing seasons, intense solar radiation, a high rate of evaporation, and repeated cycles of freezing and thawing.

1. Here, plants grow close to the limits of possible life, where:
 - a. the mean annual temperature is below freezing.
 - b. winds can exceed 100mph; and
 - c. the frost-free growing season is only 6-8 weeks.
 - d. Due to these rigorous conditions, tundra plants are dwarfed in size - hugging the ground to avoid the harsh weather and reduce heat and moisture loss.
2. Though alpine plants are small they may be very old.
 - a. Pioneer cushion plants grow only 2mm per season.
 - b. The moss campion may reach 1/2" in 5 years; 7" in 25 years.
 - c. The alpine sunflower may take from 7-10 years to bloom for the first time.
 - d. Most plants are perennial, which means they use the same root system year after year.
3. Though hardily adapted to extreme alpine conditions, all of the nearly 200 species of flowering plants, mosses, and lichens are fragile and cannot survive repeated human disturbance and trampling.
 - a. A piece of litter can kill the plant it covers in 3-4 weeks. Return of vegetation may take 20 years.
 - b. Soil erosion on the alpine tundra may take centuries to recover.
4. Tundra ecosystems must be treated with care:
 - a. Stay on trails
 - b. Avoid stepping directly on plants, mosses, and lichens.
5. The trip to the alpine tundra is enhanced by a variety of wildlife: bighorn sheep, marmots, and elk.

Appendices: (Reserved)

ATTACHMENT D
Construction Plans

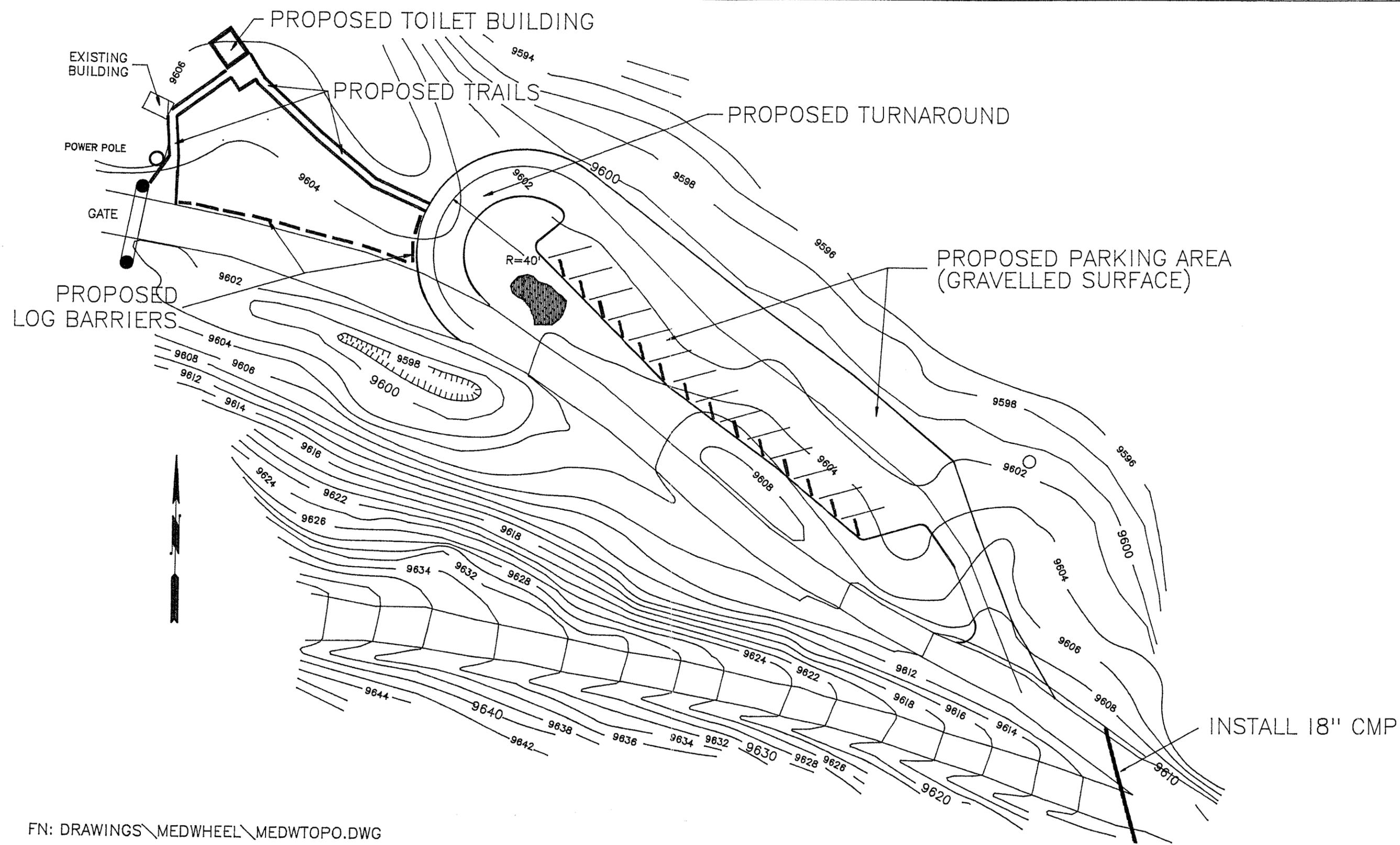
COST ESTIMATE FOR PARKING AREA CONSTRUCTION
AT THE MEDICINE WHEEL AREA

ATTACHMENT D

Revised: February 15, 1996

PARKING AREA

Earthwork	400 cys @ \$4.50/cy=	\$1,800.00
Borrow	100 cys @ \$6.00/cy=	600.00
Aggregate	300 cys @ \$20.00/cy=	6,400.00
Parking Barriers	18 each @ \$240 each=	4,320.00
Accessible Toilet	=	32,000.00
Gravel trail around Parking Area	450 lf @ \$25/lf=	\$11,250.00
<u>TOTAL FOR PARKING AREA ONLY:</u>		<u>\$56,370.00</u>



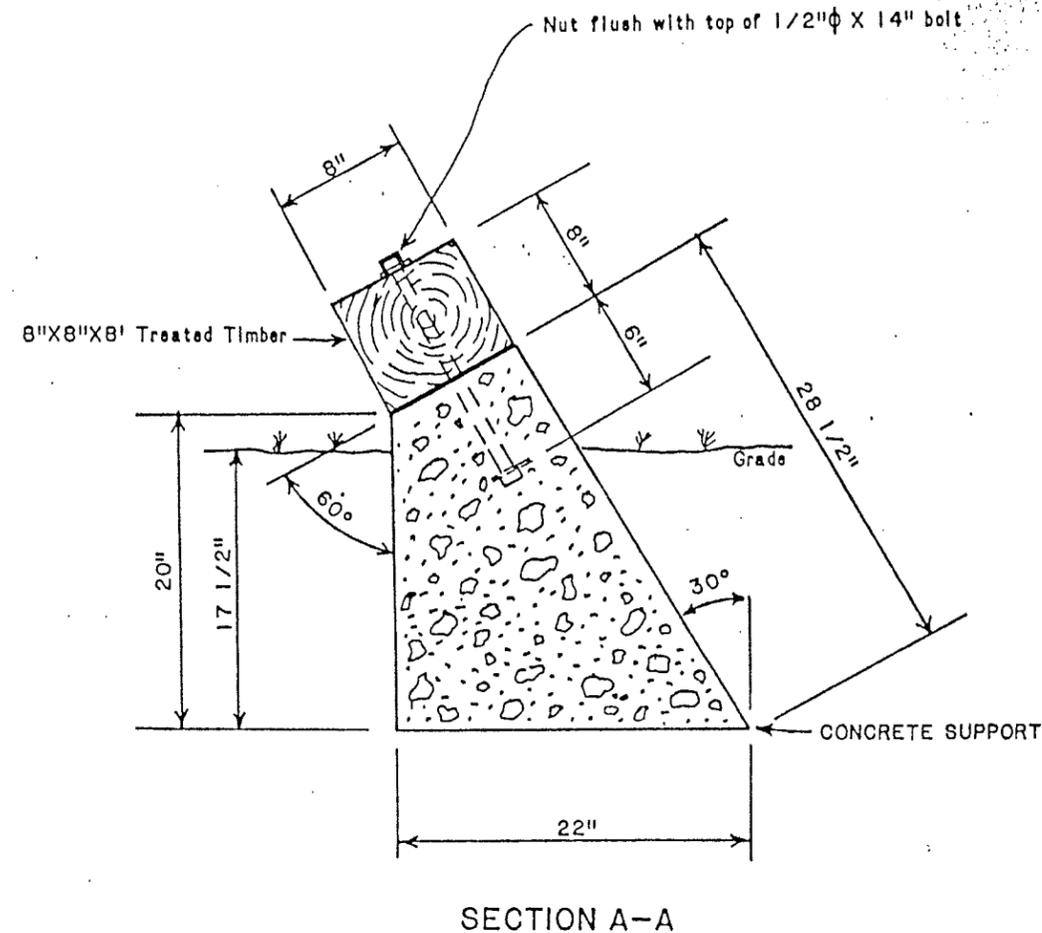
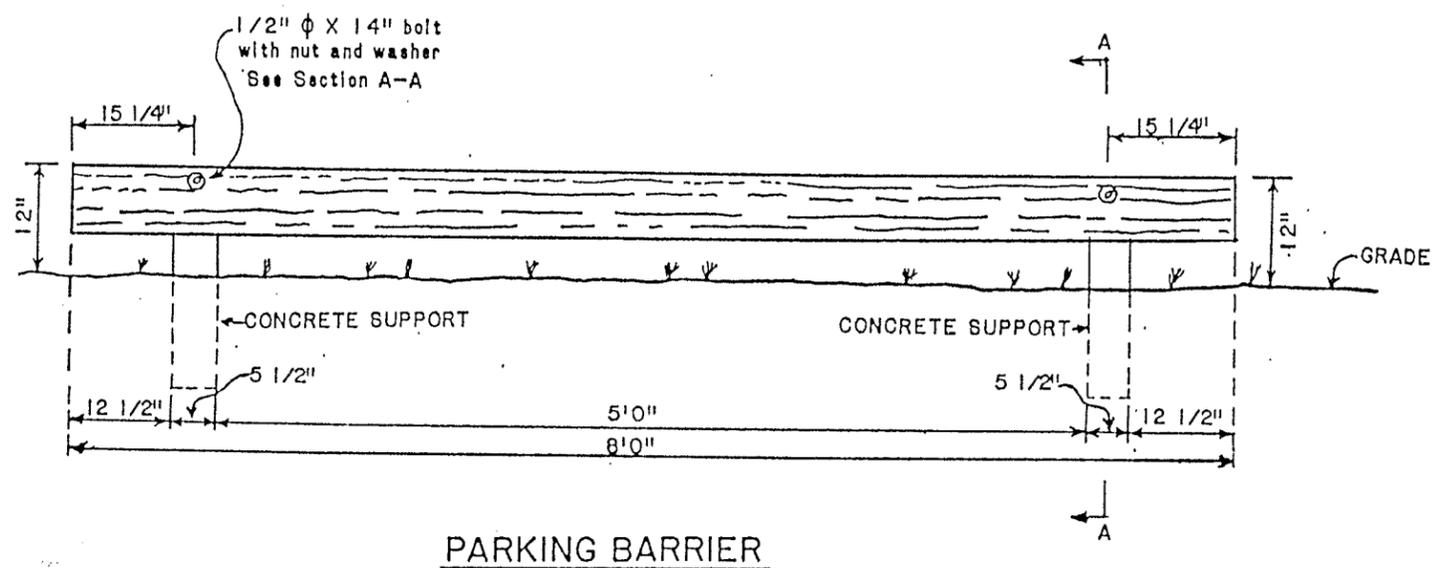
FN: DRAWINGS\MEDWHEEL\MEDWTOPO.DWG

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 R-2
 ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Drawn ACAD
 Design USFS
 Checked none
 Reviewed none

Forest
BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST
 Project Name
MEDICINE WHEEL PARKING

Sheet Title
PARKING SITE PLAN
 Scale NONE
 Sheet of 1 **A-1**

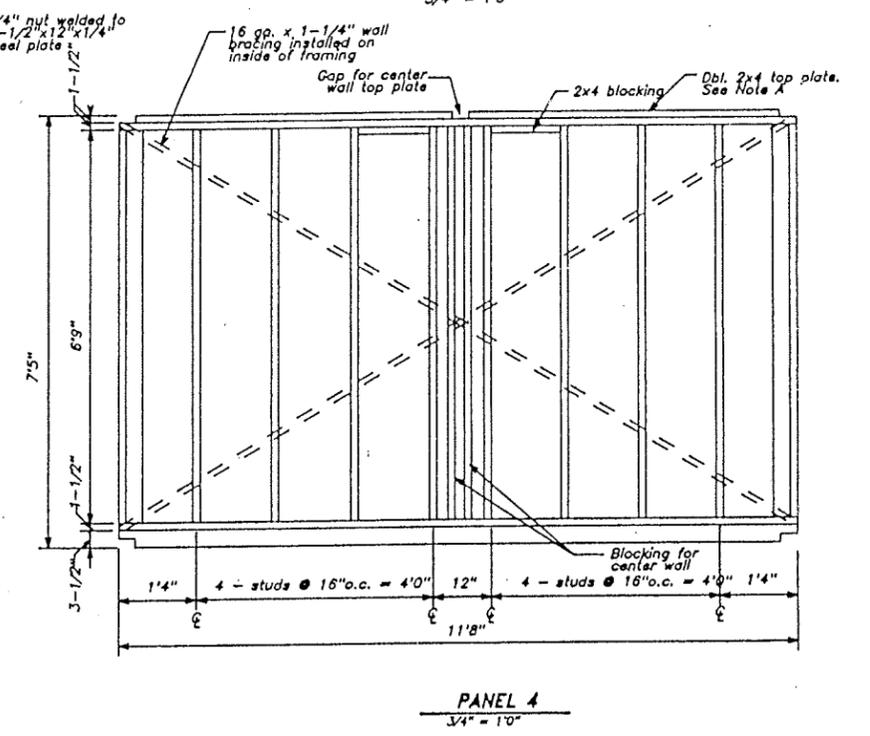
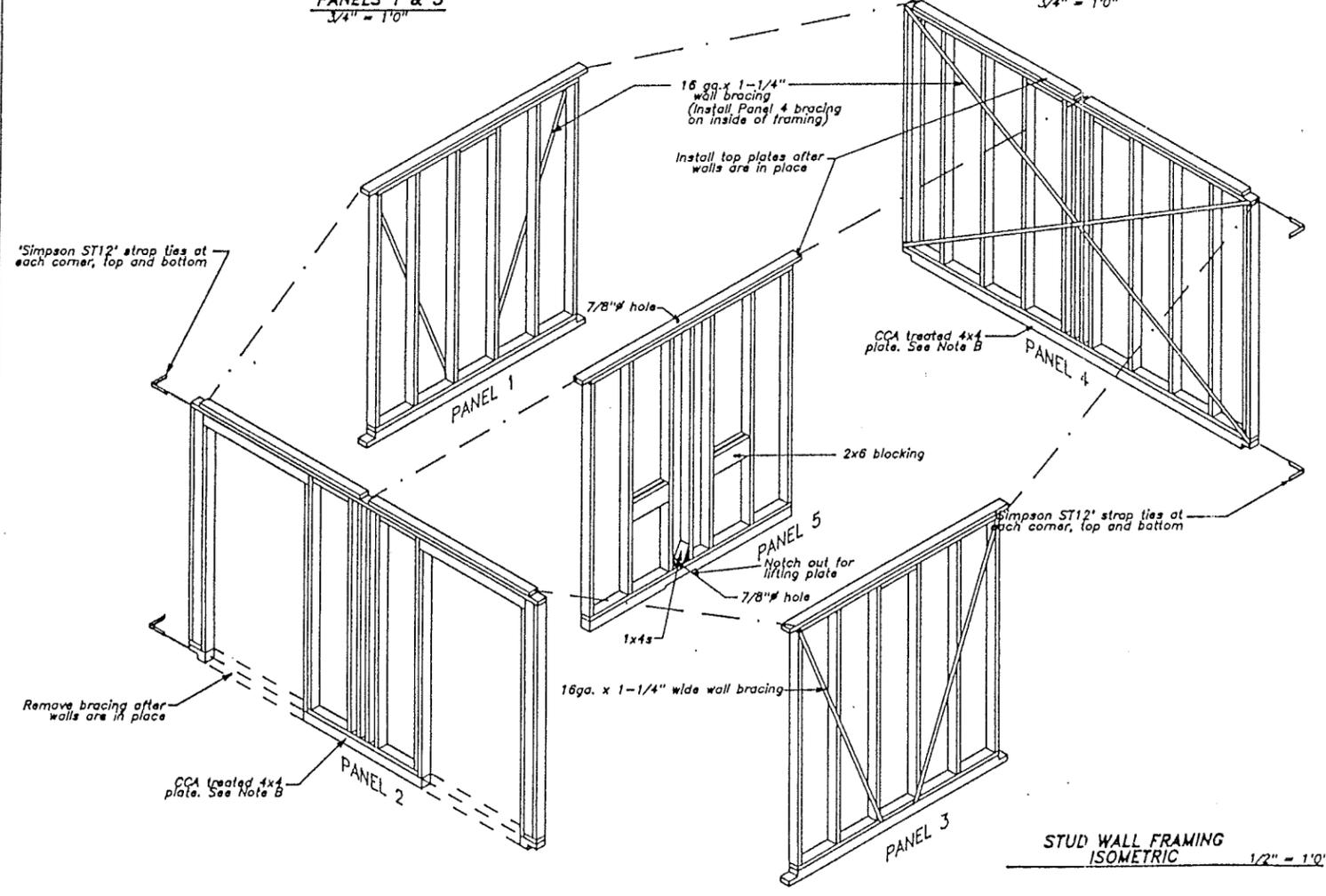
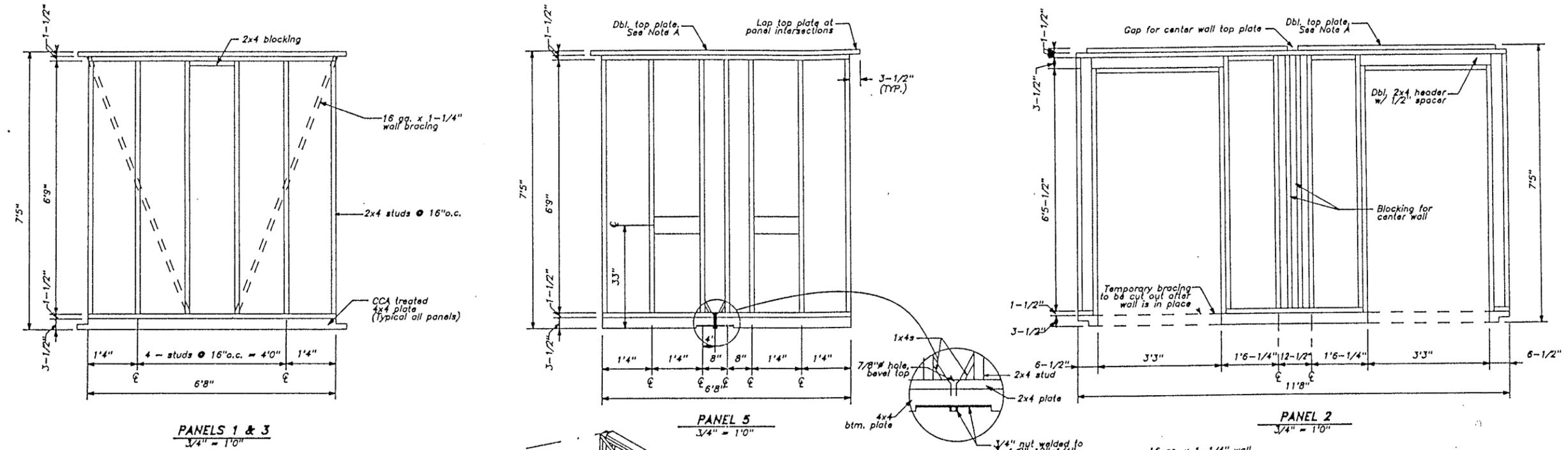


NOTE:

PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT - SOLID TIMBER SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED WITH CHROMATED COPPER ARSENATE (OR APPROVED EQUAL) IN ACCORDANCE WITH AWPA STD. P5 AND COMMODITY STD. C1 AND C2. ALL FABRICATION, CUTTING & DRILLING SHALL BE COMPLETED BEFORE TREATMENT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. WHEN FIELD CUTTING AND/OR DRILLING IS SPECIFIED - OR APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER TREATMENT OF THE HOLE OR CUT SURFACE SHALL COMPLY WITH U.S. FOREST SERVICE SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES & OTHER MAJOR DRAINAGE STRUCTURES (SECTION 557).

PARKING BARRIER CONCRETE SUPPORTS SHALL BE EARTH TONE BROWN. ADMIXTURE TO CONCRETE OR CONCRETE STAIN WILL BE USED. COLOR AND METHOD TO BE APPROVED BY THE FOREST SERVICE.

PARKING BARRIER		SCALE	DRAWN BY
			REVISED
PARKING BARRIER DETAIL			
DATE	APPROVED BY		



- NOTES:
- A - Install top plates after walls are in place.
 - B - Connect 4x4 plates before attaching wall sections
 - C - Tie walls together at corners with strap ties, both top and bottom

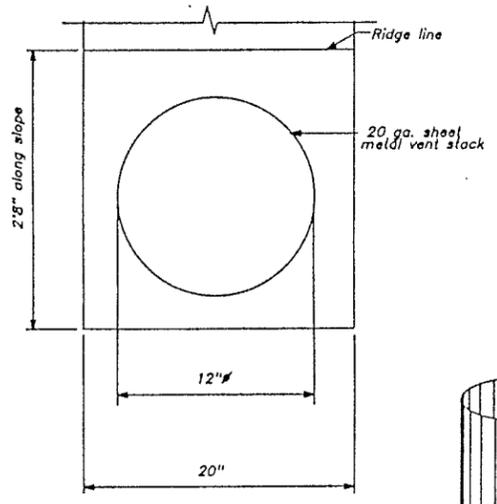
STUD WALL FRAMING
ISOMETRIC
1/2" = 1'0"

DESIGNED BY	DATE
DRAWN BY	DATE
CHECKED BY	DATE
PLN NO.	
REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION

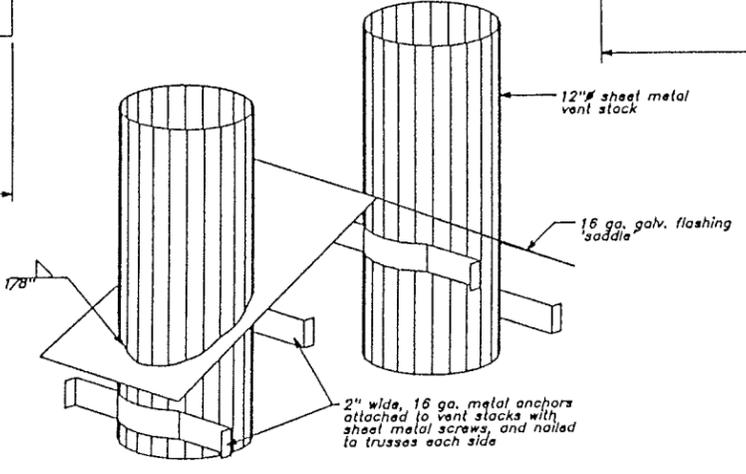
STANDARD 2-UNIT VAULT
TOILET STRUCTURE
WALL PANEL ELEVATIONS
and ISOMETRIC



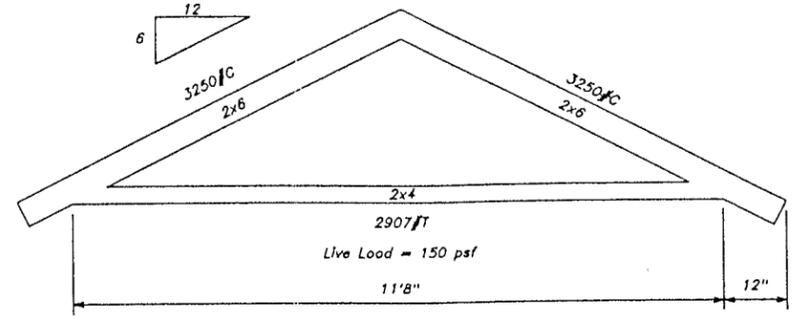
U. S. DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION



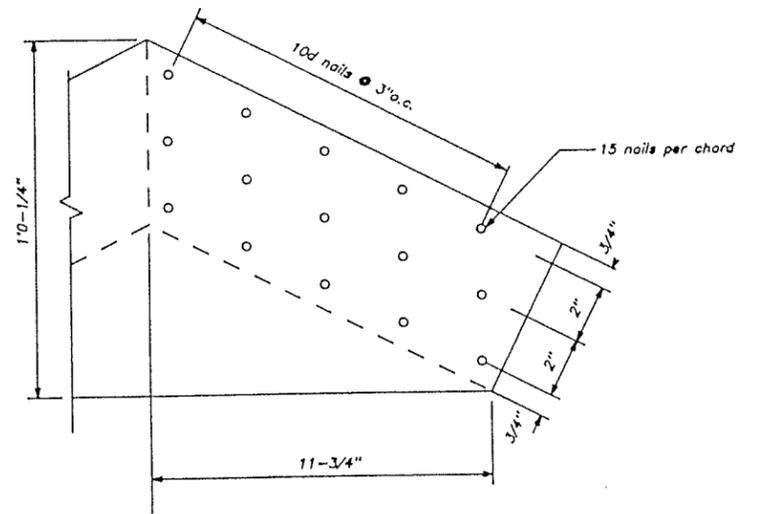
TOP VIEW



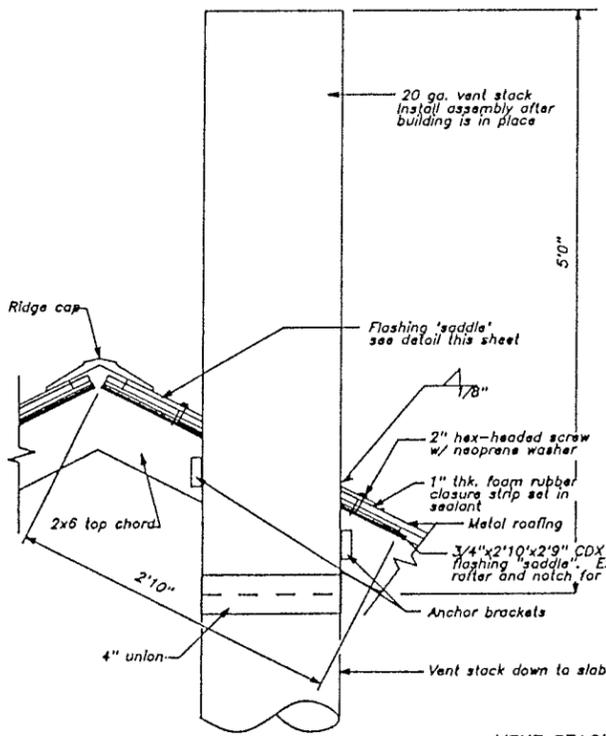
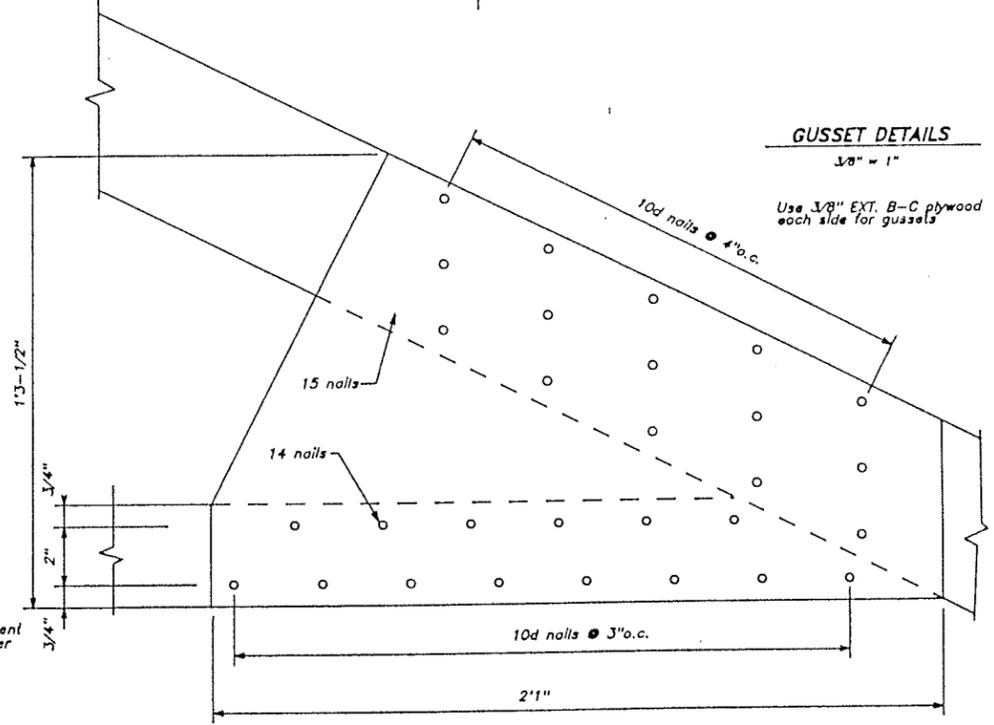
VENT STACK ASSEMBLY ISOMETRIC
NO SCALE



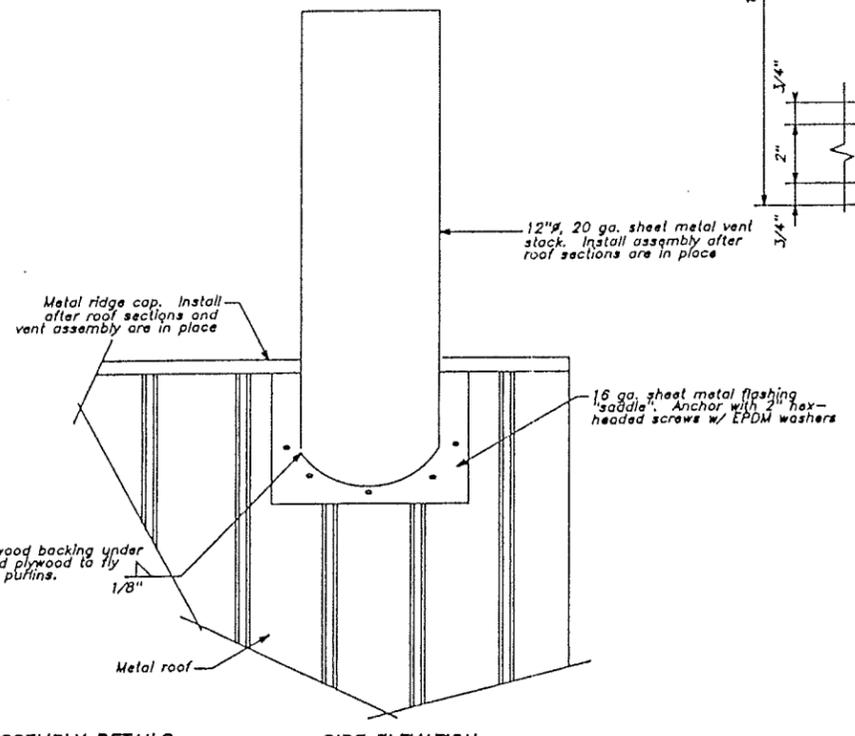
TRUSS DIAGRAM



GUSSET DETAILS
3/8" = 1"



END ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

VENT STACK ASSEMBLY DETAILS
1-1/2" = 10"

DESIGNED BY	DATE
DRAWN BY	DATE
CHECKED BY	DATE
IN CHARGE	DATE

NO.	REVISIONS

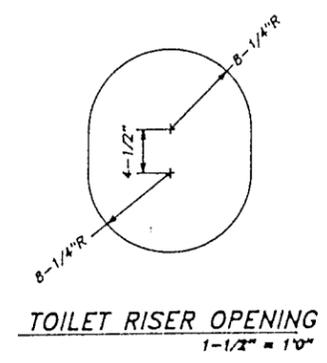
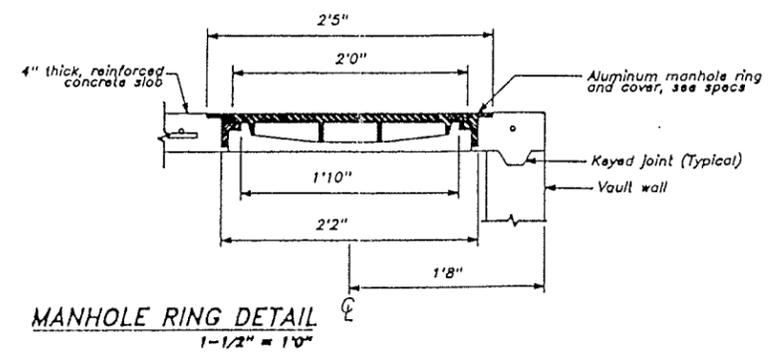
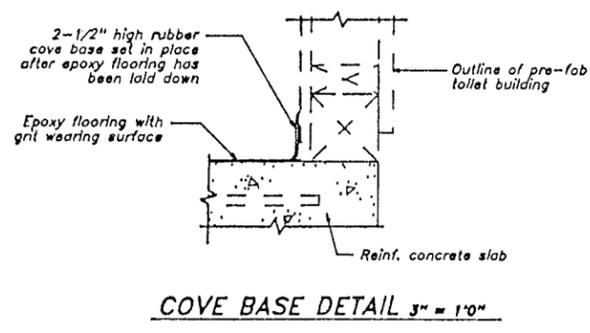
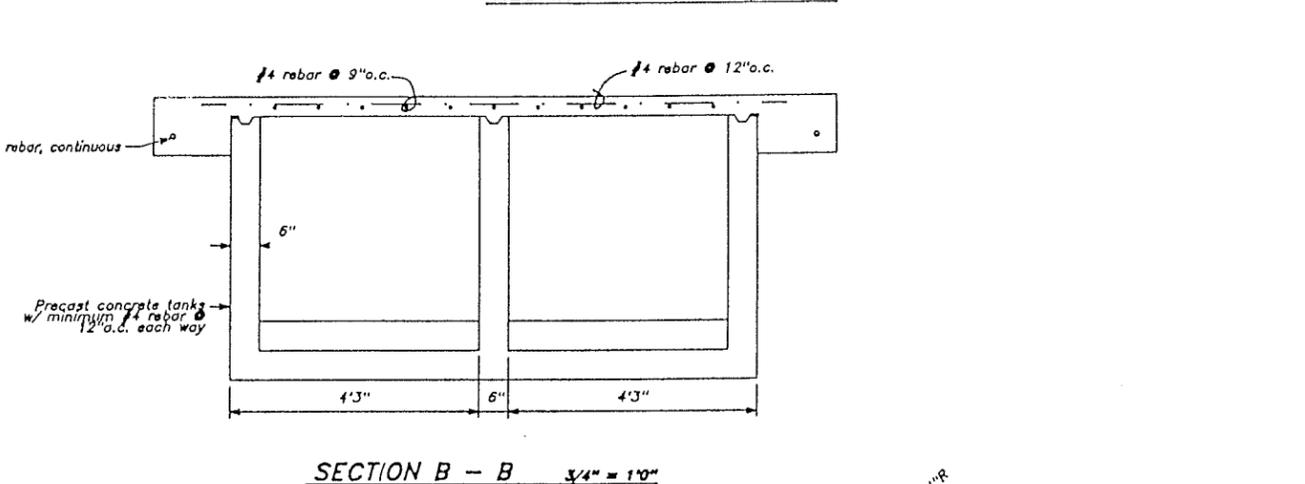
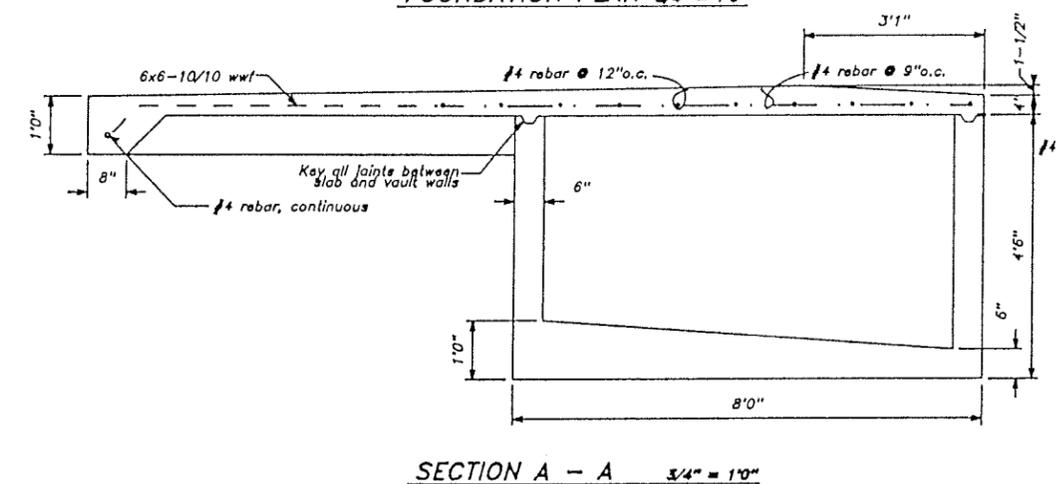
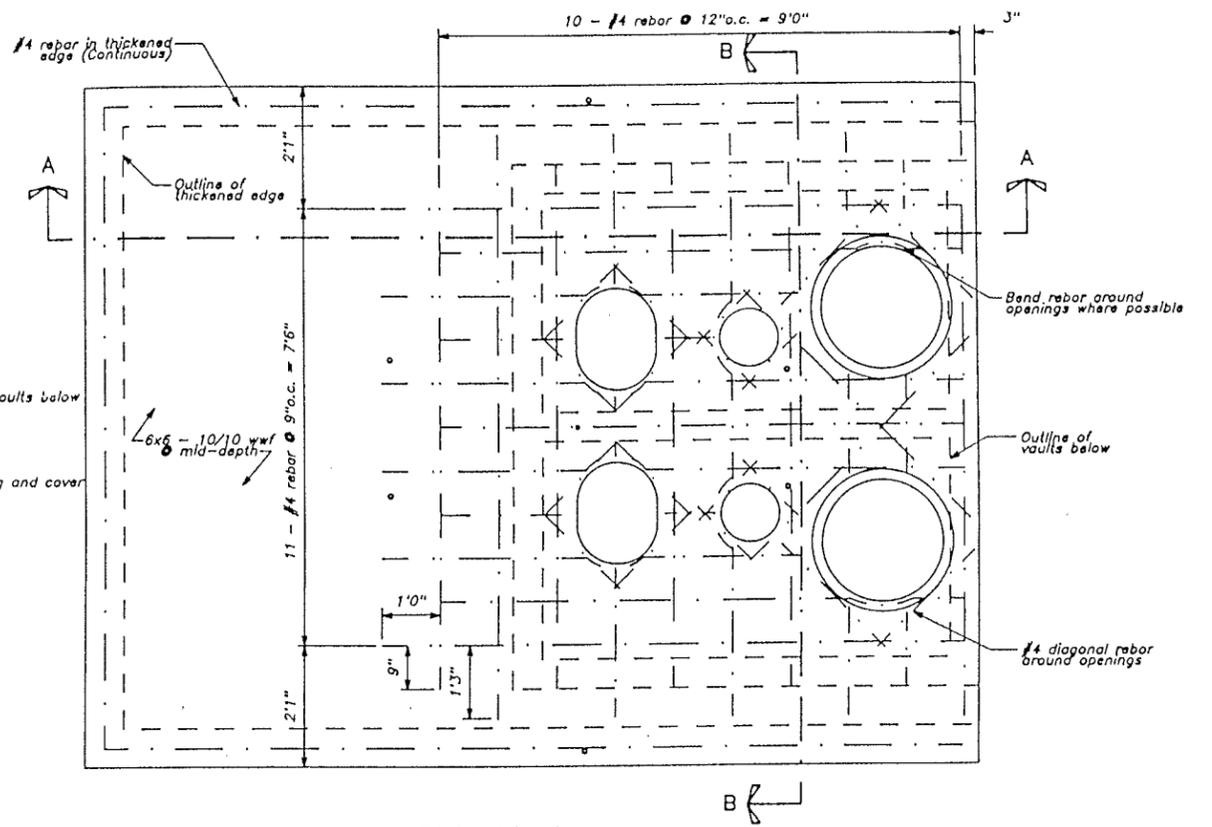
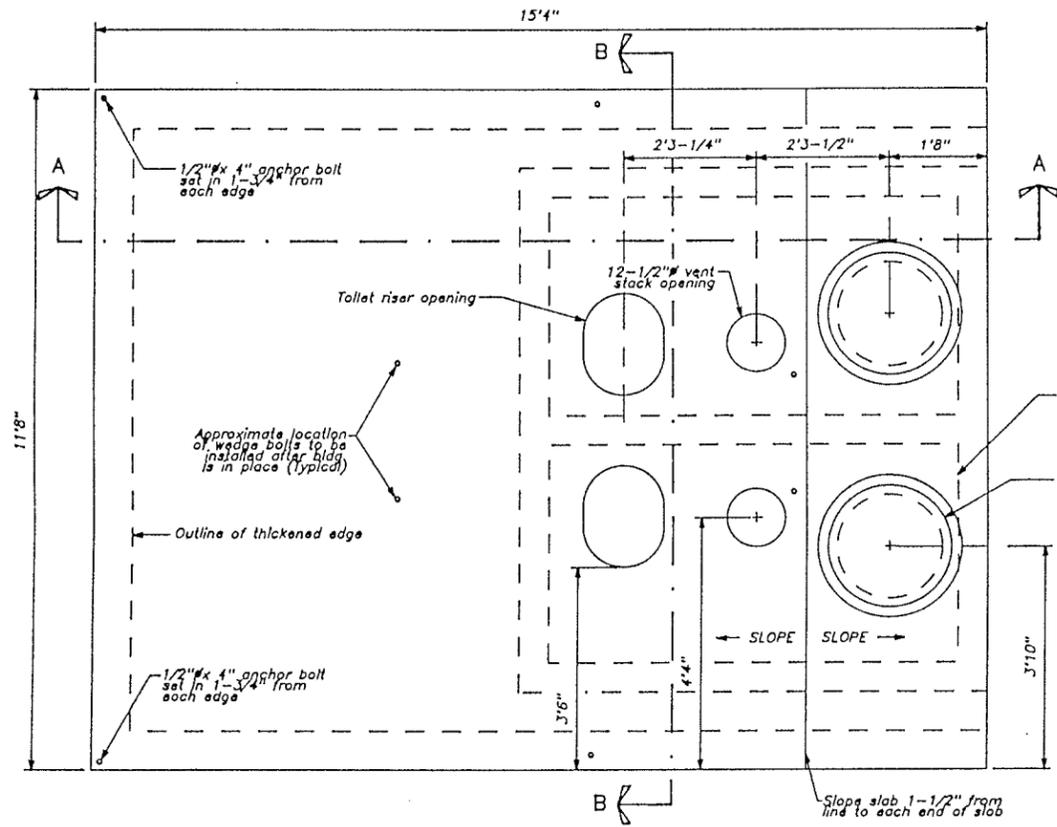
CONTENT PROJECT

TRUSS & VENT STACK DETAILS
STANDARD 2 UV
TOILET STRUCTURE

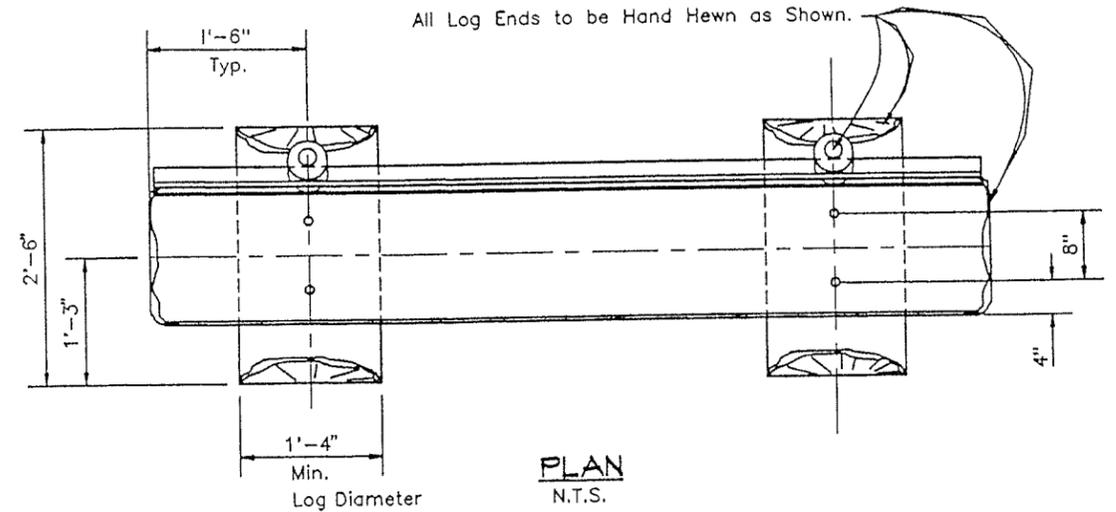
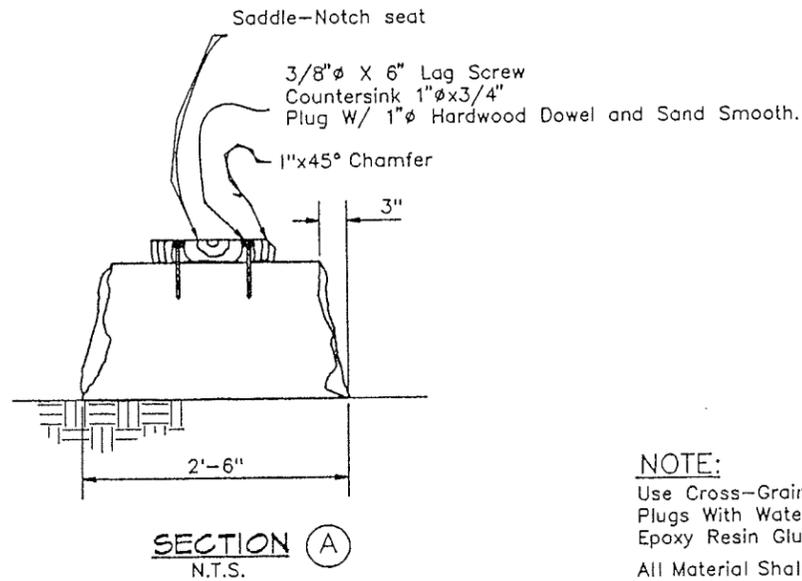
SHEET NO.
3 of 5



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION



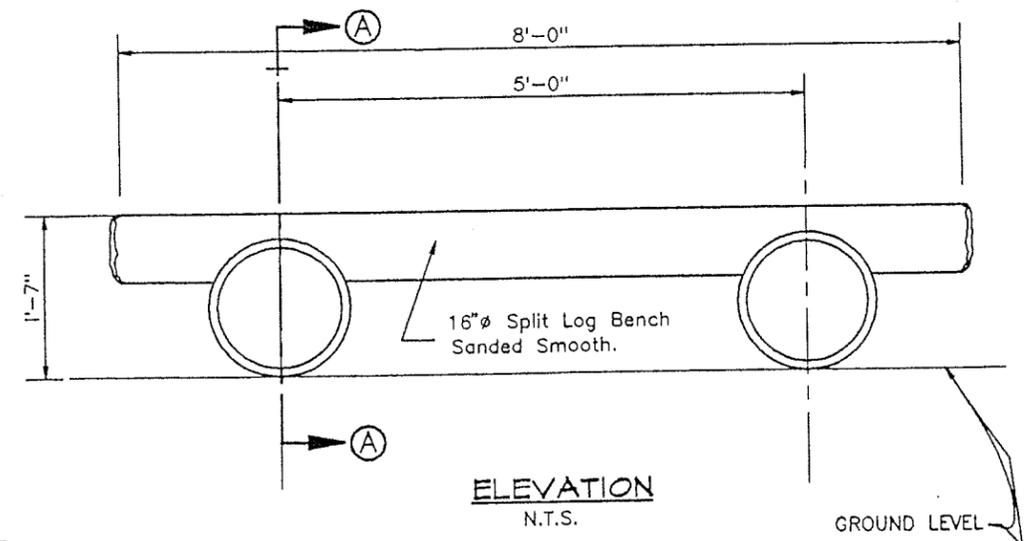
DESIGNED BY	DR	BY	DR
DRAWN BY	DR	BY	DR
CHECKED BY	DR	BY	DR
DATE			
PLAN NO.			
REVISIONS			
No.	Date	Description	
CONTENT		PROJECT	
CONCRETE SLAB AND VAULT DETAILS		STANDARD 2-UNIT VAULT TOILET STRUCTURE	
SHEET NO.		5	



NOTE:
Use Cross-Grain Dowel Plugs With Waterproof Epoxy Resin Glue.
All Material Shall Be Untreated Pine Or Spruce.
Location Of Benches To Be Staked By The Engineer.

NOTES:

1. THREE ADDITIONAL BENCHES ARE BEING PROPOSED FOR INSTALLATION ALONG THE PATH BETWEEN THE PARKING AREA AND THE MEDICINE WHEEL AT LOCATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE FS IN CONSULTATION WITH TRADITIONAL INDIAN RELIGIOUS PRACTITIONERS AND OTHER INTERESTED PUBLICS.



LOG BENCH DETAILS
N.T.S.

ATTACHMENT E

Decision Notice - FAA Radome Replacement

USDA FOREST SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST
MEDICINE WHEEL RANGER DISTRICT

DECISION NOTICE
and
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

for

LONG RANGE RADAR RADOME RETROFIT
LOVELL, WYOMING

An Environmental Assessment (EA) that discusses the proposed upgrade of the existing Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) facility at the Medicine Mountain, Lovell, Wyoming site has been prepared. The proposal is to upgrade the existing system with a Mode-S radar antenna which requires enlarging the present dome seven feet taller and four feet wider. The EA was prepared by Research Management Consultants, Inc. in consultation with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the U. S. Forest Service, Bighorn National Forest. The EA is available for public review in the Bighorn National Forest Supervisor's Office in Sheridan, Wyoming or the Medicine Wheel Ranger District in Lovell, Wyoming.

Clause No. 24 of the FAA Special Use Permit, requires prior approval by the Forest Service for any new construction or re-construction at the radar site.

Based on the analysis and evaluation described in the EA, it is my decision to approve the enlargement of the radome and installation of the Mode-S antenna at the Lovell facility with the following conditions:

- *Term of Permit:* The Special Use Permit with FAA will be reissued as a 20 year permit.

Presently FAA's Special Use Permit was automatically renewed on an annual basis. A new permit will be issued that will expire 20 years from issuance.

- *Technology Advances:* A new clause will be written into the permit, requiring the FAA to submit to the Forest Service, every five years beginning with the year 2002, a status report of the technological advances which will ultimately result in removal of this site from Medicine Mountain.

Beginning in 1997, the FAA shall submit to the Forest Service Medicine Wheel District Ranger, by December 31 of every 5th year, a report on the operational status of the radar site. The first report will be due no later than December 31, 2002. The report will contain operational information regarding the current electronics systems in use and future electronics systems

planned for this facility. The report will validate the need for the site to remain operational. In order to validate the need for the site to remain operational, the report will explain what services the site is providing for Air Traffic control, where the services are used, and any planned major upgrades to the facility or electronics systems. The FAA will also include in the report a description of any upcoming technologies or projects that could render the facility obsolete and negate the need for the continued use of the radar facility.

If through these reports, it is determined that upcoming technologies will still require the use of the radar facility beyond the year 2007, then the FAA will include an item in the FAA Facilities and Equipment (F&E) FY-2010 budget for funding to initiate a project to locate an alternate location for the radar facility. The FY-2010 budget item submission will also request funds to relocate the facility to the alternate location. Approval of the submitted project will be subject to funding availability.

- *Visual effects:* The color of the new radome will be grey, (#36492 from the Federal Standards 595B, Colors Used, Government Products).

The radome will be changed to grey, which will visually blend in with the surrounding geology and sky.

- *Effects to Medicine Wheel NHL:* Activities associated with construction will be coordinated with the Forest Service and parties to the Medicine Wheel Programmatic Agreement and designed not to encumber traditional cultural use of the traditional cultural properties in the vicinity of the Lovell radome site.

This condition is a term that was agreed upon through the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark Programmatic Agreement by all signators to mitigate conflicting construction activity with ceremonial time.

Two other alternatives were considered:

- No Action Alternative
- Alternative 2, construct a completely new ARSR on a new site.

The decision to select the alternative to enlarge the existing radome and install the Mode-S radome equipment was made considering:

The new equipment would offer new navigation technologies that maintains the current high level of safety provided to the flying public.

The costs associated with upgrading the radome are approximately \$160,000. Relocating the radome to another site within the radar coverage area would be approximately \$6,000,000. At this time, I do not feel it is fiscally prudent to require FAA to expend \$6,000,000 for an upgrade costing \$160,000.

An Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared. This activity is not a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment; there are no major adverse cumulative or secondary environmental effects; there are no physical or biological effects to the environment; and there are no known threatened plant or animal species within the affected area.

The concerns that this project will affect the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark are addressed and mitigated through the conditions to the decision listed above and through the agreements made in the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark Programmatic Agreement.

This action is in conformance with the 1985 Bighorn National Forest Land Management Plan.

This decision is subject to administrative review pursuant to 36 CFR 215.7. Any written appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeal Deciding Officer, Regional Forester Elizabeth Estill, USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 25127, Lakewood, CO 80225; 740 Simms St., Golden, CO 80401 within 45 days of the date this decision is printed in the *Sheridan Press*. Appeals must meet content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14.

For additional information concerning this decision or the Forest Service appeal process, contact Mary Randolph, Medicine Wheel Ranger District, P.O. Box 367, Lovell, Wyoming 82431, telephone (307) 548-6541.


LARRY D. KEOWN

6/3/96
DATE

Forest Supervisor
Bighorn National Forest
1969 S. Sheridan Ave.,
Sheridan, WY 82801

ATTACHMENT F

Programmatic Agreement to Implement the HPP

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
THE WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
THE MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE
THE MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA
THE BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

REGARDING

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
FOR MEDICINE WHEEL NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK AND VICINITY
USDA FOREST SERVICE, R-2, BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST
MEDICINE WHEEL RANGER DISTRICT, JUNE 1996.

WHEREAS, the Bighorn National Forest (Forest) is responsible for the administration and management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark (NHL) and properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in the vicinity of the NHL under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f);

WHEREAS, the Forest has determined that carrying out its administrative and management responsibilities may result in effects to historic properties as defined at Section 301(5) of the Act; and

WHEREAS, the Forest, in meeting the terms of a Programmatic Agreement for the long-term management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Historic Properties on Medicine Mountain (executed August 1994, amended June 1996), has completed a Historic Preservation Plan for Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Vicinity (HPP); and

WHEREAS, in developing the HPP, the Forest has consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.13; and

WHEREAS, the Forest has also consulted with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Medicine Wheel Alliance (Alliance), the Medicine Wheel Coalition of Sacred Sites of North America (Coalition), the Big Horn County Commissioners (Commissioners), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and, with the Council, has invited them to execute this Programmatic Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE, the Forest, the Council, the SHPO, the Alliance, the Coalition, the Commissioners, and the FAA agree that the administration and management of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and associated historic properties in the vicinity of the Landmark shall be carried out in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of Forest management and administration on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The Forest shall ensure that the following stipulations are implemented:

1. The Forest will implement the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) entitled Historic Preservation Plan for Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark and Vicinity, June 1996, in lieu of compliance with 36 CFR Sections 800.4 through 800.6 and 36 CFR Sections 800.10 and 11.
2. On or before November 1, of each year the HPP is in effect, the Forest shall prepare and provide an annual report to the parties to this agreement addressing the following topics: annual monitoring report, undertakings conducted, treatment plans prepared, objections issued by HPP parties and measures employed to resolve them, objections issued from the public and measures to resolve them, Forest's assessment of the effectiveness of the HPP, list of undertakings the Forest anticipates in the coming year.
3. The Forest shall ensure that its annual report is made available for public inspection, that potentially interested members of the public are made aware of its availability, and that interested members of the public are invited to provide comments to the Council and the other parties to this agreement.
4. The parties to this agreement shall review the annual report and provide comments to the Forest within 30 days of receipt of the annual report.
5. An annual meeting of the parties to this agreement shall be held the first week of December. At this meeting, the annual report will be reviewed and any party may question or raise concerns over the annual report. Such meeting shall be initiated by the Forest, which shall notify the parties to this agreement of the meeting date and place.
6. Based on this annual report and review, the Council and the other parties to this agreement shall determine whether the HPP and this PA shall continue in force, be amended, or be terminated.
7. All parties agree that archeology and ethnographic studies will drive the National Historic Landmark Boundary Nomination and that the boundaries which will be submitted as part of the nomination will be drawn to cover the largest possible area that the archeological and ethnographic data supports. All parties will accept the boundary as approved by the Keeper.
8. That all parties agree to support the continuance and completion of the ethnographic study and the Forest will submit the nomination to the Keeper once the nomination forms have been completed.

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James E. Keen DATE: 8/19/96
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: County Commissioner

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James E. Keen DATE: 8/19/96
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: Cathryn B. Latta DATE: 9-9-96
TITLE: Chairman

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

SIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: County Commissioner

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: James Q. Kern DATE: 8/19/96
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: [Signature] DATE: 9/21/96
TITLE: President

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: County Commissioner

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BY: James Q. Keen DATE: 8/19/96
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: R. Ray Johnson DATE: 9-27-96
TITLE: County Commissioner

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

BY: Joseph E. New DATE: 7/22/96
TITLE: Forest Supervisor

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL ALLIANCE

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

MEDICINE WHEEL COALITION FOR SACRED SITES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____

BIG HORN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WYOMING

BY: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: County Commissioner

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

BY: Mora Sanders DATE: 9/27/96
TITLE: Lead Realty Specialist

PROCLAMATION

TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

SIGNED SEPTEMBER 28, 1996
MEDICINE WHEEL HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
SIGNING CEREMONY

PROCLAMATION

RECOGNITION OF TRIBAL INTERESTS TO PROTECT A SACRED SITE KNOWN AS MEDICINE WHEEL

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN FOR MEDICINE WHEEL NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK AND VICINITY

Be it proclaimed by the people herein assembled, that the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, directed to use the Historic Preservation Plan as a model for the permanent protection of American Indian Holy Lands located upon public domain lands so controlled.

SEC. 2. That this plan indicates to all who have an interest herein, that American Indians are the original Earth Caretakers and continue to express in a manner above stated, in the environmental protection of Mother Earth and now occupied sacred lands by the Federal Government..

SEC. 3. That this action should be heralded to any person who has heretofore been skeptical and seek in a compelling disposition for those to abandon the same and avail himself with the American Indians in their quest to permanently enjoin those who wish to strip Mother Earth of her precious natural resources.

SEC. 4. That this action affirms the commitment by American Indians to seek compatible solutions for the protection of sacred lands located in North America and important to all American Indians.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall transmit to the President of the United States certified copies of any records, documents, or papers that relate to the chronological evolution and production of the "Historic Preservation Plan."

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 28, 1996, BIG HORN MOUNTAINS,
WYOMING

SIGNED BY THOSE SO ASSEMBLED:

Medicine Wheel Historic Preservation Plan

Proclamation Signatories

James W. Keen USFS

W. J. Johnson USFS

Mary Randolph USFS

D. Neill USFS

Robert Larson USFS

Ruby L. Jones

Troy Kelly USFS

Samuel Paul USFS

Barbara Winters

Marion D. O'Neal, FAA

Larry Roberts

Janice Quilley

Gene S. Hunt USFS

Donald R. Hoffman USFS

Louise Cook USFS

Wicki Brown

Nela Jean Anderson USFS

Medicine Wheel Historic Preservation Plan

Proclamation Signatories

Elizabeth "Sam" Hartley
Paul Randolph

Steve Keller

Comm. M. de

Marie Hanger

Kathryn Sulchick

Douglas W. Bonny

TIA TALLBULL

PO Box 1115 Worland WY 82401

Dede Novotni (Cherokee)

Maui Binstock (Cherokee)

John F. ...

Laurie ...

Silvia Hardy

Joseph D. Mitchell

(Candoa)

Bud Kuler Tsu-lu-gi

Edith ...

Box 357

H. Washburn, Wyo. 82511

Cynthia Beartusk PO Box 111
Lame Deer, MT
Med. Wheel Alliance 59043

Nicol Pinn PO Box 37, Nantley, MT
59132

Jeffrey Sanders MSU-B (NAS) 59132
1500 N. 28th St
Bigs, MT 59101

Lisa Ellis Medicine Wheel Alliance 5910
PO Box 80433 Bly, MT

Dorby Curran

John Kirk
White Raven Ltd (ML Food-artist)

Monica ...
White Raven Ltd.

Dr. ...

Dellin ...
POB 1295 HILLSBOROUGH, N.E. 27278

Gerry Hunt AIAA - SWST 51

Michael Dorset - SWST 50

L. Kay ... PO Box 193
Conley, WY 82420

Kevin ... P.O. B. 303
Sheridan, WY

Frank ... graphic
Chey. Arts.

Greg

Edith ...

Medicine Wheel Historic Preservation Plan

Proclamation Signatories

<u>Quando Tuckie</u>	<u>Warriors Cheyenne Tribe</u>
<u>J-F T</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>John James, Sr</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>Andrew A Rose</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>Leathie Bussardige</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>May Mülhkrind</u>	<u>N. Cheyenne Tribe</u>
<u>Häestikenätone (Killsmany)</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>Kaman Braided Hair</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>Elizabeth Braided Hair</u>	<u>N. Cheyenne</u>
<u>Ferrell White Hip</u>	<u>Crow</u>
<u>Aldora Big man</u>	<u>Crow Tribe</u>
<u>EMMI Eglen</u>	<u>Crow Tribe</u>
<u>Marie Rogers</u>	<u>Crow Agency, N.D.</u>
<u>Anna Not Afraid</u>	<u>Pow Tribe</u>
<u>Stephen Not Afraid</u>	<u>Sold Tribe</u>
<u>Nellie Ballball Bearskin</u>	<u>North Cheyenne</u>
<u>Hazel Killwright</u>	<u>M.C.</u>

Medicine Wheel Historic Preservation Plan

Proclamation Signatories

<u>Donald Halburhead</u>	<u>Box 126 Lame Deer MT 59043</u>
<u>LINDA BRADY</u>	<u>Box 542 Lame Deer MT</u>
<u>James H. Kalyk</u>	<u>Bullock Co.</u>
<u>Agnes Littlehead</u>	<u>James Black</u>
<u>Leo Brass Chubb</u>	<u>William Bighead</u>
<u>Sheni Deaver</u>	<u>711 Rumiach</u>
<u>Martin Braided Hair</u>	<u>Billings MT 59102</u>
<u>Alexis Braided Hair</u>	<u>Lame Deer mt</u>
<u>Delphine Medicine Horse</u>	<u>PO BOX 295 - 59043</u>
<u>Richard Branna</u>	<u>Lame Deer</u>
<u>William Wallace</u>	<u>PO BOX 295 59043</u>
<u>Victoria Walker Long</u>	<u>Northern Arapaho Tribe</u>
<u>Joe Achs George, Jr</u>	<u>No. Cheyenne</u>
<u>Steve Brady Jr.</u>	<u>Northern Cheyenne</u>
<u>Don G. Giff</u>	<u>Northern Cheyenne, Crazy Dogs</u>
<u>Edward White dirt</u>	<u>Northern Cheyenne, Crazy Dogs</u>
	<u>S.C. Elk Horn scrapers</u>

Medicine Wheel Historic Preservation Plan

Proclamation Signatories

Lois Old Moore

Crazy Dog - Northern Cheyenne

LUKE BRADY CRAZYDOG

Headman / Northern Cheyenne

Alto Braddy's
Brewing Society
Steve E. Brady, Sr.
Crazy Dog Society

Northern Cheyenne
Busby, MT 59016
A'Chun Tribe

Daniel Randolph

Dallas Ross, chairman
Upper Sioux [Dakota] Granite Falls
Minnesota

Reece Schleich

JOE WILLIAMS

SUST POSTOLI 59

Mrs. John Paul Flynn, Sr.
PO Box 658
Lame Deer, MT
-59043-

Eva Marie Flynn

Marilyn Story

Elizabeth ...

File Code: 2360

Date: February 1, 2011

Keith Grant
Big Horn County Commissioner
1400 Road 11
Lovell, WY 82431

Dear Keith:

At our 2010 Annual Meeting of the Consulting Parties an issue surfaced regarding the FDR 12 access road to the Medicine Wheel and National Forest beyond the site. While most of the discussion focused on management of the access beyond the kiosk gate, at the conclusion of the meeting there was mention of alternate access. I am compelled to clarify the management needs of the access road while reinforcing the direction of the Medicine Wheel Historic Preservation Plan (HPP).

The HPP Management Direction states: *"Access and transportation within the management area will be for the purpose of administration, protection, and access to National Forest System lands north of the Medicine Wheel. The Forest will continue to explore opportunities for alternative access to National Forest System land north of the Medicine Wheel. Until alternative access can be developed, the current system of restrictions is effective in providing protection to the Medicine Wheel. Management of the Medicine Wheel would be simpler and protection more effective without a through road. The long term goal is to develop alternative access to achieve more effective protection and management."*

Manage the area as a semi-primitive unroaded setting. Continue use of existing roads and trails that do not interfere with the purposes for which the National Historic Landmark (NHL) was designated. Continually monitor and assess impacts of increased road and trail uses."

I find our current management is meeting this direction. I recognize the commitment in the HPP to complete a feasibility study for closing FDR 12 to through traffic and define alternative access (HPP Section X, Item 16). Currently, there is no feasible alternate access route. Furthermore, should any alternate access routes become a possibility, no change from current management can be entertained until consensus amongst all seven parties is achieved through consultation. Considering the HPP direction, and our connected success of a unified proposal to expand the NHL, the current transportation and access management of FDR 12 will preside. We will remain diligent and responsive to issues within the framework of current HPP management.

I am reaffirming the commitment we made (as consulting parties during the 2008 annual meeting in Billings, Montana) to manage the area as it is managed today. Any change to management would require consensus from the consulting parties.



Therefore, by way of this letter, I am including the above commitment as an addendum to the HPP.

ADDENDUM: *All consulting parties agreed (12/6/08): Any change to management would require consensus from the consulting parties.*

I trust our continued attention to assure clarity and common expectations will continue to be a foundation in our joint management of the HPP.

Sincerely,

/s/ William T. Bass
WILLIAM T. BASS
Forest Supervisor

cc: Dave McKee
Bill Bass
Dave Hogen

Mailed to Consulting Parties List:

Keith Grant
Big Horn County Commissioner
1400 Road 11
Lovell, WY 82431

Jo Reid Smith
Alliance
2034 Custer Avenue
Billings, MT 59102

Mary Hopkins
Wyoming Historical Preservation Officer
2301 Central Ave - 3rd Floor
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Dallas Ross
President, Medicine Wheel Coalition
5598 272 Avenue
Granite Falls, MN 52641

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 809
Washington, DC, 20004

Kathryn Vernon
Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration
1601 Lind Avenue S.W.
Renton, VA 98057

Delphine Clair
President, Medicine Wheel Alliance
P.O. Box 171
Ft. Washakie, WY 82514

Jack Trope
966 Hungeford Dr. - Suite 12B
Rockville, MD 20850