



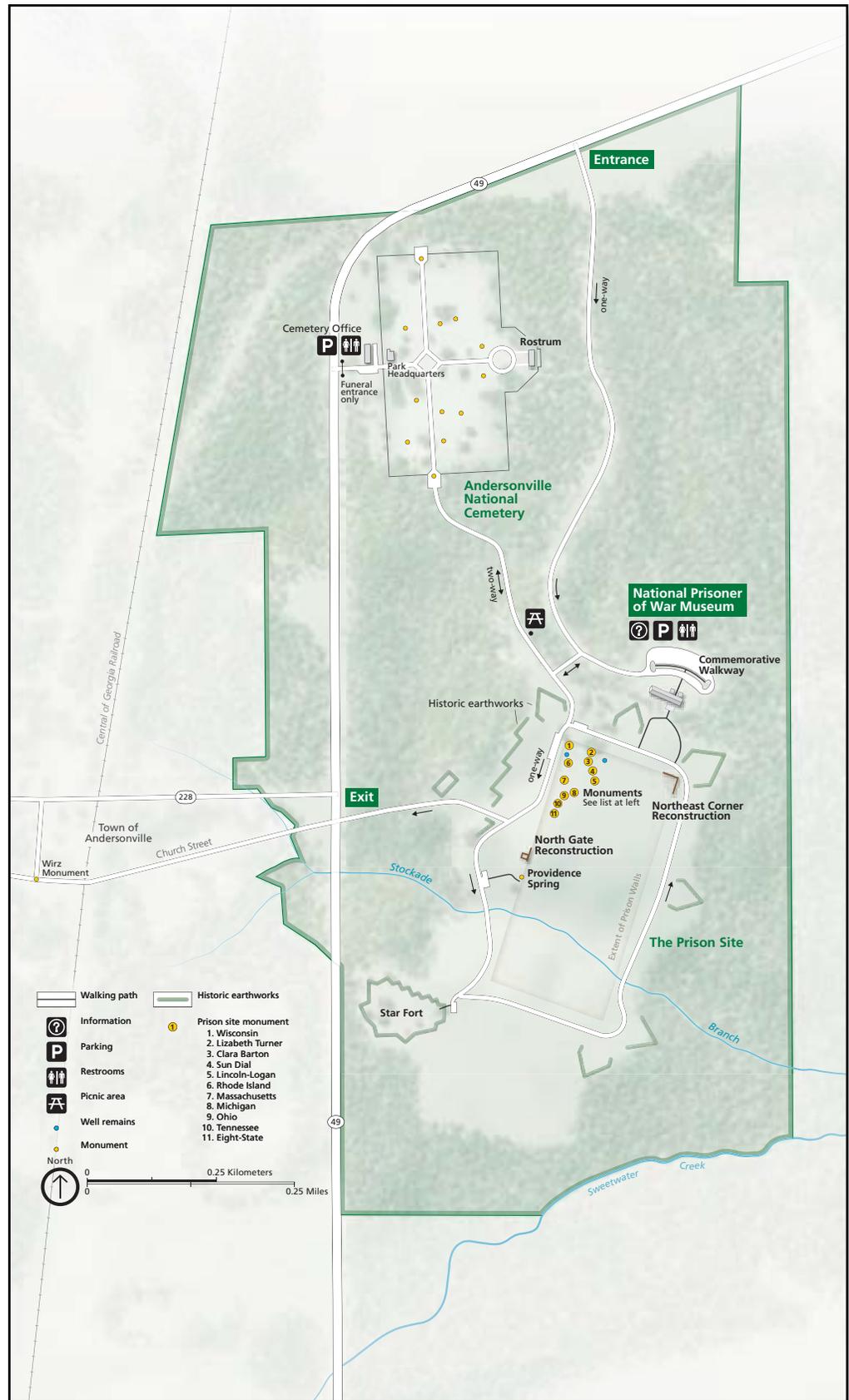
Foundation Document

Andersonville National Historic Site

Georgia

February 2014





Contents

- Mission of The National Park Service 1**
- Introduction. 2**
- Part 1: Core Components 3**
 - Brief Description of The Park 3
 - Park Purpose 4
 - Park Significance 5
 - Fundamental Resources and Values. 6
 - Other Important Resources and Values 7
 - Interpretive Themes. 8
- Part 2: Dynamic Components 9**
 - Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments 9
- Part 3: Contributors 37**
 - Park 37
 - Region 37
 - Other NPS Staff. 37
 - Partners 37
- Appendixes 38**
- Appendix A:
Enabling Legislation and Related Legislative Acts for Andersonville
National Historic Site 38**
- Appendix B:
Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders 50**
- Appendix C:
Inventory of Administrative Commitments. 54**
 - Administrative Commitments. 54





WILLIAM F
MAYN
LT NAVY
WORLD WAR II
1918 - 1988

GEORGE
VOSEIP
LT. COLONEL
US AIR FORCE
WORLD WAR
VIETNAM
APR 21 1922
JAN 6 2009

LET
JE
OCT 1
MAY 1
WIFE
OF
JOSEPH P. [unclear]
VA

Mission of The National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management in order to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The Sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Andersonville National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of The Park

Andersonville National Historic Site was established by Congress on October 16, 1970, by Public Law 91-465 (H.R. 140). The 515-acre park consists of the site of the Civil War military prison Camp Sumter, the Andersonville National Cemetery, and the National Prisoner of War Museum.

Andersonville, or Camp Sumter as it was officially known, was one of the largest of many Confederate military prisons established during the Civil War. It was built early in 1864 after Confederate officials decided to move the large number of Federal prisoners kept in and around Richmond, Virginia, to a place of greater security and a more abundant food supply. During the 14 months the prison existed, more than 45,000 Union soldiers were confined here. Nearly 13,000 died from disease, poor sanitation, malnutrition, overcrowding, and exposure to the elements.

Andersonville National Cemetery was established to provide a permanent place of honor for those who died in military service to our country. The initial interments, beginning in February 1864, were those who died at Andersonville prison. The cemetery remains open for the burial of veterans and presently contains more than 20,000 interments.

Andersonville is the only national park in the National Park System to serve as a memorial to all American prisoners of war (POW) throughout the nation's history. In 1998 the National Prisoner of War Museum opened at Andersonville, dedicated to the men and women of this country who have suffered captivity.

The national historic site includes 38 historic structures identified on the List of Classified Structures. Many of these structures are monuments placed by the states to honor those who suffered and died at Andersonville. The site also manages a large artifact and archival collection totaling nearly 75,000 items.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Andersonville National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on October 16, 1970 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and related legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

THE PURPOSE OF ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IS TO preserve the resources and stories that illustrate the experiences of American prisoners of war throughout U.S. history and to educate the public about the deadliest ground of the Civil War.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Andersonville National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Andersonville National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Andersonville National Historic Site preserves the location of the most notorious of all Civil War military prisons. Nearly 13,000 Americans died at Andersonville, more than in any other prison or battle of the Civil War.
2. The national outrage over conditions at Andersonville and the subsequent trial and execution of Confederate Captain Henry Wirz represented significant steps in the evolution of the laws of war and the humane treatment of prisoners of war.
3. Andersonville National Cemetery, one of only two active national cemeteries managed by the National Park Service, preserves the burial ground of those who perished at Andersonville and honors the sacrifices of all veterans from the Revolutionary War to the present.
4. Andersonville National Historic Site is the only national park established as a memorial to all American prisoners of war.
5. Former prisoners of war partnered with Andersonville National Historic Site to create and develop the National Prisoner of War Museum, the only museum solely dedicated to interpreting the American prisoner of war experience.



Fundamental Resources and Values



Fundamental Resources and Values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park’s legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Andersonville National Historic Site:

- **Prison site and associated resources.** This resource encompasses all of the components of the prison camp officially named Camp Sumter. These include the Star Fort, earthworks, wells, potential archeological resources, stockade branch, and the Providence Spring.
- **Commemorative monuments.** This resource group encompasses all of the physical resources dedicated to commemorating the captives who were confined at Andersonville, those who died, prisoners of war from subsequent wars, and individuals and groups who worked to preserve the historic landscape. These resources include all cemetery and prison site monuments and the POW commemorative walkway. Groups of monuments are listed below:
 - » Sixteen monuments erected by states and veterans groups in the early 1900s, within the national cemetery and prison site, to their honored dead at Andersonville
 - » Five monuments in the prison site erected by the Woman’s Relief Corps between 1908 and 1934
 - » Three monuments dedicated between 1976 and 1989 to prisoners of war of post-Civil War conflicts and unknown soldiers buried in the national cemetery
 - » Sixteen memorial plaques located near the National Prisoner of War Museum with space for continued memorialization
- **National cemetery.** This resource includes the graves of the nearly 13,000 prisoners who died at Camp Sumter as well as nearly 8,000 graves of deceased veterans from every subsequent conflict in which the United States has been engaged. Other physical resources include the cemetery cultural landscape and its associated features, such as the grave markers, the cemetery wall, and the rostrum.
- **Museum and collections.** This resource group encompasses the National Prisoner of War Museum and associated commemorative courtyard, museum collections / artifacts, and archival collections. The artifacts and other collections contained in the National Prisoner of War Museum provide an outstanding opportunity for education and research to further the understanding of the history of Andersonville and the larger history of prisoners of war throughout American history. The museum courtyard provides a poignant reminder of the sacrifices of prisoners of war throughout U.S. history and a moving portrayal of resolve in the face of despair.

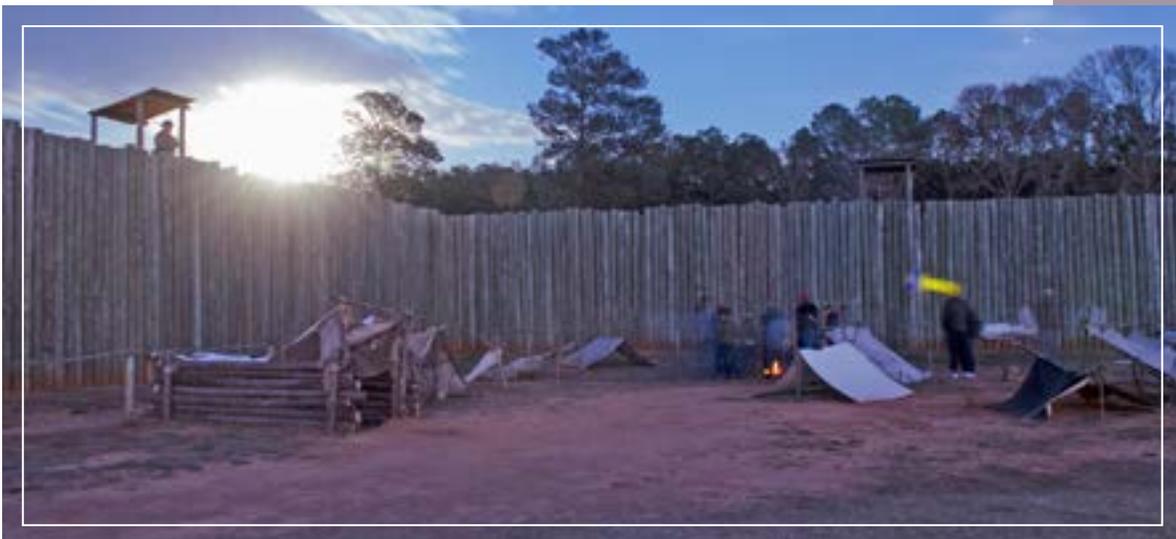
- **Commemorative atmosphere.** The physical environment of Andersonville National Historic Site fosters an awareness of patriotism, sacrifice, duty, honor, country, and civic education.
- **Timeless connection to the prisoner of war experience.** The national historic site creates a setting in which former prisoners of war can unite with one another through a shared experience and other Americans can gain an appreciation and understanding of the constant relevancy of this experience.

Other Important Resources and Values

Andersonville National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park, and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park, and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Andersonville National Historic Site:

- **Stockade reconstructions.** Reconstructions of the stockade wall and the prison site deadline, in two locations, provide a tangible focal point for visitor understanding of the scale of the stockade and the sense of confinement experienced by the prisoners. The deadline was established to maintain an open space and a clear field of fire between the prison yard and the stockade wall. Prisoners crossing this line were assumed to be attempting escape and could be shot by guards from above.
- **Civilian Conservation Corps structures and features.** Roads, erosion control features, stone walls, and landscape modifications by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930s contribute to the preservation and interpretation of Andersonville National Historic Site.
- **Former prisoners of war and families.** Partnerships with former prisoners of war and their families are highly important to the achievement of the park’s legislative mandate.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Andersonville National Historic Site:

- Camp Sumter military prison, known as Andersonville, was the deadliest landscape of the Civil War. Of the 45,000 Union soldiers imprisoned here, nearly 13,000 died. At its most crowded, it held more than 32,000 prisoners of war, where forced overcrowding compounded problems of supply and distribution of essential resources.
- Prisoner of war policies and treatment during the Civil War were complicated by the evolving passions and politics of war. As a result of the reactionary nature of prisoner exchange and management, 56,000 Americans lost their lives while held as prisoners of war in the north and south.
- Beginning with the Civil War, the laws of war have attempted to balance two powerful but competing ideals: humanitarianism and justice. The enforcement and evolution of the laws of war since the 19th century provide ample illustration of the struggle between these two ideals and prisoners of war are beneficiaries and victims of this process.
- The challenges faced by prisoners of war, beginning with the moment of capture, the journey to camp, challenging living conditions, privation and torture, the risks of escape, the specter of death, and the hope of freedom all provide a structure for exploring the experiences that are common to all prisoners of war.
- Since the end of the Civil War, Andersonville has been a place where Americans struggle to define the legacy of that great conflict. The prison site remains a physical touchstone of debate over the causes of the war, the choices made during the war, and complex questions of justice, reconciliation, and memory.
- The Andersonville National Cemetery, its monuments, and its memorialization history are a testament of our nation's debt to its military veterans of all eras. The cemetery stands as a unique place to reflect upon this nation's history. As Andersonville survivor Robert Kellogg stated in 1907, the cemetery remains "an object lesson in patriotism."

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Andersonville National Historic Site.



Administrative Commitments

- **Emergency and fire aid.** Memorandum of Agreement with The City of Olgethorpe Fire Department to provide supplemental fire and emergency aid to the national historic site (signed April 10, 2012).
- **Wildfire suppression.** Memorandum of Agreement with the Georgia Forestry Commission to provide wildfire aid (signed August 7, 2012).
- **Emergency assistance.** Memorandum of Agreement with Macon County Sheriff's Department to provide law enforcement assistance to the national historic site (signed August 16, 2012).
- **Jurisdiction.** Memorandum of Agreement with the State of Georgia to provide the Andersonville National Historic Site with concurrent jurisdiction over all NPS lands (signed December 14, 1982).
- **POW memorabilia.** Memorandum of Agreement with the NAM-POW organization designated Andersonville National Historic Site as the only repository for Vietnam era POW memorabilia and artifacts (signed in 1993, needs update).
- **Alternate work site.** Agreement between Andersonville and Jimmy Carter National Historic Site to provide an alternate work location for one another in event of emergency or site closure (signed September 11, 2008).

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Andersonville National Historic Site, please see appendix C.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.



Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Prison site and associated resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andersonville National Historic Site preserves the location of the most notorious of all Civil War military prisons. Nearly 13,000 Americans died at Andersonville, more than in any other prison or battle of the Civil War. • The national outrage over conditions at Andersonville and the subsequent trial and execution of Confederate Captain Henry Wirz represented significant steps in the evolution of the laws of war and the humane treatment of prisoners of war.
Stakeholders Interested in This FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners of war, families, and descendants • Veterans groups • Local politicians and business leaders • U.S. military • Friends of Andersonville • Volunteers • Youth groups and school groups • Georgia state historic preservation officer • Special use permittees • Civil War roundtables and advocacy groups • Military museums and associated sites • Researchers
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison site and associated resource conditions vary depending on staffing and availability of project funding. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing budgets. • Nine percent increase in visitation from 2011 to 2012, which is anticipated to continue to increase due to growing interest and the upcoming sesquicentennial. • Mortality of trees is increasing (possibly from drought and pests).



<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>Prison site and associated resources</p>
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased capacity to maintain prison site grounds to current level of quality due to reduced budget, which may be of concern to some visitors. • Invasive plant and animal species, such as fire ants, armadillos, and khaki weed pose adverse impacts to the cultural landscape and to visitor health and safety (bites from fire ants and tripping hazards created by burrowing armadillos). • Continuation of limited visitor access to interpretive waysides and reconstructed gate areas for those with disabilities or limited physical capabilities. • Potential looting of archeological resources. • Erosion of a potential archeological site (hospital site) and of the site as a whole. A projected increase in extreme storm events may accelerate weathering of the prison site (projections show an increase of 10–15 days per year by mid-century). • Noise intrusions from nearby highway, shooting range, and industrial plants. • Safety concerns for park staff from mowing hillsides and sloped curvatures of earthworks. • Increased erosion of earthworks from trampling by visitors. • Mean annual temperature are projected to increase 1.9–4.2° C by the end of the century. Changes in climate may pose a potential shift in vegetation communities and increase in invasive species. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research remote control mowing equipment for use on steep slopes to decrease safety risks to maintenance staff. • Improve access to specific areas of the site per the Architectural Barriers Act standards. • Enhance resource protection through increased ranger presence, expanded and updated interpretive and educational media and programs. • Explore new archeological investigations to address resource questions and provide baseline data.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Andersonville National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map” (Bearss report), (1970). • Cultural landscape report (in process). • Cultural landscape inventory, (2010). • Archeological reports (NPS Southeast Archeological Center).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess environmental effects, including those from climate change, on park resources and prescribe appropriate preservation and mitigation measures. • Conduct comprehensive archeological resources inventory to meet standards established in the NPS Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. • Visitor survey project by the University of Idaho to help determine how to better meet the needs of visitors who come to the park and how to remain relevant to various visitor groups.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Prison site and associated resources
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop visitor use management plan to improve circulation in facilities, on roads, parking lots, and sidewalks, and improve overall visitor experience. • Develop vegetation management plan, incorporating climate change considerations, to implement recommendations from the cultural landscape report and recommend mitigation of invasive species based on results of the vegetation inventory.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative monuments
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andersonville National Historic Site preserves the location of the most notorious of all Civil War military prisons. Nearly 13,000 Americans died at Andersonville, more than in any other prison or battle of the Civil War. • Andersonville National Cemetery, one of only two active national cemeteries managed by the National Park Service, preserves the burial ground of those who perished at Andersonville and honors the sacrifices of all veterans from the Revolutionary War to the present. • Andersonville National Historic Site is the only national park established as a memorial to all American prisoners of war.
<p>Stakeholders Interested in This FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners of war, families, and descendants • Veterans groups • Local politicians and business leaders • U.S. military • Friends of Andersonville • Volunteers • Youth groups and school groups • Georgia state historic preservation officer • Special use permittees
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies depending upon age and environmental factors from fair to good. • Level of maintenance varies depending on staffing and supplemental project funding. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing demand for new monuments. • Increasing requests to place new plaques. • Continuing requests for special use permits. • Decreasing funding. • Shortage of skilled craftsmen for monument rehabilitation. • Increasing impacts from cumulative environmental effects, such as acid rain and pollution.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative monuments
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation of monuments from mowing, weed trimming, and chemical treatments used for grounds maintenance, and also from environmental effects, such as acid rain and airborne pollutants, and increased intensity of storm events as a result of climate change. • Structural damage due to armadillos burrowing and undermining foundations. • Degradation of monuments due to lack of preventive maintenance and vandalism. • The mean annual temperature is projected to increase 1.9–4.2° C by the end of the century. The projected increase in extreme storm events may accelerate weathering of monuments (projections show an increase of 10–15 days per year by mid-century). • Potential visitor safety risks from visitors climbing on monuments. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand relationships with cooperative ecosystem studies units for assistance with vegetation studies and compilation of additional GIS data. • Technical assistance for preservation and maintenance strategies from National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. • Continue working with prisoner of war groups on development of new plaques.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report (in process). • Cultural landscape inventory (2010).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess environmental effects, including those from climate change, on park resources and prescribe appropriate preservation and mitigation measures.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create monument maintenance and preservation plan to establish preservation and cleaning methods and maintenance schedules for monuments and plaques. • Produce historic structure reports to create an inventory, conditions assessment, and treatment recommendations for monuments, rostrums, and historic buildings.
Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 • 36 CFR Part 12, “National Cemetery Regulations” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management

<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>National cemetery</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andersonville National Cemetery, one of only two active national cemeteries managed by the National Park Service, preserves the burial ground of those who perished at Andersonville and honors the sacrifices of all veterans from the Revolutionary War to the present. • Andersonville National Historic Site is the only national park established as a memorial to all American prisoners of war. • Andersonville National Historic Site preserves the location of the most notorious of all Civil War military prisons. Nearly 13,000 Americans died at Andersonville, more than in any other prison or battle of the Civil War.
<p>Stakeholders Interested in this FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners of war, families, and descendants • Veterans groups • Local politicians and business leaders • U.S. military • Friends of Andersonville • Volunteers • Youth groups and school groups • Georgia state historic preservation officer • Special use permittees • U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies depending on staffing and supplemental project funding. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing budgets. • Increasing rates of interment. • Vehicular traffic flow increasing on both the cemetery roadway and parking areas.



Fundamental Resource or Value	National cemetery
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive plant and animal species, such as fire ants, armadillos, and khaki weed pose adverse impacts to the cultural landscape and to visitor health and safety (fire ant bites and tripping hazards created by burrowing armadillos). • Decreased capacity to maintain standards of Director's Order 61: National Cemetery Operations given increasing rates of interment. • Degradation of grave markers and cemetery wall from mowing, weed trimming, and chemical treatments used for grounds maintenance, and also from environmental effects, such as acid rain and airborne pollutants, and increased intensity of storm events as a result of climate change. • Funeral processions are vulnerable to traffic collisions when entering or exiting cemetery grounds onto Georgia Highway 49, due to the current entrance location relative to a hazardous curve and high traffic speeds. • Noise intrusions from adjacent highway, shooting range, and nearby industrial plants. • Cemetery viewshed and air quality are disrupted by pollution from nearby industrial plants. Cemetery viewshed may also be altered by changes in climate that could cause shifts in vegetation communities and an increase in invasive species. • Night skies of the site are diminished due to light pollution from nearby industrial plants. • Aging/dying trees and invasive root systems can pose hazards to employees, visitors, grave markers, and historic structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue agreement with the Camp Sumter Shooting Range regarding noise mitigation. • Work with Georgia State Patrol to formalize traffic protocol during interments. • Work with the Georgia Department of Transportation to develop more stringent speed limits and management strategies for the curve in Georgia Highway 49. • Coordinate with the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program for additional resource data (e.g., invasive species, vegetation, air quality). • Expand relationships with cooperative ecosystem studies units for assistance with vegetation studies and compilation of additional GIS data. • Technical assistance for preservation and maintenance strategies from National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. • Research alternate, slower growing, less mowing-intensive turf species that would reduce frequency of mowing and weed trimming near grave markers and cemetery wall.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interment plan (2012). • Cemetery operations plan (in process). • Cultural landscape inventory (2010). • Cultural landscape report (in process). • Historic resource study and historic base map (1970). • 20th century army cemetery plans (plot and vegetation maps). • Biodegradation of marble headstones (1998).

Fundamental Resource or Value	National cemetery
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess environmental effects, including those from climate change, on park resources and prescribe appropriate preservation and mitigation measures. • Research and write administrative history.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop visitor use management plan to improve circulation in facilities, on roads, parking lots, sidewalks, and improve overall visitor experience. • Develop vegetation management plan to implement recommendations from the cultural landscape report and recommend mitigation of invasive species based on results of the vegetation inventory. • Produce historic structure reports to create an inventory, conditions assessment, and treatment recommendations for monuments, rostrum, cemetery wall, and other historic structures.
Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • <i>Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>Director’s Order 61: National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum and collections
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andersonville National Historic Site is the only national park established as a memorial to all American prisoners of war. • Former prisoners of war partnered with Andersonville National Historic Site to create and develop the National Prisoner of War Museum, the only museum solely dedicated to interpreting the American prisoner of war experience. • The national outrage over conditions at Andersonville and the subsequent trial and execution of Confederate Captain Henry Wirz represented significant steps in the evolution of the laws of war and the humane treatment of prisoners of war.
Stakeholders Interested in This FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners of war, families, and descendants • Veterans groups • Local politicians and business leaders • U.S. military • Friends of Andersonville • Volunteers • Youth groups and school groups • Georgia state historic preservation officer • Military museums and associated sites • Researchers • American Ex-Prisoners of War (AXPOW) • Korean War Ex-POW Association • NAM-POWs, Inc. (Vietnam POW organization) • American Alliance of Museums • Georgia Association of Museums and Galleries • Southeastern Museums Conference • National Museum of American History
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aging Civil War exhibits in main gallery. • Overall condition of collections is good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure on storage capacity for collections from increasing donations. • Aging and inadequate infrastructure. • Aging of main visitor demographic prisoners of war from WWII, Korean War, and the Vietnam War. • Staffing and budget are being reduced.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum and collections
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior ultraviolet (UV) lighting damage to artifacts on long-term display indoors, and those displayed without adequate UV protection. • Pests (termites and bats). • Exhibit lighting causing deterioration of objects on permanent display. • Possible degradation of artifacts due to fluctuating humidity and temperature. • Inadequate computer system and backup to house and maintain national prisoner of war database. • Inoperative fire suppression system for curatorial storage facility. • Climate change effects on museum and collections may include changing humidity and potential change in the type and number of pests. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new exhibits for the main corridor of the museum. • Build upon the relationship with Camp Lawton entities (Magnolia Springs State Park and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) to collaborate on temporary exhibits and promote educational opportunities. • Create partnerships to develop new traveling exhibits and other media. • Upgrade the existing or construct a new collections storage facility. • Integrate the prisoner of war database into interpretive exhibits. • Use student interns and more volunteers to provide support for visitor services and museum collections management. • Continue to collect oral histories. • Correct misspellings and grammatical errors in exhibit panels.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation condition survey, (2012) (objects on exhibit in National Prisoner of War Museum). • Collection condition survey, (2001). • Archives assessment survey, (2001). • Museum security and fire protection survey, (2006). • Museum emergency operation plan, (2003). • Scope of collection statement, (2013) (draft). • American Alliance of Museums reaccreditation report, (2013). • Collection management plan, (2005). • Paper collection and archive survey, (2008).



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum and collections
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an archives assessment for library material and museum objects donated after the 2008 paper collection and archive survey, to determine the condition of archival material in the museum collection and library and identify conservation treatment priorities. • Conduct collection condition survey to assess condition of collection items in museum storage and identify conservation treatment priorities. • Visitor survey project from the University of Idaho to help determine how to better meet the needs of visitors who come to the park and how to remain relevant to various visitor groups. • Assess effectiveness of collection storage facilities for protection against environmental effects, including those from climate change. • Conduct analysis of National Prisoner of War Museum and recommend preservation and maintenance techniques.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop universal accessibility plan for National Prisoner of War Museum and visitor areas including stockade reconstructions. • Conduct a study to determine feasibility of joint museum collection storage with Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and make recommendations for long-term storage of Andersonville museum collection. • Develop museum exhibit plan to select museum objects to replace objects currently on display and provide interpretive text for selected objects. • Update long-range interpretive plan to define future visitor services and programming. • Comprehensive park integrated pest management plan to include pest monitoring, identification, and treatment in museum collection areas. • Develop structural fire plan for the National Prisoner of War Museum and other park buildings.
Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28C: <i>Oral History</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Museum Management Checklist for Preservation, 80-1”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative atmosphere
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andersonville National Historic Site preserves the location of the most notorious of all Civil War military prisons. Nearly 13,000 Americans died at Andersonville, more than in any other prison or battle of the Civil War. • Andersonville National Cemetery, one of only two active national cemeteries managed by the National Park Service, preserves the burial ground of those who perished at Andersonville and honors the sacrifices of all veterans from the Revolutionary War to the present. • Andersonville National Historic Site is the only national park established as a memorial to all American prisoners of war. • Former prisoners of war partnered with Andersonville National Historic Site to create and develop the National Prisoner of War Museum, the only museum solely dedicated to interpreting the American prisoner of war experience.
<p>Stakeholders Interested in this FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners of war, families, and descendants • Veterans groups • Local politicians and business leaders • U.S. military • Friends of Andersonville • Volunteers • Youth groups and school groups • American Ex-Prisoners of War (AXPOW) • Korean War Ex-POW Association • NAM-POWs, Inc.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Park Service strives to provide and maintain an appropriate commemorative atmosphere reflective of the values associated with the history, sacrifice, and patriotism of the POW experience and related sites in the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for commemorative events, ceremonies. • Increasing school group visitation and events surrounding the commemoration of the sesquicentennial. • Increasing visitation on and participation in events for Memorial Day and other patriotic holidays and observances. • Insufficient staff to monitor visitor activities due to decreasing funding.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative atmosphere
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased capacity to maintain established national cemetery standards of care and to mitigate hazards to visitor safety due to reduced funding. • Potential impacts on and deterioration of monuments and components of the cultural landscape from acid rain and airborne pollutants. • Parking constraints can restrict the flow of visitors to areas of mourning and reflection. • Inappropriate visitor behavior and incompatible activities with the commemorative environment in the national historic site (e.g., recreational activities) and in the cemetery landscape. • Noise intrusions from adjacent highway, shooting range, and nearby industrial plants. • Cemetery and prison site viewsheds and air quality are disrupted by pollution from nearby industrial plants. • Damage to headstones from mowing equipment, weeding trimming, and/or chemical treatments. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to promote visitation on and participation in Memorial Day and other patriotic holidays and observances. • Renew agreements with former POW groups. • Use interpretive programs and products to educate visitors on proper decorum for the national historic site and national cemetery. • Work with local industries to mitigate impacts to the cultural viewshed and impacts to air quality. • Implement cemetery operations plan.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commemorative plaque standard operating procedure. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Cultural landscape report (in process).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor survey project by the University of Idaho to help determine how to better meet the needs of visitors who come to the park and how to remain relevant to various visitor groups.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a visitor use management plan to improve circulation in facilities, on roads, parking lots, and sidewalks, and improve overall visitor experience. • Update long-range interpretive plan to define future visitor services and programming.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative atmosphere
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • <i>Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>Director’s Order 64: Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • <i>Director’s Order 61: National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>NPS Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”

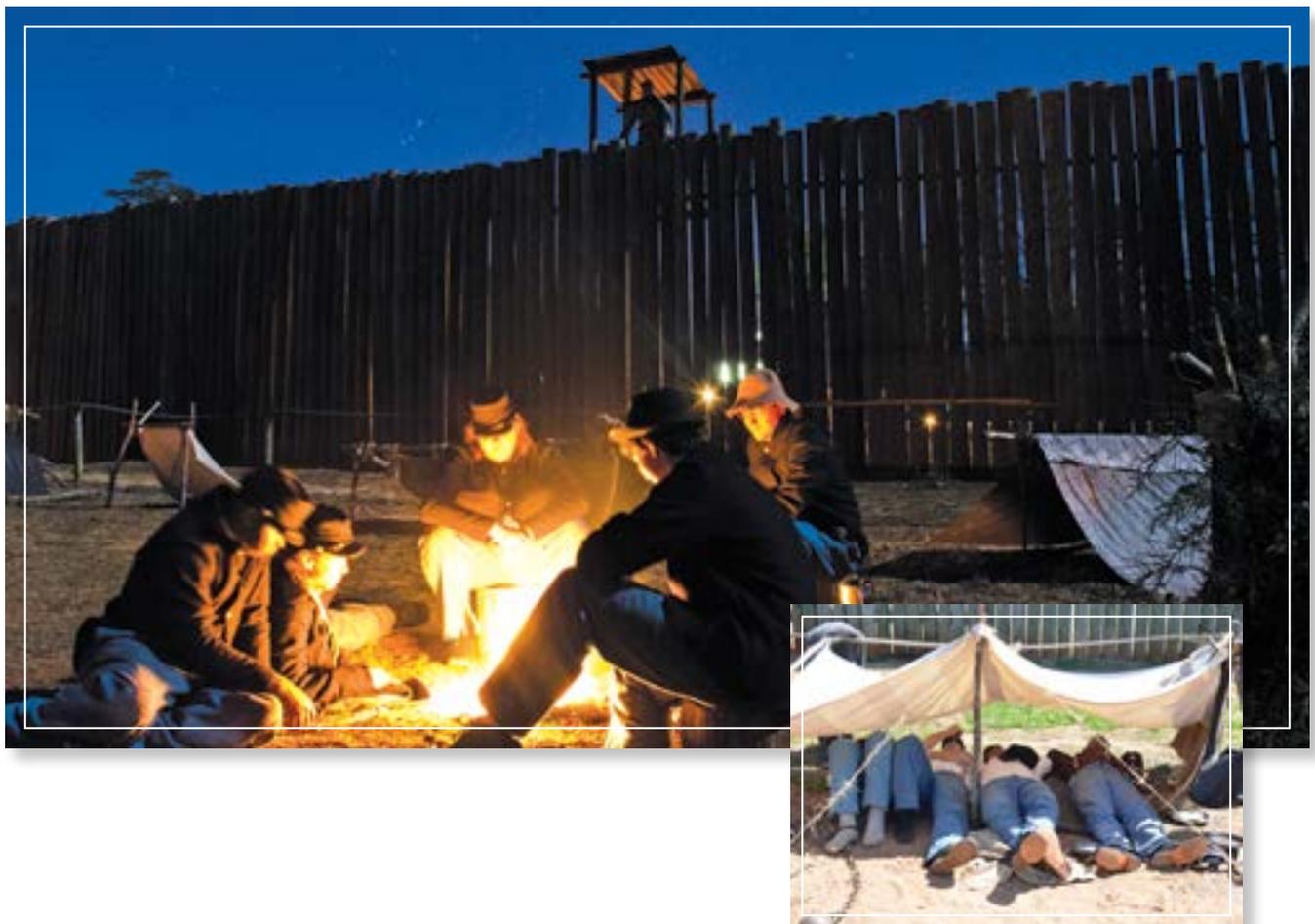


Fundamental Resource or Value	Timeless connection to the POW experience
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andersonville National Historic Site is the only national park established as a memorial to all American prisoners of war. • Former prisoners of war partnered with Andersonville National Historic Site to create and develop the National Prisoner of War Museum, the only museum solely dedicated to interpreting the American prisoner of war experience. • The national outrage over conditions at Andersonville and the subsequent trial and execution of Confederate Captain Henry Wirz represented significant steps in the evolution of the laws of war and the humane treatment of prisoners of war.
Stakeholders Interested in this FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners of war, families, and descendants • Veterans groups • Local politicians and business leaders • U.S. military • Friends of Andersonville • Volunteers • Military museums and associated sites • Researchers • American Ex-Prisoners of War (AXPOW) • Korean War Ex-POW Association • NAM-POWs, Inc. • American Alliance of Museums • Georgia Association of Museums and Galleries • American Red Cross
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum is exceptional in transmitting this value to visitors at the site. • Sales items, audio tours, and education products are high functioning. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aging of main visitor demographic prisoners of war from WWII, Korean War, and the Vietnam War. • Descendants of prisoners of war are increasingly becoming active in preserving the stories of their POW family members and contributing more to museum collections. • Virtual visitation is increasing, particularly among a younger demographic than that of physical visitors to the site. • Decrease in physical (not virtual) book sales.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Timeless connection to the POW experience
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imminent risk of losing untold POW oral histories due to aging of main demographic. • Lack of funding to keep up with technology and emerging audiences. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand interpretation and educational materials and exhibits to provide broader public understanding of the timeless nature of the POW story. • Collect more oral histories. • Partner with other organizations recording oral histories. • Partner with other museums that interpret the POW experience, such as the National Infantry Museum. • Use Civil War 150th anniversary period to expand public awareness of the national historic site. • Partner with survivors and POW families and descendants to further the educational and commemorative mission of the national historic site. • Expand interpretive materials, social media, and online video to engage and educate a larger audience on the mission of the site. • Improve the staff ride¹ training experience for military personnel. • Continue to engage with POW organizations. • Review new and pertinent sales items, audio tours, and educational products.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Victory From Within: The American Prisoner of War Experience” traveling exhibit. • Victory From Within traveling exhibit curriculum. • Common Core State Standards could provide link to schools, grades, teachers, etc. • Long-range interpretive plan.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor survey project by the University of Idaho to help determine how to better meet the needs of visitors who come to the park and how to remain relevant to various visitor groups.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a visitor use management plan to improve circulation in facilities, on roads, parking lots, and sidewalks, and improve overall visitor experience. • Update long-range interpretive plan to define future visitor services and programming. • Develop universal accessibility plan for the National Prisoner of War Museum and visitor use areas including stockade reconstructions.

1. Staff rides are conducted at sites associated with U.S. military history to provide military command personnel opportunities to connect historical events with the actual physical context in which they occurred, conduct lessons learned from the event, and strengthen staff cohesion.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Timeless connection to the POW experience
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Federal Regulations – Title 36: Chapter 1: Parks, Forests, and Public Property, Section 2.5: Special Events <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 21: <i>Donations and Fundraising</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 26: <i>Youth Programs</i> • Director's Order 28C: <i>Oral Histories</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 75: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Stockade reconstructions
Stakeholders Interested in this OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Andersonville • Volunteers • Georgia state historic preservation officer • Civil War roundtables and advocacy groups • NPS Southeast Archeological Center
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies from fair to excellent depending upon individual feature. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued deterioration of reconstructions due to aging materials. • Limited ability to maintain reconstructions due to reduced staffing.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating wooden structures could eventually pose risks to visitor safety without proper maintenance. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to partner with local businesses to obtain replacement materials for future reconstructions. • Potential to increase accuracy of future reconstructions by conducting new archeological research. • Replacing and updating reconstructions could further convey the size of the original prison, creating opportunities for enhanced visitor understanding.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Archeological Investigations of the North Gate at Andersonville National Historic Site</i> (1989). • "Ironwork Used in North Gate Reconstruction" (Reikert).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct excavations of stockade wall including south gate and adjacent areas.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop universal accessibility plan for National Prisoner of War Museum and visitor use areas including stockade reconstruction. • Update wayside exhibit plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Civilian Conservation Corps structures and features
Stakeholders Interested in this OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Andersonville • Volunteers • Georgia state historic preservation officer • Former CCC workers
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies from fair to excellent depending upon individual feature. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing funding reduces amount of staff and time devoted to maintenance of CCC structures and features resulting in weed growth in erosion channels, deterioration of brick ditches and road curbing. • Increasing impacts from cumulative environmental effects, such as acid rain and pollution. • Continued deterioration of mortar due to weathering and lack of mason on maintenance staff.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation growing in stone walls and drainage ditches breaks mortar and leads to damage of the resource. • Degradation of resources from mowing, weed trimming, and chemical treatments used for grounds maintenance, as well as from environmental effects, such as acid rain and airborne pollutants, and increased intensity of storm events as a result of climate change. • Damage due to armadillos burrowing and undermining sides of drainage ditches. • Potential visitor safety risks from tripping over displaced stones. • Changes in climate may shift vegetation communities and increase invasive species, changing the cultural landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand volunteer assistance to maintenance staff. • Potential to acquire personnel with masonry experience/training. • Work with Georgia Historic Preservation Division to establish programmatic agreements to guide preservation of CCC features. • Work with NPS Southeast Region personnel to submit an update to the national register listing to specifically include CCC features.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource study and historical base map. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Cultural landscape report (in process). • GIS baseline maps.

Other Important Resource or Value	Civilian Conservation Corps structures and features
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess environmental effects, including climate change, on park cultural and natural resources and prescribe appropriate preservation and mitigation measures. • Conduct comprehensive archeological inventory to meet standards established in the NPS Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. • Conduct archeological investigations of CCC camps to pinpoint locations and gather information about the Civilian Conservation Corps at Andersonville.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingent upon findings in data collection efforts.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Former prisoners of war and families
Stakeholders Interested in this OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners of war, families, and descendants • Veterans groups • Local politicians and business leaders • U.S. military • Friends of Andersonville • Volunteers • Youth groups and school groups • Georgia state historic preservation officer • Special use permittees • U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing relationships with stakeholder groups is strong. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent wars are generating fewer prisoners of war. • Decreasing membership in POW organizations. • Increasing number of closed or disbanded POW groups. • Increasing donations of POW artifacts. • Decreasing availability of prisoners of war as volunteers due to a shrinking and aging demographic. • Decreasing ability to collect oral histories to document POW experience due to aging of prisoners of war from WWII, Korean War, and Vietnam War, as well as limited staff.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced financial and volunteer support by POW organizations. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect with other POW organizations and descendants. • Continue to collect oral history interviews focusing on underrepresented POW camps and unique POW experiences. • Raise awareness among descendants about artifact donation. • Create interpretive and educational exhibits and material for the museum and to be available for visitors online. • Work with specific groups to create commemorative plaques.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Scope of collections. • Agreements with POW organizations.

Other Important Resource or Value	Former prisoners of war and families
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify POW camps where lack of documentation exists and acquire oral histories and additional information to document those camps.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> Director's Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i> Director's Order 21: <i>Donations and Fundraising</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management, and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance, and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but still indirectly affects them. Usually a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Andersonville National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- visitor circulation, site accessibility, and visitor satisfaction—visitor use management plan, visitor survey project, and universal accessibility plan
- protection of collections, archives, and exhibits—structural fire plan and museum collections feasibility study
- preserve and protect monuments, historic structures, and the rostrum—monument maintenance and preservation plan and historic structure reports
- comply with standards established by the NPS Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program—comprehensive archeological inventory

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation, and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting Fundamental Resources and Values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.



Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Y	Visitor use management plan	H	To improve circulation in facilities, on roads, in parking lots, and sidewalks, and improve overall visitor experience.
Y	Universal accessibility plan	H	To provide better accessibility for all visitors to the National Prisoner of War Museum and park grounds, including stockade reconstructions.
Y	Structural fire plan	H	To include historic buildings, National Prisoner of War Museum, and other park buildings.
Y	Museum collections feasibility study	H	To determine the feasibility of joint museum collection storage with Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and make recommendations for long-term storage of Andersonville museum collection.
Y	Monument maintenance and preservation plan	H	To establish preservation and cleaning methods and maintenance schedules for monuments and plaques.
Y	Museum exhibit plan	M	To select museum objects to replace objects currently on display and provide interpretive text for selected objects.
Y	Historic structure reports	M	An inventory, conditions assessment, and treatment recommendations for monuments, rostrums, and historic buildings.
Y	Update interpretive wayside exhibit plan	M	Plan and implement a cohesive system of interpretive messaging to replace outdated wayside panels throughout the park and possibly into the community of Andersonville.
N	Sign plan	M	To implement recommendations from sign inventory.
Y	Comprehensive integrated pest management plan	L	Include pest monitoring, identification, and treatment in museum collection areas and cemetery.
Y	Update long-range interpretive plan	L	To define future visitor services and programming.
Y	Vegetation management plan	L	To implement recommendations from the cultural landscape report, to incorporate climate change considerations, and to recommend mitigation of invasive species based on results of the vegetation inventory.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including which Planning Need this Data Need Relates to
Y	Visitor survey project	H	To help determine how to better meet the needs of visitors who come to the park, if important stories are being transmitted to visitors, and how to remain relevant to various visitor groups. Visitor survey(s) will help with the visitor use management plan.
Y	Comprehensive archeological inventory	H	Inventory by NPS Systemwide Archeology Inventory Program will meet standards defined by Director's Order 28 and <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> to provide baseline data for identification, evaluation, and management of archeological resources. This inventory would help with updating the interpretive wayside exhibit plan and the long-range interpretive plan.
Y	Assess environmental effects on park cultural and natural resources and prescribe appropriate preservation and mitigation measures	M	Include effects from climate change, particularly with respect to warmer temperatures, increase in extreme weather precipitation events, vegetation change, invasive species, erosion, and weathering of monuments and structures. This will help inform the monument maintenance and preservation plan, the comprehensive integrated pest management plan, and the vegetation management plan.
Y	Conduct analysis of National Prisoner of War Museum and recommend preservation and maintenance techniques	M	Brick, roof, and windows, etc. This analysis will aid the structural fire plan.
Y	Archives assessment survey	L	Determine the condition of archival material in the museum collection and library and identify conservation treatment priorities. This assessment will inform the museum exhibit plan and the comprehensive integrated pest management plan.
Y	Collection condition survey	L	Assess condition of museum collection objects and identify conservation treatment priorities to help inform the museum exhibit plan and museum collections feasibility study.
N	Administrative history	L	Research and write to inform the visitor use management plan and assist with updating the interpretive wayside exhibit plan and long-range interpretive plan.

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including which Planning Need this Data Need Relates to
Y	Identify POW camps where lack of documentation exists and acquire oral histories and additional information to document those camps	L	Interpretive information collection will help with updating the long-range interpretive plan.
Y	Archeological investigations of Civilian Conservation Corps camps	L	Pinpoint locations and gather information about the CCC at Andersonville. This investigation would help with updating the interpretive wayside exhibit plan and the long-range interpretive plan.
Y	Assess effectiveness of collection storage facilities for protection against environmental effects, including those from climate change	L	Evaluate effects such as increased humidity on collections. This assessment would inform the museum collections feasibility study.
Y	Conduct archeological excavations of prison site	L	To confirm configuration of stockade wall and identify and identify location of south gate and adjacent areas. Excavations would help with updating the interpretive wayside exhibit plan and the long-range interpretive plan.



Part 3: Contributors

Park

Brad Bennett, *Superintendent*, Andersonville National Historic Site

Alan Marsh, *Chief of Resource Management*, Andersonville National Historic Site

Eric Leonard, *Chief of Interpretation and Education*, Andersonville National Historic Site

Lamar Melton, *Supervisory Facility Operations Specialist*, Andersonville National Historic Site

Kevin Bentley, *Facility Services Specialist*, Andersonville National Historic Site, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, and Ocmulgee National Monument

Foncé Bates, *Chief of Administration (former)*, Andersonville National Historic Site

Kerri DeVane, *Administrative Support Assistant*, Andersonville National Historic Site

Region

Ben West, *Chief, Planning and Compliance Division*, Southeast Region

Other NPS Staff

Tom Thomas, *Project Manager*, Denver Service Center-Planning Division

Jennifer Stein, *Visitor Use Management Specialist*, Denver Service Center-Planning Division

John Gerbich, *Community Planner*, Denver Service Center-Planning Division

Ericka Pilcher, *Visitor Use Management Specialist*, Denver Service Center-Planning Division

John Paul Jones, *Visual Information Specialist*, Denver Service Center-Planning Division

Mary Beth Homiack, *Foundations Program Librarian, Cherokee Nation Government Solutions*, Contractor, Denver Service Center

Melody Bentfield, *Foundations Program Librarian, Cherokee Nation Government Solutions*, Contractor, Denver Service Center

Ken Bingenheimer, *Editor*, Denver Service Center

Partners

Jim Covington, *Chairman of the Board*, Friends of Andersonville

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Related Legislative Acts for Andersonville National Historic Site

Calendar No. 1277

91st CONGRESS <i>2d Session</i>	}	SENATE	{	REPORT No. 91-1258
------------------------------------	---	--------	---	-----------------------

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN
THE STATE OF GEORGIA

OCTOBER 1, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BAILE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 140]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 140) to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 140 is to establish the Andersonville National Historic Site.

BACKGROUND

A little more than a century ago, this Nation was embroiled in an internal conflict by far more serious than any encountered before or since. During that period in our history sadness, and sacrifice, and suffering were not uncommon. Americans were facing each other on the battlefield. Many were lost in the bitter struggles, but thousands were taken captive.

The story of captivity is often as grim as the story of war itself. Men, isolated from their comrades, and lonely for their loved ones, must be strong in mind and spirit to endure such circumstances. Andersonville can tell that story—the story of brave Americans who, confronted with adversity almost beyond imagination, retained their devotion to their country.

During the War Between the States, some 56,000 prisoners died in confinement. Disease and malnutrition stalked the crowded prison camps. Prison camps have never been pleasant places, but Andersonville represents the grim characteristics of those of its kind. Here, at

a stockade built to accommodate about 10,000 men, some 50,000 Union prisoners were eventually incarcerated. During the 13 months of its existence, 11,000 of these men died.

Today, memorials mark the loss of men from Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Undoubtedly, many others came from other States of the Union and the national cemetery which now exists there also serves patriots of other struggles in more recent times.

At other places, the Congress has recognized the significance of events which once occurred. Sometimes the stories that they tell are not pleasant, but they are an integral part of the historic panorama of this Nation. Many national battlefields and historic sites depict tragic moments in our history. They are recognized not to bolster the American ego, but to remind us that the way of life which we enjoy today was brought about by the often painful sacrifices of those who preceded us.

Of Gettysburg, Abraham Lincoln said, neither he, nor any other person, could dedicate, or consecrate, or hallow the ground of the battlefield, because those brave men, living and dead, who struggled there "consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract." Andersonville is such a place and Congress should set it aside as a memorial not only to those who struggled there in those times, but to all Americans who have served their country, at home and abroad, and suffered the loneliness and anguish of captivity. It is the undaunted spirit of men such as these that keeps America the Nation that it is. Andersonville is the last period prison camp in the country where this story can be told.

ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT, AND INTERPRETATION OF THE SITE

At the present time, much of the proposed historic site is already federally owned. A small prison park and the Andersonville National Cemetery, presently administered by the Department of the Army, will be transferred to the National Park Service if H. R. 140 is enacted. Together with this 201 acres of land, it is contemplated that the corridor of private property which separates the two detached units will be acquired and returned to a natural setting and that a scenic buffer bordering this area will be acquired to produce a single harmonious unit. Altogether, 294 acres of privately owned lands are to be acquired at an estimated cost of \$362,000.

The existing prison park contains the corners, gates, and outline of the stockade. To this, the National Park Service expects to add displays and signs to aid in the interpretation of the life of a prisoner-of-war and the role of prison camps in history. To accomplish its mission, a central visitor entrance to the historic site will be constructed and a separate entrance for burial ceremonies at the cemetery will be built. In addition, the development plan contemplates an interpretive center, walking trails, a small picnic area and certain road revisions. The estimated cost of these developments was \$1,605,000 as of March 1969.

3

COST

In accordance with these facts, H.R. 140 authorizes the appropriation of \$362,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$1,605,000 for development of the area.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Under H.R. 140 the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to exchange Federal lands for lands within the boundaries of the national historic site. Such exchanges are limited to those federally owned lands under his jurisdiction which are located in the State of Georgia. This is in accordance with the policy of recent years in which Congress has consistently required all such exchanges to be limited to the State in which the project is located. The bill also limits the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and development. It should be noted that the language recommended by the committee permits some fluctuations for development costs in accordance with accepted engineering cost indices. This provision, which was approved by the Department of the Interior at the hearing on H.R. 140, authorizes the administering agency to request adequate funds to complete the development program contemplated at the time of authorization, without additional legislation, if standard construction costs increase.

In this regard, two points should be emphasized:

First, the language contained in the bill is only to be construed as authorizing sufficient funds to accomplish those development objectives clearly described during the consideration of this legislation. It should not be construed as authority to change the development plan for the area in any way that would result in an increased expenditure.

Second, in recommending this modest measure of flexibility, the committee expects to maintain careful oversight over this project. In the event that it appears that development costs will, or may, exceed the estimates provided in the authorizing legislation, the National Park Service is expected to supply the committee with detailed information concerning the circumstances involved prior to entering any binding commitments.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 140.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior, together with a communication from the Department of the Army to the chairman of the House Interior Committee follows.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 5, 1976.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested this Department's views on H.R. 140, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

We recommend that the bill be enacted.

The present bill will authorize the Secretary to designate and establish not more than 500 acres of land in Macon and Sumter Counties, Ga., as the Andersonville National Historic Site. The Andersonville National Historic Site will be administered pursuant to the act of August 27, 1954 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

The Confederate prison camp at Andersonville, Ga., held approximately 50,000 Union prisoners in a 28-acre stockade, between February 1864 and April 1865. During that period of time approximately 11,900 prisoners died because of disease and malnutrition.

During the Civil War over 50,000 prisoners on both sides died in prison camps which today would be condemned as uninhabitable. Neither side deliberately intended to inflict great suffering on the prisoners, but this grim story of the Civil War prison camps and the general story of military camps through the ages remain and should not be forgotten. Andersonville is the only remaining period prisoner-of-war site and offers the best opportunity to tell that story.

The prison ceased to exist in April 1865, and the prison and burial grounds were appropriated by the United States. The burial grounds were established as a national cemetery in July 1865. The prison site and surrounding lands eventually passed into and then through private hands back to the United States by donation in August 1910. By War Department General Orders No. 7, 1940, the area was named Andersonville Prison Park.

In 1965, the Department of the Army requested the National Park Service to consider the inclusion of the area as part of the National Park System. An alternative study was initiated in May of 1966 and the alternative calling for establishment as a National Historic Site was endorsed by the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its November 1967 meeting.

The prison park and cemetery are now separated and should comprise one unit. They have received excellent care under administration by the Department of the Army and should, when the area is established as a national historic site, be joined by acquisition of the historically significant area between them which is in private ownership.

Of the 495 acres to be included within the area, 201 acres are in Federal ownership, including 84 acres at the prison park, and 117 acres at the national cemetery, which are presently administered by the Department of the Army. The remaining 294 acres are in private ownership. The cost of acquiring these lands, based upon current estimates and assumptions, is \$462,200. Total development costs are

estimated to be \$1,605,000, with annual operating costs estimated to be \$176,000 in the fifth year after establishment.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., July 16, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to the Department of the Interior's proposed report on H.R. 140, 91st Congress, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes. The Department of the Army has been assigned responsibility for expressing the views of the Department of Defense on this proposed report.

The report of the Department of the Interior recommends that the bill be enacted. The Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense concurs in that recommendation. The bill, if enacted, would accomplish a long-standing recommendation of the Department of the Army.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

STANLEY R. REASON,
Secretary of the Army.



91st Congress } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
 1st Session } } No. 91-1384

AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

October 10, 1970. Communicated to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following:

REPORT

(To accompany H. R. 140)

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 140) to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 17, after the words "federally owned property" insert "in the State of Georgia."

Page 3, lines 9 through 21, strike out all of section 4 and insert in its stead the following:

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$363,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$1,000,000 (March 1968 prices), for development, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H. R. 140, which was introduced by Representative Jack Brinkley of Georgia, is to establish the Andersonville National Historic Site.

BACKGROUND

A little more than a century ago, this Nation was embroiled in an internal conflict by far more serious than any encountered before or

(1)

15-604

since. During that period in our history sadness, and sacrifice, and suffering were not uncommon. Americans were facing each other on the battlefield. Many were lost in the ensuing struggles, but thousands were taken captive.

The story of captivity is often as grim as the story of war itself. Men, isolated from their comrades and lonely for their loved ones, must be strong in mind and spirit to endure such circumstances. Andersonville can tell that story—the story of brave Americans who confronted with adversity almost beyond imagination, retained their devotion to their country.

During the War Between the States, some 500,000 prisoners died in confinement. Disease and malnutrition stalked the crowded prison camps. Prison camps have never been plea and places, but Andersonville represents the grim chronological statistics of those of its time. Here, in a stockade built to accommodate about 10,000 men, some 56,000 Union prisoners were eventually incarcerated. During the 13 months of its existence, 11,000 of these men died.

Today, memorials mark the loss of men from Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Undoubtedly, many others came from other States of the Union and the national cemetery which now exists there also serves patriots of other struggles in more recent times.

At other places, the Congress has recognized the significance of events which once occurred. Sometimes the stories that they tell are not pleasant, but they are a vital part of the historic panorama of this Nation. Many national battle and historic sites depict tragic moments in our history. They are recognized not to bolster the American ego, but to remind us that the way of life which we enjoy today was brought about by the often painful sacrifices of those who preceded us.

Of Gettysburg, Abraham Lincoln said, neither he, nor any other person, could dedicate, or consecrate, or hallow the ground of the battlefield, because those brave men, living and dead, who struggled there, consecrated it far above our power to aid or detract." Andersonville is such a place. Little can be done there which would add to the sacrifice made by those who died, but the Congress can set it aside as a memorial not only to those who struggled there in those times, but to all Americans who have served their country, at home and abroad, and suffered the loneliness and anguish of captivity. It is the pre-eminant spirit of men such as those that keep America the Nation that it is. Andersonville is the last period prison camp in the country where this story can be told.

ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT, AND INTERPRETATION OF THE SITE

At the present time, much of the proposed historic site is already federally owned. A small prison park and the Andersonville National Cemetery, presently administered by the Department of the Army, will be transferred to the National Park Service if H. R. 140 is enacted. Together with this 200 acres of land, it is contemplated that the corridor of private property which separates the two facilities will be acquired and returned to a natural setting and that a scenic buffer

3

bordering the area will be acquired to produce a single harmonious unit. Altogether, 204 acres of privately owned lands are to be acquired at an estimated cost of \$302,000.

The existing prison park contains the corners, gates, and outline of the stockade. To this, the National Park Service expects to add displays and signs to aid in the interpretation of the life of a prisoner-of-war and the role of prison camps in history. To accomplish its mission, a central visitor entrance to the historic site will be constructed and a separate entrance for burial ceremonies at the cemetery will be built. In addition, the development plan contemplates an interpretive center, walking trails, a small picnic area and certain road revisions. The estimated cost of these developments was \$1,695,000 in March 1963.

COST

As indicated above, H.R. 140 authorizes the appropriation of \$302,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$1,695,000 for development of the area.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The first committee amendment involves the authority of the Secretary to exchange Federal lands for lands within the boundaries of the national historic site. As drafted, the bill did not limit such exchanges to those federally owned lands under his jurisdiction to lands which are located in the State of Georgia. In recent years, the Congress has consistently required such exchanges to be limited to the State in which the project is located. The committee amendment conforms to the usual practice.

The second committee amendment limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and development. It should be noted that the language recommended by the committee permits some fluctuations for development costs in accordance with accepted engineering cost indices. This amendment, which was requested by the Department, authorizes the administering agency to request adequate funds to complete the development program contemplated at the time of authorization, without additional legislation, if standard construction costs increase.

In this regard, two points should be emphasized.

First, the language contained in the amendment is only to be construed as authorizing sufficient funds to accomplish those development objectives clearly described during the consideration of this legislation. It should not be construed as authority to change the development plan for the area in any way that would result in an increased expenditure.

Second, in recommending this modest measure of flexibility, the committee expects to maintain careful oversight over this project. In the event that it appears that development costs will, or may, exceed the estimates provided in the authorizing legislation, the National Park Service is expected to supply the committee with detailed information concerning the circumstances involved prior to entering any binding commitments.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 140, as amended.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior, together with a communication from the Department of the Army, follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 5, 1970

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPENALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested this Department's views on H.R. 140, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia and for other purposes.

We recommend that the bill be enacted.

The present bill will authorize the Secretary to designate and establish not more than 500 acres of land in Macon and Spauld County, Ga., as the Andersonville National Historic Site. The Andersonville National Historic Site will be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 545), as amended and supplemented, and the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 660).

The Confederate prison camp at Andersonville, Ga., held approximately 50,000 Union prisoners in a 28-acre stockade, between February 1864 and April 1865. During that period of time approximately 11,000 prisoners died because of disease and malnutrition.

During the Civil War over 56,000 prisoners on both sides died in prison camps which today would be condemned as inhumane. Neither side deliberately intended to inflict great suffering on the prisoners, but this grim story of the Civil War prison camps and the general story of military camps through the ages remain and should not be forgotten. Andersonville is the only remaining period-of-war site and offers the best opportunity to tell that story.

The prison ceased to exist in April 1865, and the prison and burial grounds were appropriated by the United States. The burial grounds were established as a national cemetery in July 1867. The prison site and surrounding lands eventually passed in to and then through private hands back to the United States by donation in August 1910. By War Department General Orders No. 7, 1936, the area was named Andersonville Prison Park.

In 1965 the Department of the Army requested the National Park Service to consider the inclusion of the area as part of the National Park System. An alternative study was initiated in May of 1966 and the alternative calling for establishment as a National Historic Site was endorsed by the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its November 1967 meeting.

5

The prison park and cemetery are now separated and should comprise one unit. They have received excellent care under administration by the Department of the Army and should, when the area is established as a National Historic Site, be joined by acquisition of the historically significant area between them which is in private ownership.

Of the 405 acres to be included within the area, 201 acres are in Federal ownership, including 84 acres at the prison park, and 117 acres at the national cemetery, which are presently administered by the Department of the Army. The remaining 204 acres are in private ownership. The cost of acquiring these lands, based upon current estimates and assumptions, is \$362,200. Total development costs are estimated to be \$1,605,000, with annual operating costs estimated to be \$70,000 in the fifth year after establishment.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASSBORO,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., July 14, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to the Department of the Interior's proposed report on H. R. 140, 91st Congress, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes. The Department of the Army has been assigned responsibility for expressing the views of the Department of Defense on this proposed report.

The report of the Department of the Interior recommends that the bill be enacted. The Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense concurs in that recommendation. The bill if enacted would accomplish a long standing recommendation of the Department of the Army.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

STANLEY R. RESOR,
Secretary of the Army.

©

based, but such amount shall be deemed a part of the grant to such recipient and shall, for the purposes of subsection (c), be deemed to have been paid to such agency.

"(f) Nothing in this section shall limit or otherwise restrict the use of funds which are granted to a State or to a political subdivision of a State under other provisions of this Act or other Federal law and which are available for the conduct of communicable disease control programs from being used in connection with programs assisted through grants under this section.

"(g) The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the President for submission to the Congress on the effectiveness of activities assisted under this section in preventing and controlling communicable diseases.

"(h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any State or any political subdivision or instrumentality of a State to have a communicable disease control or vaccination program which would require any person who objects to such treatment to be treated, or to have any child or ward of his treated."

Approved October 16, 1970.

Report to President and Congress.

Public Law 91-465

AN ACT

October 16, 1970
114 Stat. 3491

To authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide an understanding of the overall prisoner-of-war story of the Civil War, to interpret the role of prisoner of war camps in history, to commemorate the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps, and to preserve the monuments located therein, the Secretary is hereby authorized to designate not more than five hundred acres in Macon and Sumter Counties, Georgia, for establishment as the Andersonville National Historic Site.

Andersonville National Historic Site, Ga. Establishment.

Sec. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any Federal agency, or exchange lands and interests therein for the purposes of this Act. When an individual tract of land is only partly within the area designated, the Secretary may acquire the entire tract by any of the above methods to avoid the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired outside the designated area may be exchanged by the Secretary for non-Federal lands within such area, and any portion of the land not utilized for such exchanges may be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.). In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within such area, and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property in the State of Georgia under his jurisdiction which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Federal property designated for the purposes of the national historic site may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred, without a transfer of funds, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for the purposes of this Act.

Land acquisition.

990

PUBLIC LAW 91-466—OCT. 17, 1970

84 STAT.

Administration.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Andersonville National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1955 (49 Stat. 986; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

Appropriation.

Sec. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$463,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$1,605,000 (March 1969 prices), for development, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein.

Approved October 16, 1970.

Public Law 91-466

AN ACT

October 17, 1970
[H. R. 4519]

To extend for two years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made with respect to certain real property transferred by the Homeownership Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments

Reconstruction
Finance Corporation.53 Stat. 517,
40 USC 522.

40 USC 524.

Repeal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 703 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (69 Stat. 722) is amended by striking out the figures "1969", and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "1971".

(b) Section 704 of such Act (69 Stat. 723) is amended by striking out the figures "1968", and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "1970".

Sec. 2. Title VII (including the table of contents relating thereto) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 521-524) is repealed as of January 1, 1971.

Approved October 17, 1970.

Public Law 91-467

AN ACT

October 19, 1970
[S. 4247]

To amend the Bankruptcy Act, sections 2, 14, 15, 17, 38, and 58, to permit the discharge of debts in a subsequent proceeding after denial of discharge for specified reasons in an earlier proceeding, to authorize courts of bankruptcy to determine the dischargeability or nondischargeability of provable debts, and to provide additional grounds for the revocation of discharges.

Bankruptcy Act,
Discharge,
52 Stat. 843.

74 Stat. 446.

Pub. L. 593.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That clause (12) of subdivision a, section 2, of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 11(a) (12)) is amended to read as follows:

"(12) Discharge or refusal to discharge bankrupts, set aside discharges, determine the dischargeability of debts, and render judgments thereon;"

Sec. 2. Subdivision b of section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 14(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"b. (1) The court shall make an order fixing a time for the filing of objections to the bankrupt's discharge and a time for the filing of applications pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision c of section 17 of this Act to determine the dischargeability of debts, which time or times shall be not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days after the first date set for the first meeting of creditors. Notice of such order shall be given to all parties in interest as provided in section 38b of this Act. The Court may, upon its own motion or, for cause shown, upon motion of any party in interest, extend the time or times for filing such objections or applications.

Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

61st CONGRESS, }
2d Session. }

SENATE.

} REPORT
No. 277.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON PARK.

FEBRUARY 24, 1910.—Ordered to be printed.

MR. WARNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1016.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, which has had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1016) authorizing the acceptance by the United States Government from the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, of a proposed gift of land contiguous to the Andersonville National Cemetery, in the State of Georgia, hereby reports the same favorably, recommending that it be passed without amendment.

A similar bill was favorably reported to the Senate in the Sixtieth Congress (S. Rept. No. 937) and passed; and was favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs (H. Rept. No. 2160), but failed to pass that body.

From the correspondence and papers filed in connection with this bill it appears that the Grand Army of the Republic of Georgia bought the ground of the Andersonville prison site of the original owner. The tract contained 72½ acres, and the price paid was \$1,500. The Grand Army of the Republic of Georgia made improvements the first year costing \$1,500, making a total expenditure of \$3,000, to which the Woman's Relief Corps of Georgia contributed a considerable amount.

Those in Georgia who were interested in the so-called park, realizing they would be unable to improve and care for it in a proper manner, offered it to the National Woman's Relief Corps as a gift, free of debt. At the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Relief Corps, held in St. Paul, a resolution was passed accepting the property. The titles to it were examined, deeds drawn, executed, and properly recorded, and placed in the hands of the president of the National Woman's Relief Corps. Some time afterwards it was discovered that this organization did not own the northwest corner of the tract which had come into its hands, such corner being located in another county. Negotiations finally resulted in the purchase of 11½ acres necessary to complete the tract.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON PARK.

The National Woman's Relief Corps has since improved the property by inclosing the grounds with a wire fence, building thereon a ten-room cottage, and planting trees, shrubbery, flowers, etc.

The States of Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin have erected on these grounds monuments dedicated to the memory of the soldiers from these States, respectively, who died in the prison and were buried in Andersonville Cemetery, which is adjacent, being separated by a narrow strip of land. In the excavations for the foundations of these monuments the remains of buried soldiers were found.

The National Woman's Relief Corps is a corporation not for profit, organized under the laws of Ohio for charitable and patriotic purposes, with power to accept an Escheat title to such property, as shown by the following opinion of Hon. Wade H. Ellis, attorney-general of Ohio:

STATE OF OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 23, 1867.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 13, enclosing a copy of the articles of incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, together with certain letters and documents bearing upon the acquisition by said corporation of the site of Andersonville Prison. The papers are referred to me as to the legality of a proposed transfer of this property to the Federal Government.

The corporation is formed not for profit and its objects appear to be charitable and patriotic in nature. The rights of possession of this property depend upon the right to acquire it. If such right exists and must be given the first action of the purpose clause would provide, in part, "to assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead."

Among the lands in question there have been acquired for the purpose of preserving a museum, and to the Union prisoners held at Andersonville of us a tract of inferiorly received whilom owned in this prison, I believe that the ownership paid for by the National Woman's Relief Corps is within its corporate power. It is being the actual transfer of the property to the Federal Government, if desired to preserve the memorial in question, there can be done by the corporation itself, would be entirely legal.

I herewith return the papers and attendances.

Very truly, yours

WADE H. ELLIS,
Attorney-General.

HON. WALTER D. GIBBS,
Attorney of State, Columbus, Ohio.

The following is a copy of the articles of incorporation of the Woman's Relief Corps referred to by the attorney general of Ohio in his foregoing opinion:

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

These articles of incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps witnesseth that we, the undersigned, a majority of whom are citizens of the State of Ohio, do hereby form a corporation to be and to be called under the general corporation laws of said state, do hereby certify:

First, The name of said corporation shall be the National Woman's Relief Corps.

Second, said corporation is to be located and its principal business transacted at the city of Troy, in Miami County, Ohio.

Third, The purpose for which said corporation is formed is:

1. To acquire title and fees of the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead.

2. To assist such Union veterans as need our help and protection, and to assist in assisting them to their homes and families; to find them homes and employment, and to assist them in education and health. To cherish and exalt the deeds of our army and sea and all loyal women who rendered loving service to our country in her hour of peril.

To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children, and in the enjoyment in which we live, and encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 21th day of December, A. D. 1903.

SARAH D. WILSON,	MARY M. NORTH,
JENNIE S. WILSON,	FRANCIS T. FORTUNE,
KATE B. SHERRWOOD,	LEONARD A. TARKER,
CORA DICK YOUNG,	CLARA HARRIS,
MARY C. WILSON,	ARASKA M. BROWN.

STATE OF OHIO, *County of Montgomery, ss:*

On the 21th day of December, A. D. 1903, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for said county, the above-named Sarah D. Wilson and Jennie S. Wright, who each severally acknowledged the signing of the foregoing articles of incorporation to be her free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and official seal on the day and year last aforesaid.
 [SEAL.] CLARA W. CLARK, Notary Public.

STATE OF OHIO, *County of Montgomery, ss:*

I, Clara W. Clark, clerk of the court of common pleas within and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that Clara W. Clark, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing acknowledgment as a notary public, was at the date thereof a notary public in and for said county, duly commissioned and qualified and authorized as such to take said acknowledgment, and further, that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and believe that the signature to said acknowledgment is genuine.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Dayton, Ohio, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.] CLARA W. CLARK, Clerk.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Lucas County, ss:*

On this 2d day of January, A. D. 1904, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for said county, the above-named Kate B. Sherrwood, who acknowledged the signing of the foregoing articles of incorporation to be her free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and official seal on the day and year last aforesaid.
 [SEAL.] CAROL E. SNEY, JR., Notary Public.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Lucas County, ss:*

I, J. M. Wain, clerk of the court of common pleas within and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that George E. Sney, jr., whose name is subscribed to the foregoing acknowledgment as a notary public, was at the date thereof a notary public in and for said county, duly commissioned and qualified, and authorized as such to take said acknowledgment; and, further, that I am well acquainted with his handwriting and believe that the signature to said acknowledgment is genuine.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Toledo, in said county, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1904.

[SEAL.] J. M. WAIN, Clerk.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Crawford County, ss:*

On the 21th day of December, A. D. 1903, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for said county, the above-named Cora Day Young and Mary C. Wilcox, who each and severally acknowledged the signing of the foregoing articles of incorporation to be her free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and official seal on the day and year last aforesaid.
 [SEAL.] L. B. YARR, Notary Public.

4

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON PARK.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Greene County, ss.*

J. S. D. Hale, clerk of the court of common pleas within and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that L. B. Yale, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing acknowledgment as a notary public, was at the date thereof a notary public in and for said county, duly sworn, solemnly qualified, and authorized as such to take acknowledgments, and, further, that I have well and truly printed with his handwriting and believe that the signature to said acknowledgment is genuine.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Xenia, in said county, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1868.

[SEAL.]

S. O. HALL, Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Ohio,*
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, Lewis C. Kautz, secretary of state of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the originals and now in my official custody as secretary of state, and found to be true and correct, of the articles of incorporation of "The National Woman's Relief Corps" filed in this office on the 31 day of February, A. D. 1868, and recorded in volume 22, page 642, of the Records of Incorporations.

Witness my hand and official seal at Columbus this 3d day of February, A. D. 1868.

[SEAL.]

LEWIS C. KAUTZ,
Secretary of State.

In view of the foregoing, and because of a belief that these grounds should be under the control and protection of the United States, the Woman's Relief Corps last year authorized its national president, Mrs. Kate E. Jones, to make the following formal tender of them to the Government as a free gift, unincumbered:

HONORABLE SENATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT,
1000 N. Y., March 27, 1868.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives,
United States Government.

I, Kate E. Jones, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, secretary to the Grand Army of the Republic, with the consent of the national council of administration, do hereby formally tender to the United States Government the gift of the Andersonville Woman's Relief Corps Park, situated at Andersonville, Ga., a tract of land of 57 acres, with a 10-room cottage thereon, the property of the Woman's Relief Corps, free of all incumbrances.

This act to take effect September 2, 1868.

[SEAL.]

MRS. KATE E. JONES, *National President,*
ELIZA BROWN PARSONS, *National Secretary.*

The acceptance of these lands is believed by your committee to be desirable, but your committee are of the opinion that they should be accepted not as a park but simply as lands, so that Congress may be free to make a park of them or deal with them otherwise, as it may hereafter see fit.

O

Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
American Ex-Prisoners of War (AXPOW)	MOU	02/2005	NPS, AXPOW	Establish ways to involve the POW community with Andersonville and increase public awareness of the POW experience through volunteerism, education, etc.
Friends of Andersonville: Endowment Trust	MOU	09/1995	NPS, FOA	Establish trust for Andersonville National Historic Site
Georgia Forestry Commission	MOA	08/2012	NPS, State of Georgia	To provide wildfire aid
Georgia Southwestern State University	MOU	02/2011	NPS, GSW	To provide technical support to Andersonville National Historic Site and POW speakers for GSW students
Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (alternate work site location)	MOA	10/2008	ANDE, JICA	Provide an alternate work location for one another in event of emergency or site closure
Macon County Sheriff Department	MOA	08/2012	NPS, Macon County	To provide law enforcement assistance
NAM-POW (Vietnam POW organization)	MOU	01/1993	NPS, NAM-POW	Designate Andersonville National Historic Site as the only repository for Vietnam era POW memorabilia and artifacts
Town of Andersonville	MOA	04/2009	NPS, Andersonville	Cooperate in promotion of tourism and visitor experience
City of Oglethorpe (fire department services)	MOA	04/2012	NPS, City of Oglethorpe	To provide supplemental fire and emergency aid to Andersonville National Historic Site

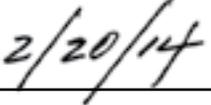
Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Andersonville National Historic Site

February 2014

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.



RECOMMENDED
Jon Bradley Bennett, Superintendent, Andersonville National Historic SiteDate



APPROVED
Stanley Austin, Regional Director, Southeast RegionDate



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NPS/ANDE/437/123753

February 2014

Foundation Document • Andersonville National Historic Site

