



# Foundation Document

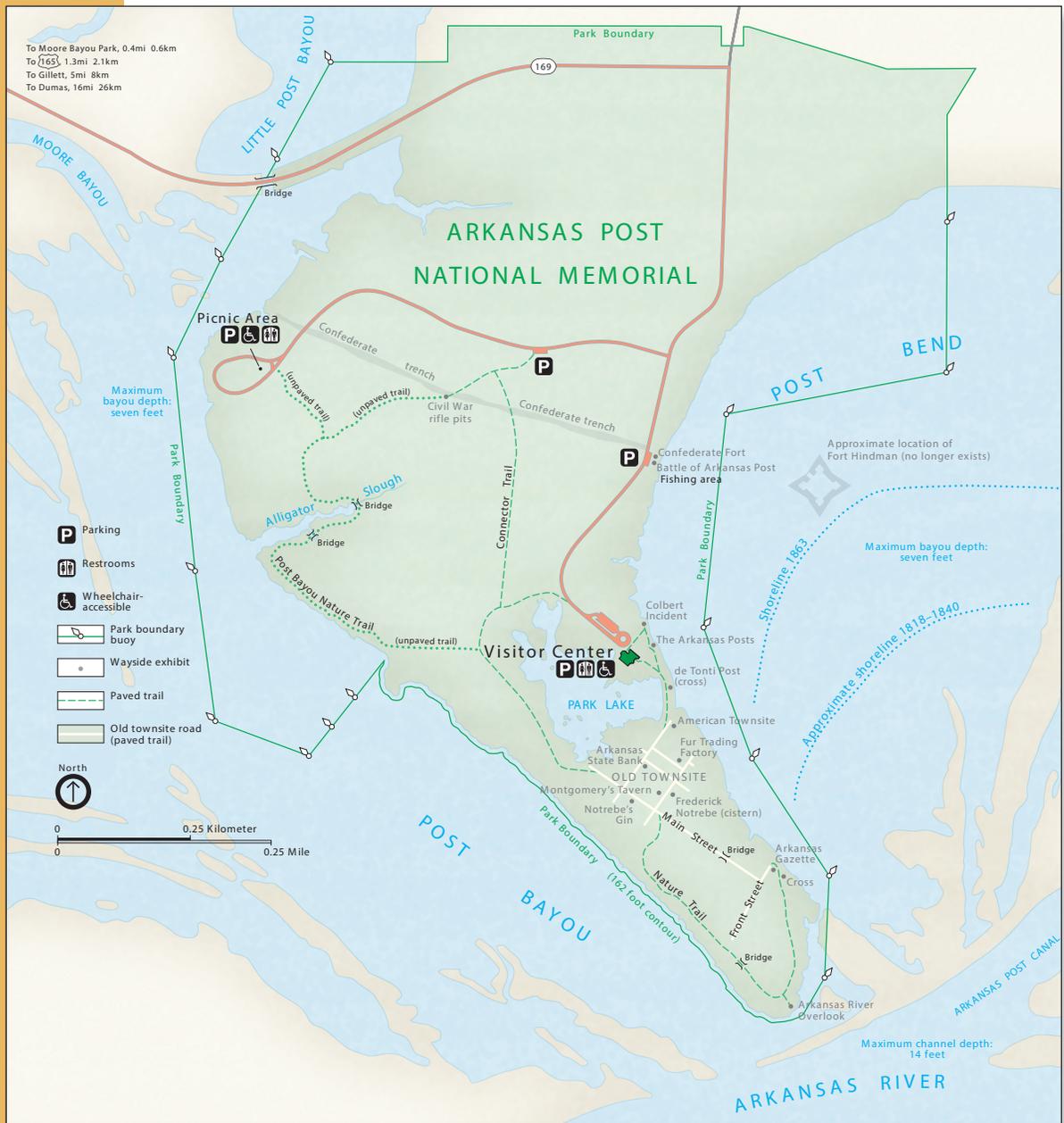
## Arkansas Post National Memorial

Arkansas

December 2016



Draft-F10  
12/6/16



# Contents

<b>Mission of the National Park Service . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction. . . . .</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Part 1: Core Components . . . . .</b>	<b>3</b>
Brief Description of the Park. . . . .	3
Park Purpose . . . . .	6
Park Significance . . . . .	7
Fundamental Resources and Values . . . . .	8
Other Important Resources and Values . . . . .	10
Interpretive Themes . . . . .	11
<b>Part 2: Dynamic Components . . . . .</b>	<b>12</b>
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments . . . . .	12
Special Mandates. . . . .	12
Administrative Commitments. . . . .	12
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	13
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values . . . . .	13
Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values . . . . .	28
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	34
Planning and Data Needs. . . . .	37
<b>Part 3: Contributors. . . . .</b>	<b>41</b>
Arkansas Post National Memorial . . . . .	41
NPS Midwest Region . . . . .	41
Other NPS Staff . . . . .	41
Partners. . . . .	41
<b>Appendixes . . . . .</b>	<b>42</b>
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Arkansas Post National Memorial. . . . .	42
Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments . . . . .	44
Appendix C: Related Resources . . . . .	45
Appendix D: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts. . . . .	46
Appendix E: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders . . . . .	49
Appendix F: Listed Species at Arkansas Post National Memorial . . . . .	53



## 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 more than 400 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 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 what the most important attributes of the park are. 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 Arkansas Post National Memorial 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

Arkansas Post National Memorial near Gillett, Arkansas, was established by Congress in 1960. The park is in the delta lowlands of Arkansas approximately 100 miles southeast of Little Rock. There are two discontinuous areas of the park (the Memorial Unit and the Osotouy Unit). The total acreage of the Memorial Unit is 389.2 acres and includes open lawns, wooded areas, and several bodies of water. The Memorial Unit is a peninsula flanked by the Post Bayou, Post Bend, and the Arkansas River. The Osotouy Unit is 360 acres and is approximately 5 miles by air or 30 miles by paved and unpaved roads from the Memorial Unit. Added to the park in 1997, the Osotouy Unit currently has no visitor services.

Arkansas Post was designated a national historic landmark on October 9, 1960. This encompasses the Memorial Unit. The Osotouy Unit, added to the park through congressional legislation in 1997, primarily consists of the Menard-Hodges Site, which was designated a national historic landmark on April 11, 1989.

American Indian groups, including the Quapaw Tribe, inhabited the landscape that is now within the park's boundaries. In 1686 the French established a trading post later known as Post de Arkansas near the Quapaw village of Osotouy, in or near the park's Osotouy Unit. It was the first semi-permanent French settlement in the lower Mississippi River Valley. The establishment of Arkansas Post was the first step in a long struggle between France, Spain, and England for dominance of the Mississippi River Valley.

The Memorial Unit was first used by Europeans in 1749, before Arkansas Post was moved twice to other locations. In 1763, the French ceded control of the post to the Spanish as a result of the outcome of the French and Indian War. They returned the post settlement to what is now the Memorial Unit and in 1779 renamed it Fort Carlos III; it did not move again. The post's various locations on the Arkansas River were critical for the French and their Spanish successors because the river was heavily used to transport both people and goods. On April 17, 1783, British partisans led by James Colbert and their Chickasaw allies attacked the remote fort at Arkansas Post. Their clash with Spanish soldiers (the Colbert Raid) was the only Revolutionary War action in Arkansas. France regained the Louisiana Territory, including Arkansas Post, from Spain in 1800 in exchange for territories in Italy. Then in 1803, France sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States.

The Quapaws, who ceded the area surrounding Arkansas Post to the United States in 1818, were forced to relocate in 1824. The site is historically and culturally significant for the Quapaw.

Within the Osotouy Unit is the Menard-Hodges Site, a national historic landmark, which includes the largest known civic-ceremonial center of the Mississippian culture along the lower Arkansas River. It comprises two large ceremonial mounds and smaller house mounds arranged around a central plaza, which composed the heart of a pre-historic town. It undoubtedly contains resources that could further elucidate the history and culture of early American Indian peoples. The Menard-Hodges Site also includes two 19th-century French-vernacular house foundations, typical of 19th-century



Arkansas construction that reflects the early European settlement of the area.

Following the Arkansas Post's cession to the United States in 1804, the U.S. government replaced Fort Carlos with Fort Madison and opened a trading post, but it could not compete with private traders. By 1810, the Arkansas Post population was about 500, mostly French with some enslaved African Americans and free people of color. By 1817, hunting and trapping was giving way to an agricultural economy, but the post remained an important settlement. Arkansas Post served as Arkansas's territorial capital from 1819 to 1821, and although the town experienced a downturn after the capital was moved to Little Rock, the economy rebounded as a center of cotton production and a river port in the 1830s–1840s.

Few visible aboveground physical traces of Arkansas Post's early colonial and American frontier periods remain at the Memorial Unit. However, past excavations have demonstrated that a rich and extremely significant subsurface archeological record of both later periods exists at the memorial. Therefore, since it is probable that continued archeological studies and investigations will reveal the presence of archeological resources or information that will increase understanding of the site and its development, potential archeological sites need to be identified and protected.

Beginning in 1830, the U.S. government forcibly removed thousands of southeastern American Indians from their homes and relocated them to present-day Oklahoma. Known as the Trail of Tears, one route followed the Arkansas River and another followed an east-west land route north of Osotouy. In 1831, Arkansas Post served as a major temporary internment point along the water route of the Trail of Tears.

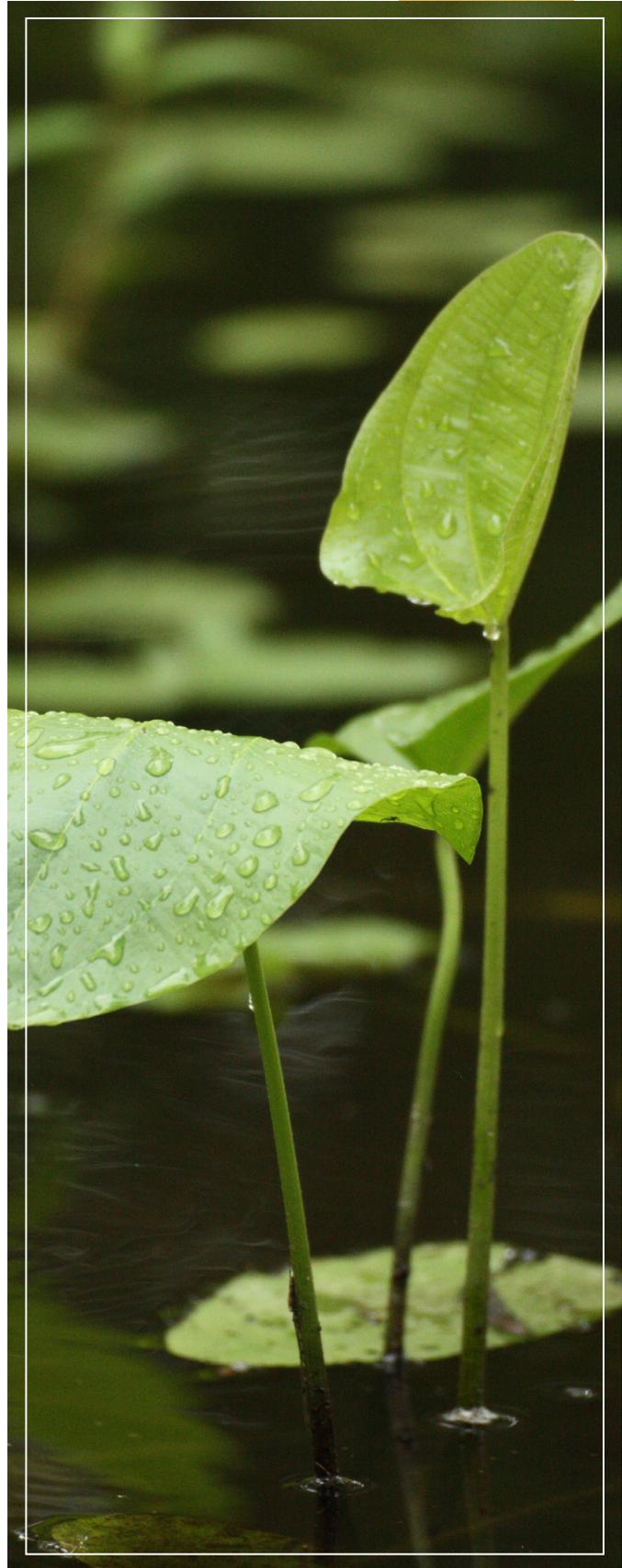
During the Civil War, Confederate troops attempted to maintain tactical control of the confluence of the Arkansas and White Rivers near to their confluence with the Mississippi, and in 1862, using slave labor, they constructed a massive earthen fortification known as Fort Hindman at Arkansas Post. Some 5,000 soldiers were housed at the fort and in nearby huts. The Confederate soldiers hastily dug rifle pits, some still visible today, from the fort to Post Bayou (at that time a narrow creek) as the Union forces approached. On January 10, 1863, 30,000 Union troops attacked. They were accompanied by nine gunboats, which bombarded and destroyed the fort, thus ensuring control of the Arkansas River. The town of Arkansas Post never fully recovered from the shelling it experienced during the battle. All surviving buildings were burned and declining river traffic and the expanding railroads made rebuilding the port an economic fiasco. The once proud town that withstood decades of squabbling and the harsh environment was reduced to rubble and ashes in a mere two days. Arkansas Post never regained its prominence and after the Civil War, the once bustling community was replaced by a few scattered farms.

Over the 300 years of the Arkansas Post's history, the area has been greatly changed by natural forces and human intervention. Flooding, erosion, and a natural change in the river's course have altered the site of the old posts and town, as have attempts to improve navigation and control of the rivers with levees, dams, and a canal.

Arkansas Post became a state park in 1929 and received support in development from Depression-era work-relief programs. In 1960, Congress designated the post as a national memorial. Arkansas Post National Memorial today includes remnants of some of the 19th-century town of Arkansas Post and the approximate vicinity of two of the 18th-century military posts (now probably under water.) Archeological investigations began in the late-19th century at what is today the Osotouy Unit. Investigative methods are still revealing new information about the location, occupancy periods, material culture, and lives lived at what is today Arkansas Post National Memorial.

## Historical Periods

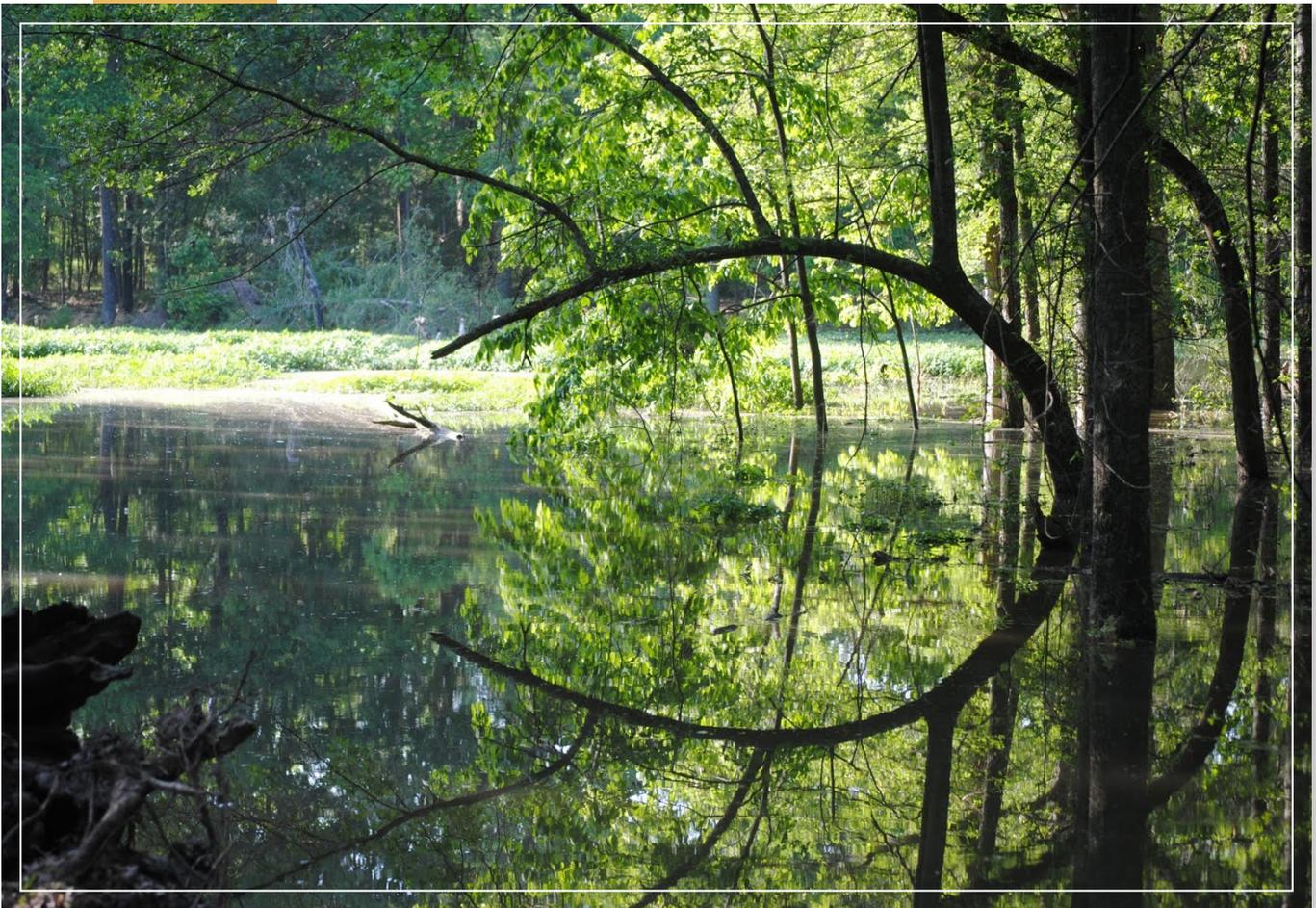
- 1673: The period prior to extended European contact. During this period, the site was part of the territories claimed by the Quapaws and other American Indian tribes.
- 1673–1803: The period of initial European settlement and the American Revolution. This period began with the Quapaws' encounter with French explorers Louis Joliet and Father Jaques Marquette and ended with the French sale/transfer of the site to the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase. During this period the site was part of the French and Spanish North American colonial empires. Both the French and Spanish established early European military outposts and settlements in Arkansas on the property.
- 1804–1855: The period of European American settlement and Arkansas' early development as a territory and state. During this period the Quapaws sold their title to the Arkansas Post property and the surrounding region to the United States. Large numbers of European American settlers immigrated to the site, largely supplanting the existing French population. The village of Arkansas Post briefly served as the capital of Arkansas Territory, and subsequently developed as an entrepot (commercial warehouse center) of the Arkansas River cotton trade and as the seat of Arkansas County.
- 1856–1865: The period of the Civil War. During this brief but significant 10-year interval Arkansas Post was devastated. The village, already in decline following the removal of the Arkansas County seat to Dewitt in 1855, was virtually destroyed in the January 1863 Union attack on the Confederate fort and entrenchments built on the site.



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Arkansas Post National Memorial 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 July 6, 1960 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of ARKANSAS POST NATIONAL MEMORIAL is to commemorate and interpret the peoples and cultures that inhabited the successive settlements at the confluence of the White, Arkansas, and Mississippi Rivers. The park preserves and studies the history of human interaction and the complex environmental history of its environs over centuries.*

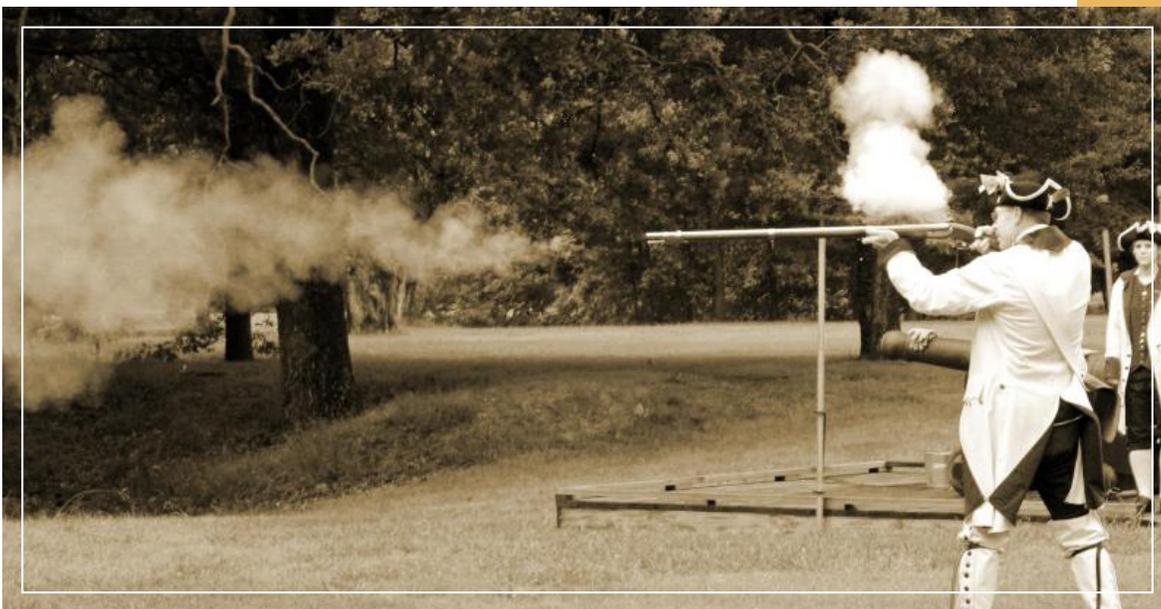


## Park Significance

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 Arkansas Post National Memorial, 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 Arkansas Post National Memorial. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Geography and natural resources combined with the forces of global economy, politics, and society at Arkansas Post to create dynamic interactions of diverse cultures with each other and the landscape over time.
2. Arkansas Post National Memorial commemorates the first permanent European settlement in the Lower Mississippi River Valley, and represents, in a tangible way, the struggle by European powers for dominance in the Lower Mississippi River Valley.
3. Arkansas Post was where the United States gained control of the Arkansas River Basin following the Louisiana Purchase by replacing Fort Carlos with Fort Madison in 1805.
4. Arkansas Post served as a major temporary internment point along the water route of the Trail of Tears in 1831.
5. The Civil War battle in January 1863 at Arkansas Post enabled the United States to reestablish control of the Lower Arkansas, White, and Mississippi River systems.
6. The Arkansas Post environs represent the spiritual center of the Quapaw tribal homeland and the culture of these American Indians as it existed in the late 17th century.
7. The Osotouy Unit preserves an archeological area consisting of Woodland, Mississippian, Quapaw, and European cultural resources that have retained a high degree of integrity over a long period of time.



## 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 Arkansas Post National Memorial:

- **Value of Remote and Natural Setting.** The value of providing visitors the experience of a setting representative of the remoteness that occupants of the Arkansas Post environs experienced. The rivers, the bayou bend, and other landscape features give the park the ability to interpret the events at and near the park. Visitor experience of the plant and animal ecological community adds to the sense of remoteness and the sense of place. Visitors can experience the park from land and from the water.
- **American Indian Heritage and Significance.** Cultural attachment to Memorial Unit lands and resources is of primary concern to the O-Gah-Pah (Quapaw Tribe) and these elements must be protected and honored for the significance they represent. Tribal members make periodic pilgrimages to the park to reconnect to their spiritual home and have worked closely with the park to assure that management and development is appropriately performed to perpetuate this spirituality. Visitor understanding and respect for the tribe's beliefs is an essential element of the visitor experience.
- **High Ground of the Memorial Peninsula.** The peninsula of the Memorial Unit is topographically above the waterline and people can access it to commemorate events that took place in and around Arkansas Post and understand the environmental history, especially the hydrology, of the place. Micro-topography is evidence of features such as roads and structures from various eras of the occupation of Arkansas Post.



- **Archeological Resources at the Memorial Unit.** Beyond the town site and the Civil War-related resources, there are many archeological resources at the Memorial Unit. There are archeological resources associated with a range of events and periods, including French, Spanish, U.S. Territorial, Civil War, and possibly the Trail of Tears. A site south of the town site is believed to be the site of a Spanish fort. Often there are different layers of resources in the same location. There is much that remains unknown about these resources.
- **Osotouy Archeology.** The high ground and archeological resources of the Osotouy Unit. The Menard-Hodges Site is a national historic landmark, which includes mounds and other features covering 35 acres. Besides the national historic landmark-designated area, there are other sites and features in the Osotouy Unit from the park's period of significance that includes pre- and proto-historic resources. Research on timing and function of occupations, including mound-building and use, is ongoing.
- **Town Site.** The archeology and landscape of the Arkansas Post town site that was occupied before the territorial era through the Civil War. The building footprints of the state bank and tavern are known based on archeology and scholarship of the 1950s. Walkways overlay routes of some town site streets, giving visitors the general layout and extent of the town site. Aboveground evidence of roadbeds, a cistern dating to the 1700s, and a well are visible landscape features of the town site. Much of the site archeology has not yet been documented. The town was the site of the first territorial capital and was home to 800 to 1,000 people at its peak.
- **Civil War Battlefield.** Landscape features reflecting the January 1863 Battle of Arkansas Post (also called the Battle of Fort Hindman) including the rifle pits, a trench that stretches across the peninsula at the Memorial Unit, parts of which are still visible. (The site of Fort Hindman itself is now submerged; it is not within the park boundary.)
- **Museum Collections.** The park holds many collection items from the Arkansas Post environs related to the period of significance including the Texas 6th Infantry flag from the Civil War battle, the first issue of the Arkansas Gazette, a tavern door latch, a dugout boat, the original diary (in French) from the 1780s describing a visit to Arkansas Post, and archeological material and documents. Much of the collection is being studied by the University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff, by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. The main collection is stored at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville and the NPS Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska.



## Other Important Resources and Values

Arkansas Post National Memorial 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 Arkansas Post National Memorial:

- **Animal Species.** Animal species of concern that either live or roam within park boundaries are of special concern for park planning and management. The least tern is an endangered species present in the park. The Memorial Unit is recognized by the National Audubon Society as an Important Bird Area.
- **Botanical Resources.** The Memorial and Osotouy Units of Arkansas Post National Memorial, together with a few neighbors, are an island of forest in a predominantly agricultural area. Some plant species of concern are present, and some specific plants are deserving of special consideration, including the Bois'd Arc (Osage Orange) State Champion Tree and witness trees. Some plant species have been identified as ethnographically associated vegetation.
- **Resources of the Post-Civil War Period.** Although they postdate the period of significance, remnant landscape features from this period do represent human habitation and serve as markers for sites of domestic life and activity. Remnants of domestic, commercial, and agrarian life outside the park’s period of significance are present at both the Osotouy and Memorial Units.
- **State Park-Era Landscape Features.** Landscape features from Arkansas Post State Park at the Memorial Unit including interpretive signs, memorials, roads, and the lake that are listed as contributing features in the List of Classified Structures database. (Features that appeared on the site, or were constructed and installed following NPS acquisition of the property, are assumed to postdate any potential period of significance, to be noncontributing features, and to possess no cultural landscape significance at this time.)



## 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 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 Arkansas Post National Memorial:

- **A Gathering Place.** At the confluence of three rivers, Arkansas Post has served as a gathering place for many cultures throughout human history—it represents cultural cooperation, conflict, synthesis, and diversity.
- **American Indian Heritage.** Arkansas Post tells the story of the Quapaw Tribe specifically, and American Indians generally, and their importance in the history of North America, including critical alliances with European colonists, followed by Indian removal as Arkansas became a U.S. territory.
- **Colonial to Civil War History.** Human habitation and events at Arkansas Post played an important role in more than 300 years of American history in the Lower Mississippi River Valley from the Colonial period through the Revolutionary War, Louisiana Purchase, Indian Removal and Trail of Tears, the Civil War, and Reconstruction.
- **Humans and the Environment.** The landscapes preserved at the Memorial and Osotouy Units represent the dynamic interaction between the natural environment and human cultures, still relevant today.
- **African and African American Experience.** Africans and African Americans played a significant role in the history and culture of Arkansas Post, and the survival and economics of communities there from the Colonial period to present day.
- **Significance of the Three Rivers.** The Mississippi River and its tributaries provided a link for trade and transportation and prompted the construction of Arkansas Post Road. These natural and human-made trade routes were critical to human survival and prosperity in the region.
- **Personal Connections.** Stories of the everyday lives of women, children, and men inhabiting Arkansas Post—through both hardship and prosperity—provide opportunities to make personal connections to our shared heritage.
- **Environmental Issues and Climate Change.** As environmental challenges continue to have a global impact, understanding and stewardship of the ecosystem at Arkansas Post National Memorial—its natural resources, wildlife populations, and migratory routes—are of the utmost importance.

## 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

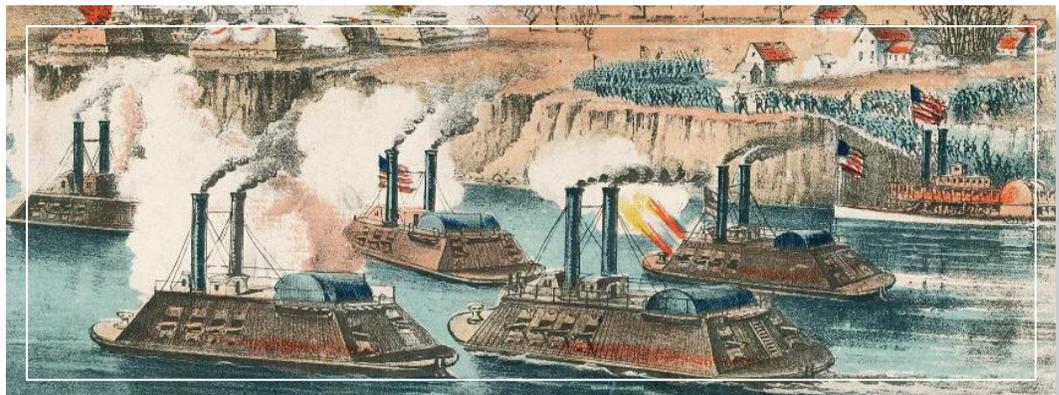
Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that 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 Arkansas Post National Memorial.

#### Special Mandates

- **Act of July 6, 1960 (Public Law 86-595)**, authorized acquisition by donation, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of the lands comprising the Arkansas Post State Park and any adjacent lands deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of the act.
- **Act of November 11, 1997 (Public Law 105-83)**, revised the boundary to include additional lands and authorized the acquisition of those lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Acquisition requires the consent of the landowner.

#### Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Arkansas Post National Memorial, please see appendix B.



## 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	Value of Remote and Natural Setting
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The remote and natural setting of the park is stable. There has been little change in recent years.</li> <li>• Visitors use the park as a recreation area.</li> <li>• Invasive plants that might alter the setting are under control.</li> <li>• The park partners with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for a canoe trail in Moore's Bayou; the park offers guided interpretive canoe tours.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deer, a potential threat to vegetation communities, are under control. Impacts have declined due to hunting; however, impacts could rise again based on population trends.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is little exterior threat to the landscape aside from water level changes due to dams on the river.</li> <li>• There are soundscape threats during planting season from agricultural activity.</li> <li>• Hunters on surrounding lands may unknowingly or knowingly cross onto park lands.</li> <li>• The potential for logging outside the Osotouy Unit would threaten the unit's setting.</li> <li>• Pesticides from crop dusters potentially coming into the park could impact vegetation.</li> <li>• Major chemical spills from barges may impact the park. The park is not prepared for this scenario, so impacts are unknown.</li> <li>• Threat of seismic activity from a fault line just north of the park.</li> <li>• Though currently under control, nonnative plants could threaten the landscape if conditions change.</li> <li>• Wildfire is a threat because of accumulated fuel—controlled burns are needed to reduce the ground litter, but prescribed fire has not been effective in the past. Previous attempts burned too hot and destroyed the smaller oak trees in the burn area. Once conditions are favorable for the control of the fire, it should be done to prevent a conflagration from collected litter.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorial Unit cultural landscape report (2006).</li> <li>• Osotouy Unit cultural landscape report (2014).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline visual resource and soundscape analysis.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Value of Remote and Natural Setting
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978</li> <li>• National Invasive Species Act</li> <li>• Clean Air Act</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>• NPS Reference Manual 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	American Indian Heritage and Significance
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Arkansas Post environs represent the spiritual center of the Quapaw tribal homeland and the culture of these American Indians as it existed in the late 17th century.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park’s relationship with the Quapaw tribe continues to head in a good and mutually beneficial direction.</li> <li>Research has been done and is ongoing in areas such as ethnobotany, and new interpretive panels are slated for installation in 2016.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Pot hunters” may disturb and remove archeological resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create and install new interpretive signs that include ethnographic information—the Quapaws will be installing these signs that identify trees and large plants, in both English and the Quapaw language, and explaining their importance.</li> <li>Display American Indian artifacts. Presently there are no American Indian artifacts on display, though some Quapaw pottery is potentially available.</li> <li>Establish a Quapaw medicinal garden at the Osotouy Unit.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memorial Unit cultural landscape report (2006).</li> <li>Osotouy Unit cultural landscape report (2014).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978</li> <li>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>National Invasive Species Act</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites”</li> <li>Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments”</li> <li>“Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management”</li> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li><i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	High Ground of the Memorial Peninsula
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High ground was an attractive feature for settlement and led to the concentration of settlement over the centuries at the Memorial Unit.</li> <li>• The Memorial Peninsula is bordered on the east by the Post Bend, on the west by the Post Bayou, and on the south by the Arkansas River navigation channel.</li> <li>• The Memorial Unit has nonnative plants due to the location on high ground and the extent of ground cover disturbance that has occurred and continues to occur in the Memorial Unit, which provides entry points for nonnative species to become established and ultimately flourish.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water level is kept stable by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion may diminish the high ground.</li> <li>• Hailstorms may diminish the high ground.</li> <li>• Possibility that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers elects to raise water levels, which would diminish the relative height of the high ground.</li> <li>• If water levels on the Mississippi River are high, water could back-flood into the park, diminishing the relative height of the high ground.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorial Unit cultural landscape report (2006).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• National Invasive Species Act</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	High Ground of the Memorial Peninsula
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: Archeology</li> <li>• The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources at the Memorial Unit
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the extent of some sites is understood, many unknowns remain on the Memorial Peninsula, such as the exact location of Fort Carlos.</li> <li>• Visitors are conscientious about not disturbing natural or cultural resources. The park has experienced little visitor damage.</li> <li>• Visitor understanding is a challenge because many resources are not visible on the surface.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armadillos are currently digging up Memorial Unit sites, presenting an ongoing problem, threatening subsurface resources.</li> <li>• Erosion on the water's edge is ongoing, particularly on the Post Bend side of the peninsula. Heavy downpours will uncover pottery and bricks.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat of further erosion that exposes archeological resources and makes objects and information vulnerable to loss. This is likely to be exacerbated by climate change.</li> <li>• Threat of further subsurface resource damage from armadillos.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More information from geophysics and more archeological surveys would improve interpretation of the town site.</li> <li>• Archeological survey at the site of Fort Carlos.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorial Unit cultural landscape report (2006).</li> <li>• Historic resource study (in progress).</li> <li>• Feral hog management plan (2012).</li> <li>• See appendix D for additional information.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parkwide archeological survey.</li> <li>• Geophysical inventory of the Memorial Unit.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Osotouy Archeology
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 6, and 7.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Osotouy Unit is approximately 30 miles from the Memorial Unit by road. At this time there are no visitor services at the unit, and there is no regular staff presence at the Osotouy Unit at this time.</li> <li>• The entrance to the Osotouy Unit is an unpaved road. A locked gate restricts unauthorized motor vehicle access. Visitors may enter on foot.</li> <li>• Special use permits are in place for people who need to travel through the gate to access their own property. There are two special use permits at this time.</li> <li>• There is no signage at the site besides identification of the site as an NPS property and a small plaque at the Menard-Hodges Site.</li> <li>• The Menard-Hodges Site is a national historic landmark covering approximately 35 acres of the unit. Major features of the site are Mississippian earthwork mounds and a plaza. The site is entirely within Osotouy Unit boundaries and owned by the National Park Service.</li> <li>• Forty acres of land are outside the legislative boundary but under NPS ownership. The acreage came with land within the boundary that the National Park Service acquired and provides a buffer for archeological resources.</li> <li>• The Osotouy Unit is neighbored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Dale Bumpers White River Wildlife Refuge, land owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and three private landowners.</li> <li>• Feral hogs are causing damage that may be impacting archeological deposits. Beaver dams are present at the Osotouy Unit.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feral hogs are causing damage throughout the Osotouy Unit and may be damaging archeological resources.</li> <li>• Beaver dams are causing drainage problems.</li> <li>• Erosion and tree roots are damaging the mounds. Many of the trees growing in the mounds are at the end of their life span and would need to be removed before they topple and throw up root balls, disturbing archeological evidence.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hogs are a continuing threat—there is an existing feral hog management plan that addresses this issue but it has yet to be implemented. Ongoing disturbance is widespread. These nonnative animals could potentially disturb archeological resources.</li> <li>• Beaver dams are an issue. Park staff is using pond levelers to mitigate this but lack of regular staff presence at the site means they may go unnoticed for a period of time.</li> <li>• Hunters that encroach and hunt on the land.</li> <li>• “Pot hunters” may disturb and remove archeological resources.</li> <li>• Climate change will probably exacerbate the threat of severe storms and erosion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the feral hog management plan.</li> <li>• Implement the cultural landscape report’s recommendations.</li> <li>• Actively pursue regular human presence at the site to deter feral hogs, trespassing hunters, and “pot hunters.”</li> <li>• Partner with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Wallace Bottoms site.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Osotouy Archeology
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wallace Bottoms site at the Dale Bumpers White River Wildlife Refuge.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Osotouy Unit cultural landscape report (2014).</li> <li>Feral hog management plan (2012).</li> <li>Menard-Hodges Site national historic landmark nomination (1989).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geophysical inventory of the Osotouy Unit.</li> <li>A comprehensive, multilayered GIS map of the park.</li> <li>Boundary survey to mark extent of NPS property at the Osotouy Unit.</li> <li>Fencing study.</li> <li>Forest health and ecology study and forest utilization study.</li> <li>Parkwide archeological survey.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conditions assessments for Facility Management Software System database.</li> <li>Boundary survey to mark extent of NPS property at the Osotouy Unit.</li> <li>Site design for the Osotouy Unit.</li> <li>Resource stewardship strategy.</li> <li>Action strategy for mound stabilization.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978</li> <li>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>National Invasive Species Act</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>"Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management"</li> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li><i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Town Site
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The town site at the Memorial Unit is largely archeological, with surface paths and interpretive signs indicating the sites of former buildings.</li> <li>• Above-surface resources are a cistern and well.</li> <li>• Approximately 800–1,000 people occupied the town site at its peak, and the extent of the site is known.</li> <li>• The tavern, bank building, and certain other buildings are well known from historical documents but not much archeological information is available.</li> <li>• Not much archeological investigation has been completed. Archeological investigation of the town site was conducted as part of initial NPS information gathering and there is information on the tavern, bank building, and certain other buildings from both historical and archeological documents, but archeological information is limited. (Investigations were focused on locating building footprints, and resulting information was thus limited by methods and tools of the time.)</li> <li>• The town site is popular with the public and used frequently by school groups.</li> <li>• There is a reproduction cross on the edge of the peninsula that is part of the town site; it indicated the town was a safe place for European travelers. The location of the historic cross would have been at the first Arkansas Post location.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armadillos are currently digging up the site, presenting an ongoing problem that threatens subsurface resources.</li> <li>• Erosion at the water’s edge is ongoing, particularly on the Post Bend side of the peninsula. Heavy downpours uncover pottery and bricks.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat of further armadillo disruption of subsurface resources.</li> <li>• Threat of further erosion on the edges of the town site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and install new interpretive signs that include ethnographic information—the Quapaws will be installing these signs that identify trees and large plants, in both English and the Quapaw language, and explaining their importance.</li> <li>• Use technology, such as a mobile app “story map,” to promote different ways of experiencing the town site.</li> <li>• Use vegetation restoration and/or matting to stem erosion.</li> <li>• Perform geophysical and remote sensing that would identify subtle landscape features that may need to be protected and studied, benefiting both resource protection and interpretation.</li> <li>• Reach more audiences with the town site story using distance learning.</li> <li>• Conduct geophysics and more inventory to improve interpretation of the town site.</li> <li>• Find more historical documentation about the town site in libraries and archives. A drawing may exist somewhere. Many people came to Arkansas Post around 1800 who would have drawn what they saw. If there is a more extensive investigation, more information may be found.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorial Unit cultural landscape report (2006).</li> <li>• Historic resource study (in progress).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Town Site
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geophysical inventory of the Memorial Unit.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> <li>• Historic structure checklist.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Civil War Battlefield
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The full extent of the battlefield of the battle of Arkansas Post (also known as the battle of Fort Hindman) outspreads park boundaries.</li> <li>• There is a line of sight from the park’s interpretive waysides to the now-submerged site of Fort Hindman.</li> <li>• Confederate rifle pits from the battle are visible, though not easily so. It is possible that they have been altered as a result of agricultural uses.</li> <li>• The full extent of the Confederate rifle pits is not visually apparent, nor do the pits reflect their historic depth.</li> <li>• Historical accounts talk about the rifle pits being hastily dug earthen pits, but also supported in part by disassembled cabins.</li> <li>• Interpretive signs and a cannon mark the interpretive point on the trail to the pits, though nothing specifically points out the features of the ground that are the rifle pit remains.</li> <li>• The state bank was used as a hospital—the site of the state bank and its Civil War connection is part of interpretive tours.</li> <li>• There is a military cemetery within park boundaries that is now submerged. This is where the mortally wounded soldiers from both sides were buried. The Confederate grave would have been a mass burial; the Union graves would have been individual plots. Some Union burials were moved, but not the Confederates. There has been no investigation of what is actually at the military cemetery site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rifle pits are barely visible and believed to be eroding.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat of further erosion of the rifle pits. The perception is that these are not stable, but they are not monitored so the extent of this threat is unknown.</li> <li>• Climate change threatens an increase of extreme storms, flooding, erosion, and invasive species, while shifting species ranges move northward, all of which may alter the landscape of the battlefield.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update or rotate exhibits in the visitor center to convey new and different information.</li> <li>• Borrow collection items from the battle of St. Charles, which had some of the same troops as the battle of Arkansas Post, to better illustrate the Civil War battle in interpretive exhibits.</li> <li>• More clearly interpret the rifle pits through signage or through reconstruction of one of the pits.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should dredging be recommended for the adjacent shipping channel because it would provide the opportunity for remote sensing that may produce information about Fort Hindman. No one knows what is left of the fort and whether any artifacts are present.</li> <li>• Potential for ground penetrating radar to determine the extent of remains at the submerged military cemetery.</li> <li>• Any remains recovered from investigations would become part of the NPS collection, creating potential interpretive display objects.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorial Unit cultural landscape report (2006).</li> <li>• Historic resource study (in progress).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Civil War Battlefield
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parkwide archeological survey.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	All significance statements.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of park collections are stored off-site—some are in Fayetteville at the Arkansas Archeological Survey, some are at the University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff, some are at the NPS Midwest Archeological Center, and some in the park.</li> <li>• The collection is primarily archeological and has been recently inventoried.</li> <li>• There is minimal storage at the park.</li> <li>• The most recent additions to the collection were records from a 2014 archeological project.</li> <li>• There is little external pressure for the park to accept new collection items.</li> <li>• A few museum objects are displayed at the visitor center. They are always attended (if unlocked) in a climate-controlled building with an alarm system.</li> <li>• Items on loan to Arkansas Archeological Survey for long-term storage meet NPS museum standards and 36 CFR Part 79, “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.”</li> <li>• The resource library, an important resource for researching context for collection items, lacks clear organization and a finding aid.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The museum collection will continue to grow due to studies of the Osotouy Unit.</li> <li>• NPS Midwest Region is updating the museum storage plan, which may impact the park’s collection storage.</li> <li>• Additional catalog records will be generated as more materials held by the Arkansas Archeological Survey are cataloged to NPS standards.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat of mice in the visitor center—they have been detected but have caused no damage to the collection thus far.</li> <li>• There are collection items at University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff, that have not been cataloged. It is possible that with staff transitions these objects or information could be lost.</li> <li>• The visitor center is in the 1,000-year floodplain, presenting a slim chance those collections items stored or on display could be imperiled by a 0.001% flood chance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn more about Arkansas Post by translating and digitizing the old French diary.</li> <li>• Digitize library collection and oral histories.</li> <li>• Incorporate more artifacts into exhibits if the park develops rotating displays, which would add variety for repeat park visitors.</li> <li>• Work with Arkansas Post Museum State Park to research or display historic documents in their collections from Arkansas Post.</li> <li>• Display American Indian artifacts. Presently there are no American Indian artifacts on display, though some Quapaw pottery is potentially available.</li> <li>• Expand on the use of Google Cultural Institute to have an online exhibit of the digitized collections.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic resource study (in progress).</li> <li>• GIS data are being collected during archeological activities and other memorial projects but only recently have any of these data been included in consolidated comprehensive digital format.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum collections condition survey.</li> <li>• Archival study.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scope of collections statement (in progress).</li> <li>• Collections management plan.</li> <li>• Housekeeping plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>



## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Animal Species
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park provides eagle habitat—eagles do not nest in the park, but enter from a nearby nest.</li> <li>• Various animal species inventories were conducted at the park in the early 2000s; the resulting mammal, bird, (include whatever groups were inventoried) species lists are included in appendix F. Changing of species is a good indication of climate change.</li> <li>• There are listed species in the park.</li> <li>• Skunk, raccoon, fox, bear, deer, turkey, armadillo, and alligator are among the large species at the park.</li> <li>• Deer surveys have been conducted in the park. The deer population is presently under control.</li> <li>• The park is part of a birding area designated by the Audubon Society.</li> <li>• Work is being done to reduce nonnative species in the park.</li> <li>• Nutria and feral hogs are invasive animal species. There is no monitoring of nutria. Feral hogs are a concern and can cause damage to the landscape and archeological resources. A feral hog management plan is complete.</li> <li>• Due to the park size, many wildlife species readily move in and out of park boundaries. External factors influence the status of wildlife species populations to the extent that the park has limited ability to control or manage wildlife population sizes and activities within the park.</li> <li>• The park is along the critical Mississippi Flyway and migratory birds do stop at the park.</li> <li>• Wildlife viewing is a major activity in the park; many visitors come specifically for this purpose.</li> <li>• Tick density is a major safety concern for staff and visitors because of tick-borne diseases. Fire and flooding that used to dominate the area no longer occurs, allowing ticks to flourish.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some population trends are unknown—no monitoring of nutria, for example.</li> <li>• Deer are under control and vegetation impacts have declined due to hunting—numbers could rise again based on population trends.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change.</li> <li>• Hunters crossing into the park.</li> <li>• Agricultural practices in the areas surrounding the park; pesticides and fertilizers impact populations in the region.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal species present the opportunity to draw more visitors to the park for eco-tourism.</li> <li>• More citizen science programming. There are apps for people to contribute.</li> <li>• Research and study opportunities to learn more about alligator nesting and how they use the park and the areas around the park.</li> <li>• Make more use of existing studies—synthesize information for management to provide a listing of various layers (utilities, etc.) that require an integrated process.</li> <li>• Interpret climate change, which is one of the interpretive themes.</li> <li>• Conduct animal inventories to learn more about the animals in the park.</li> <li>• Animal species are important for education—an interpretive program on climate change and animals is an opportunity for public education.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Animal Species
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feral hog management plan (2012).</li> <li>• See appendix D for more information.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alligator nesting study.</li> <li>• Natural resource condition assessment.</li> <li>• Forest health and ecology study and forest use study.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended</li> <li>• National Invasive Species Act</li> <li>• Lacey Act, as amended</li> <li>• Migratory Bird Treaty Act</li> <li>• Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>• Clean Air Act</li> <li>• Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Botanical Resources
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethnographic plants are present in the park, for example, Japanese honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>) was identified in the cultural landscape reports. This species was introduced in the United States in the 1800s; however, this is now considered an invasive nonnative plant species and noxious weed. As of 2016, this plant species is banned or prohibited from sale or cultivation in four states. The NPS Heartland Network Exotic Plant Management Team is monitoring the presence and controlling the spread of Japanese honeysuckle in the park.</li> <li>Nonnative plant species identified in the park are being addressed by both park staff and the NPS Heartland Network Exotic Plant Management Team in terms of eradication, control of spread, and monitoring presence. A major concern in the park at this time is water hyacinth.</li> <li>The park has a lot of mature tree canopy cover in the Memorial Unit—many are oaks.</li> <li>The park has witness trees.</li> <li>At the Osotouy Unit, there are trees on the mounds. Many of these are at the end of their life span and would need to be removed before they topple and throw up root balls, disturbing archeological evidence.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced nonnative plants in the park.</li> <li>Trees on the mounds are getting older—increasing risk of damage to mounds if they topple.</li> <li>Vegetation species could take a long time to adapt (if they can). Phenology and changes in timing of bud burst, leaf out, and flowering, for example, have been identified as an indication of climate change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change—potentially changing composition of the botanical communities.</li> <li>Nonnative invasive plants are a constant threat to displace native plants and animal habitat.</li> <li>Overpopulation of deer has the potential to alter native plant communities.</li> <li>Windthrows are a concern—ground disturbance from falling trees could destroy archeological materials.</li> <li>Emerald ash borer beetle has been confirmed west and north of the park. There are ash trees in the park—the percentage in the forested communities is not known, but they are present in the wetter areas of the park.</li> <li>Gypsy moths, red oak borer, and tree diseases such as oak wilt threaten botanical species.</li> <li>Hazard trees are potentially dangerous to visitors and park staff. Proper identification and management are needed to avoid injuries to park staff and visitors, and possible damages to park facilities and vehicles.</li> <li>Climate change may cause a northward shift in species ranges and an increase in invasive species as temperatures warm. Combined with increases in extreme storms, extreme heat, flooding, and erosion, climate change threatens to alter this historic landscape.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a Quapaw medicinal garden at the Osotouy Unit.</li> <li>Set up a nursery for oak trees to replace a lot of the large oaks.</li> <li>Do controlled burns correctly to benefit the forest communities. Restoration and/or rehabilitation methods should be carefully evaluated.</li> <li>There are some questions about when certain plants arrived in the area. Further study could tell the park more about plant communities historically.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Botanical Resources
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Osotouy Unit cultural landscape report (2014).</li> <li>• See appendix D for more information.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest health and ecology study and forest use study.</li> <li>• Vegetation survey.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Invasive Species Act</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate"</li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Resources of the Post-Civil War Period
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition of knowledge about resources from this time period needs improvement. There is archeological evidence from this period throughout the park occupying the same geographic space as evidence from earlier periods.</li> <li>• People lived here in the 1920s, state park-era resources. There is a lot that is post-Civil War that is a historic resource.</li> <li>• Cattle dipping vat is an example of a resource from this period.</li> <li>• Families were living on the upper part of the peninsula into the 1960s.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change may increase storms, flooding, and erosion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve interpretation with a better understanding of this time layer.</li> <li>• Conduct oral histories to better understand the post-Civil War period at Arkansas Post.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic resource study (in progress).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parkwide archeological survey.</li> <li>• Geophysical inventory of the Memorial Unit.</li> <li>• A comprehensive, multilayered GIS map of the park.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	State Park-Era Landscape Features
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These resources are after the period of significance for the park and include monuments and signs related to the state park-era.</li> <li>• Park has compliance responsibility to these resources.</li> <li>• In terms of future historians and archeologists, understanding these resources provides some understanding of successive uses of the park's lands over time.</li> <li>• Associated landscape features include the lake, which was dug in the 1930s.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report for the Memorial Unit describes the period 1929–1963, describes the regional context during the Great Depression and agricultural consolidation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop better GIS for each time period as the park completes new archeological investigations.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorial Unit cultural landscape report (2006).</li> <li>• Historic resource study (in progress).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> </ul>

## 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 that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but that still affect them indirectly. 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 Arkansas Post National Memorial and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Oсотouy Unit Needs.** The Oсотouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial has minimal measures in place for visitor and resource protection. Resource protection is the first priority. The unit was authorized to be added to the park in 1997 and land was acquired between 1998 and 2002. Since that time, there have been studies done at the unit but no development or regular NPS presence. There are ongoing resource impacts from feral hogs and threats from unauthorized collection of archeological resources (“pot hunters”) that would be alleviated by a regular human presence at the site. Trees on the mounds and erosion issues are impacting archeological resources—these impacts would be lessened by implementation of the cultural landscape report’s recommendations. Recent testing has revealed that the mounds are on the verge of catastrophic failure in the event of heavy rainfall. The mound is experiencing heavy erosion because of sandy soils and the mounds are progressively getting lower and flatter. Tree removal for stabilization is the major need. The recommendations include plans for development that have not been implemented. Maintenance work, equipment, and people are needed to realize the vision of these planning documents, provide a visitor experience, and protect resources. Funding is a challenge because there is no demonstrated visitor demand—no one goes to the Oсотouy Unit because there are no facilities and some documents say that the unit is closed to the public. Visitation of the park in general is low, and the Oсотouy Unit is some distance away from the Memorial Unit by road. The National Park Service is mandated to provide resource protection. The Oсотouy Unit is protected from development, but that is the extent of the protection currently provided. It is not currently scheduled for funding.

### *Associated planning and data needs:*

- Site design for the Oсотouy Unit
- Action strategy for mound stabilization
- Resource stewardship strategy
- Operations strategy
- Conditions assessments for the Facility Management Software System database
- Geophysical inventory of the Oсотouy Unit
- Fencing study
- Vegetation survey

- **Resources Outside Park Boundaries.** The potential site of the first Arkansas Post and the Osotouy Quapaw town (which were “half a musket shot” away from one another) is unknown, but is now believed to be on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-owned Wallace Bottoms site at Dale Bumpers White River Wildlife Refuge, adjacent to the Osotouy Unit. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provides site protection, but there is no public access or interpretation. There is no active investigation at the Wallace Bottoms site. The Arkansas Archeological Survey has a relationship with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but the National Park Service does not presently have any specific relationship with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Wallace Bottoms site is included in the recommendations in the Osotouy Unit cultural landscape report. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not have funding for interpretation at archeological sites because the agency has a different agency mandate— it is not a high priority for them. A key issue for the park is to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on resource protection and investigation.

*Associated planning and data needs:*

- None identified

- **Park Visibility, Outreach, and Relevancy.** The park is challenged by low visibility that is probably impacting visitation. There is a need for better signage on highways to let people know how to find the park—potential visitors complain that they cannot find the park or they get confused when they get to the Arkansas Post State Museum at the turnoff and do not continue on to the Arkansas Post National Memorial. The park believes it loses a lot of visitors this way. There is a need for an agreement with a landowner for signage at the highway. Another issue is that some GPS services misdirect travelers, who wind up on a gravel road—signage and working with GPS providers would improve visitation. There is also the issue of visibility in a larger sense—the park is remote, and there is no awareness of the park’s existence and story regionally, let alone statewide. Visitation numbers have declined overall in the last 10 years, but in the last year or two they have increased. Gas prices and other external factors play into this. The park needs to capitalize on this trend with greater visibility. The park should be more proactive with local and regional media.

By and large, the African American community in the area does not use the park (it is seen as “white history”). Expanding the history interpreted at the park would draw more visitors (see “Research and Research Coordination” below). An example of how this may unfold is the great strides the park has made in improving the state of research and understanding with the Quapaw Tribe. Research has been done and is ongoing in areas such as ethnobotany, and new interpretive panels are slated for installation in 2016. The park’s relationship with the Quapaws continues to head in a good and mutually beneficial direction. Thus far, similar champions within the African American community have yet to come forward to partner in this effort, and the park will need to be more proactive in cultivating these relationships.

*Associated planning and data needs:*

- Research on African American stories/lives



- **Research and Research Coordination—Expanding Park Audiences and Meeting Interpretive Needs.** There is a need to have ongoing research done at the site and ongoing work to use that new knowledge for expanding interpretive programs and updating exhibits. Developing new programs focusing on public history may draw more visitors to the site. The park seeks to focus on relevancy, serving the community, and underserved audiences. For example, there is a lot to learn and interpret about African American contributions to Arkansas Post National Memorial, both enslaved and free. The park needs to be credible in telling these stories about the African American perspective, details, and stories—for example, the former Mary Johns Café. This is a knowledge gap that prevents the park from developing programming around one of the primary interpretive themes. Developing a program that is more inclusive would benefit the understanding of many park themes. For example, there was a fairly large population of enslaved people at Arkansas Post especially during the 1820s–1830s because the town was a shipping port and enslaved people would have been the labor, and they would have been cargo as well. Little is presently understood about their experiences.

There is a need to define the specific research questions, boundaries, and specific goals for this effort. Partnerships could assist the park in implementing the research plan—potential partners are the University of Arkansas public history department, the Organization of American Historians, students at the University of Arkansas, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey. The University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff is a historically black institution and may be a partner. There are many possible research questions to engage researchers. There may be an opportunity for the park to use a friend from the friends group to do some research and synthesis with the guidance of park staff. People can volunteer, but someone on the park staff needs to coordinate this.

*Associated planning and data needs:*

- Research on African American stories/lives

- **Botanical and Zoological Communities.** Much remains to be known about animals within the park and their communities. Being inclusive of Arkansas Post’s natural history helps tell the park’s story in a holistic way. Fur-bearing animals that lived here were a draw for human occupants. Many plant species were culturally important to the Quapaws. The dynamic of agriculture in the area (historically and present day) impacts park resources because the park is surrounded by agriculture. Human actions have changed the landscape and species in the area—for example, the alligator was extirpated and then reintroduced in the 1980s. A better understanding of the historic state of the flora and fauna and the human interaction with the environment is valuable for building interpretive programming. There are good responses from the public during biology events at the park, and the tie between these and park significance could be strengthened for visitors with increased and improved interpretation. Some ethnobotanical study has been done at the Osotouy Unit, but more is needed to understand culturally important species. A vegetation survey at the Osotouy Unit would assist in understanding current conditions there and developing interpretive programs for the unit.

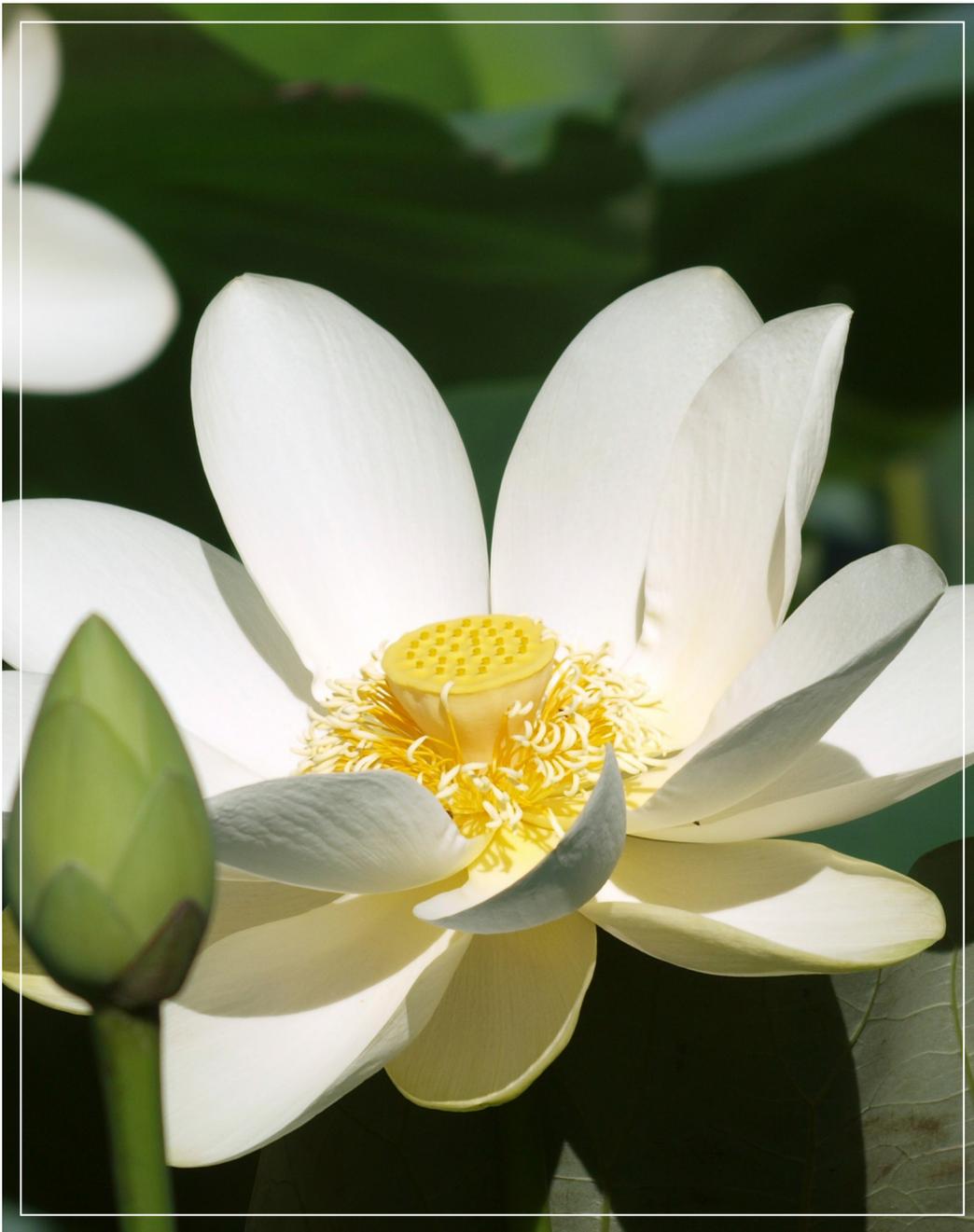
*Associated planning and data needs:*

- Resource stewardship strategy
- Vegetation survey
- Forest health and ecology study and forest utilization study
- Alligator nesting study

## 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, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Scope of collections statement (in progress)	H	Completion of this document should come before the collections management plan—scope information is needed before recommendations about collection items are developed. The park has a scope of collections statement, but it needs to be updated.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Resource stewardship strategy	H	Would guide the NPS long-term investment in resource stewardship by recommending science- and scholarship-based comprehensive strategies designed to achieve and maintain the desired conditions of a park’s natural and cultural resources. Grounded on adequate science and scholarship. Furthermore, it would serve as a link between the park’s foundation document and its strategic planning, where personnel and financial resources are allocated to implement resource stewardship activities.
Key Issue	Operations strategy	H	Needed to guide operations at the park until funding is secured and surveying/studying is completed for the Osotouy Unit. Would not need compliance, would simply be strategy to maintain the Osotouy Unit in light of Memorial Unit responsibilities until new funding or infrastructure are secured. This plan would need revisiting or be superseded when things at Osotouy Unit change.
FRV	Historic structure checklist	H	Repointing and replacement for cistern/well and other structures. Should include ongoing care, need expert to look and see what needs to be done. Safety issue with the deterioration on the cistern. Also metal deteriorating on grate.
FRV, Key Issue	Action strategy for mound stabilization	H	The mounds are on the verge of catastrophic failure. Management directives, cultural landscape report recommendations cover most action.
FRV, Key Issue	Site design for the Osotouy Unit	M	Improvements at the Osotouy Unit are partly outlined in the cultural landscape report. Architecture and engineering details need to be confirmed for improvements. The park would need to know prior to construction how and where improvements can be built. The compliance issues would need to be worked out first; design of facilities also needs to be done.
FRV	Collections management plan	M	Resources from the Osotouy Unit are not included in the current collections management plan. Digitizing the diaries is important, as well as other documents, to aid with research.
FRV	Housekeeping plan	L	Update to this required document is needed.
	Business plan	L	Low priority because of expense to complete. Could be used as justification for funding for the park, base increases, projects, etc.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV, Key Issue	Geophysical inventory of the Osotouy Unit	H	In progress at the time this document was written at Menard-Hodges Site. Assembling information/geophysics, work at Lake Dumond is needed. There was work in the 1990s at Lake Dumond, but needs expansion. These data are needed before doing compliance on development.
FRV, Key Issue	Boundary survey to mark extent of NPS property at the Osotouy Unit	H	Some areas have not been surveyed. Only the west boundary is marked. Need boundaries defined on the other side of the lake in order to get it into the system. Need to get legislative boundary changed to get NPS-owned land into the boundary—nearly 89 acres is owned outside legislative boundary. Safety and resource protection relies on this.
FRV, OIRV	Geophysical inventory of the Memorial Unit	H	Needed to make well-informed management decisions. Strategy would vary based on location/conditions: geophysical, terrestrial or metal detector survey, including investigation at the possible Fort San Carlos site and all time periods of relevance. Needed to confirm locations of buildings to get better idea of actual outlay of town. Confirm the location of the rifle pits.
FRV, Key Issue	Research on African American stories/lives	H	Need to compile research and see what is there now and what needs to be located/researched.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Vegetation survey	M	Need to know what is there, especially at Osotouy Unit, because unknown what plants and natural resources are available at that unit.
FRV, Key Issue	Conditions assessments for Facility Management Software System database	M	From the cultural landscape report, assessing assets at Osotouy. Need this to put the work orders in to get the funding.
FRV, OIRV	Parkwide archeological survey	M	This would include an archeological inventory of the Civil War battlefield. Needed to tie both units together; dating would be older at Osotouy Unit than at Memorial Unit.
FRV, Key Issue	Fencing study	M	A fencing study is needed to research what kinds of fences are effective at excluding feral hogs from sensitive archeological areas. Until there is a regular human presence at the Osotouy Unit, hogs will continue to be a problem—a fence would be an interim solution.
FRV, OIRV	Forest health and ecology study and forest use study	M	This study would identify removal of hazardous trees and assess impacts of pests and disease.
FRV	Baseline visual resource and soundscape analysis	M	This is needed for both the Memorial and Osotouy Units.
OIRV, Key Issue	Alligator nesting study	M	Needed to understand how alligators use the park and the areas around the park.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
OIRV	Natural resource condition assessment	M	The number of hogs has drastically diminished in the Osotouy Unit and the need for trapping them is minimal. A measure of the alteration of the historic character is in order, perhaps with visual documentation. These data would be used to develop a protocol that would compare wallow area to number of hogs present.
FRV	Archival study	L	Park archives need to be catalogued and digitized. Connections to archives elsewhere would be useful to identify for research.
FRV, OIRV	A comprehensive, multilayered GIS map of the park	L	Map would include archeological resources, utilities, vegetation distribution, and developments to inform development plans and strategies. Could also include historic map data. Would make compliance easier.
FRV	Museum collections condition survey	L	Definite need, do not know the current conditions. Most of collection is in custody at other entities. Conservator has worked on the items in the visitor center (10 years ago). More than 80,000 items are at the University of Arkansas-Fayetteville.



## Part 3: Contributors

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### Partners

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## Appendixes

### Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Arkansas Post National Memorial

Public Law 86-595

#### AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Arkansas Post National Memorial, in the State of Arkansas.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall acquire, by gift, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, the lands (together with any improvements thereon) known as the Arkansas Post State Park, and any other lands adjacent to such park which, in his opinion, are necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands acquired under the first section of this Act shall be set aside as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, and shall be designated as the Arkansas Post National Memorial. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the park as a part of the national park system, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535).

(b) In order to provide for the proper development and maintenance of the park, the Secretary of the Interior shall construct and maintain therein such roads, trails, markers, buildings, and other improvements, and such facilities for the care and accommodation of visitors, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$125,000, as may be needed for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development of the Arkansas Post National Memorial, of which not more than \$25,000 shall be used for acquisition purposes, and in addition thereto, such sums as may be needed for its administration and maintenance.

Approved July 6, 1960.

## TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 201. The limitations on appropriations for development of units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

(1) Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tennessee: section 3 of the Act of December 11, 1963 (77 Stat. 350), is amended by changing “\$66,000” to “\$266,000”;

(2) Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas: section 3 of the Act of July 6, 1960 (74 Stat. 334), as amended (80 Stat. 339), is further amended by changing “\$550,000” to “\$2,750,000”;

(3) Chamizal National Memorial, Texas: section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1966 (80 Stat. 232), is amended by changing “\$2,060,000” to “\$5,063,000”;

(4) Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas: section 3 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 748), is amended by changing “\$1,273,000” to “\$4,273,000”;

(5) Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah: section 3 of the Act of July 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 426), is amended by changing “\$1,168,000” to “\$5,422,000”;

(6) Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Missouri: section 4 of the Act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98), as amended (16 U.S.C. 450jj), is further amended by changing “\$23,250,000” to “\$32,750,000”;

(7) Saint Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire: section 6 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 749), is amended by changing “\$210,000” to “\$2,677,000”;

(8) Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi: section 3 of the Act of June 4, 1963 (77 Stat. 55), is amended by changing “\$2,050,000” to “\$3,850,000”;

(9) Channel Islands National Monument, California: paragraph (1) of section 201 of the Act of October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1445, 1446), is amended by changing “\$2,936,000” to “\$5,452,000”; and

(10) Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho: section 7 of the Act of May 15, 1965 (79 Stat. 110) is amended by changing “\$1,337,000” to “\$4,100,000”.

## Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Purpose
Friends of Arkansas Post	Friends group	2012	N/A	Park support
Eastern National	Cooperating association agreement	1984	Renewed every five years	Bookstore sales
Arkansas Archeological Survey	Memorandum of understanding	1999	N/A	Museum curation
Gillett Volunteer Fire Department	Memorandum of understanding	2014	Renewed every five years	Structural fire
Tichnor Volunteer Fire Department	Memorandum of understanding	2014	Renewed every five years	Structural fire
Osotouy Road Use	Special use permit	3/19/15	3/19/18	Landowner access



## Appendix C: Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the park and are outside park boundaries. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest and collaboration between the park and owner/stakeholder.

The following are related resources associated with Arkansas Post National Memorial:

- **Wallace Bottoms Site.** Wallace Bottoms, a site covering approximately 105 acres, is adjacent to the Osotouy Unit and part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Dale Bumpers National Wildlife Refuge. It includes the probable site of the O-gah-pah Village of Osotouy and perhaps the site of Henri de Tonti's original post and subsequent posts. Wallace Bottoms has yielded numerous French Colonial artifacts. It is one of a few sites that hold the potential to document early French trading posts in Arkansas because there are only two known examples of early French posts in the lower Mississippi Valley. The site is not publicly accessible—there are logs blocking access and “No Trespassing” signs.
- **Cannon.** A cannon in front of the Old State House in Little Rock, Arkansas, is associated with Arkansas Post National Memorial.
- **“Three Villages” Quapaw Robe.** A robe dated approximately 1740 depicting a scene from Quapaw history in the collection of the Musée du quai Branly in Paris, France.
- **Archeological Collections Held By Other Institutions.** Peabody Museum and other museums that have collections from excavations conducted before the park was established.
- **Civil War Collections at Arkansas Post Museum State Park.** The Arkansas Post Museum State Park holds collection items relevant to the understanding of the Battle of Arkansas Post.
- **Scull Cemetery.** The Scull Cemetery is home to old burials related to the occupants of Arkansas Post and is located 1.25 miles from the park on the Old Post Road. The Scull family was well known in the area, but it is unclear why the cemetery is named that—no Sculls are known to be interred here. There are colonial burials, but no original headstones for those burials remain. The oldest headstone dates to 1826. Pierre Laclede Liguist is buried there. The cemetery is privately owned.
- **Civil War Battlefield that Extends Outside the Park.** North of the park are the Confederate wintering cabins, whose building footprints are still somewhat visible.
- **Rafael Cemetery.** A 19th-century, Civil War-era cemetery near the park.
- **Trail of Tears National Historic Trail.** The water route of the Trail of Tears passes by the park. Arkansas Post is a registered site of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail.

## Appendix D: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Name	Date Published
Archeological inventory and synthesis at Menard Hodges Site	In progress
Scope of collections statement.	In progress
Historic resource study.	In progress
Arkansas Post National Memorial List of Classified Structures. Content downloaded from InsideNPS.	2015
Arkansas Post National Memorial (ARPO): Species List with Details.	2015
<i>Arkansas Post National Memorial: How Might Future Warming Alter Visitation?</i> Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Directorate. Resource Brief. Gillett, AR.	2015
<i>Climate, Trees, Pests, and Weeds: Change, Uncertainty, and Biotic Stressors at Arkansas Post National Memorial.</i> Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Directorate. Resource Brief. Gillett, AR.	2015
Osotouy Unit cultural landscape report.	2014
<i>Recent Climate Change Exposure of Arkansas Post National Memorial.</i> Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Directorate. Resource Brief. Gillett, AR.	2014
<i>Results of the 2014 Birding Efforts at Arkansas Post National Memorial.</i> Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network. Resource Brief. Gillett, AR.	2014
Thornberry-Ehrlich, T. L. (2013). <i>Arkansas Post National Memorial: Geologic resources inventory report.</i> Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/GRD/NRR—2013/731. National Park Service, Fort Collins, CO.	2013
Young, C. C. et al. (2012). <i>Invasive Exotic Plant Monitoring (Year 2) and Treatment Recommendations for Arkansas Post National Memorial.</i> Republic, MO.	2012
<i>Road Inventory and Condition Assessment of Arkansas Post National Memorial - ARPO - 7110 Cycle 5 Report.</i> Sterling, VA.	2012
<i>Feral Hog Management Plan for Arkansas Post National Memorial.</i> Gillett, AR.	2012
Peitz, D. G. (2011). <i>Bird Community Monitoring at Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas - Status Report.</i> Republic, MO.	2011
<i>Bird Monitoring at Arkansas Post National Memorial.</i> Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network. Resource Brief. Gillett, AR.	2011
Allely, J. A., et al. (2010). <i>2010 Breeding Bird Survey Results for Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas.</i> Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network. Monitoring Report. Gillett, AR.	2010
<i>Long-Range Interpretive Plan 2009–2018.</i> Arkansas Post National Memorial. Gillett, AR.	2009

Name	Date Published
Stephanie O'Meara, Colorado State University. (2009). <i>Digital Geologic Map of Arkansas Post National Memorial and Vicinity, Arkansas (NPS, GRD, GRI, ARPO, ARPO digital map)</i> . NPS Geologic Resources Inventory Program. Lakewood, CO.	2009
Peitz, D. G. (2008). <i>Bird Monitoring at Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas: 2007 Status Report</i> . Republic, MO.	2008
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Cribbs, J. T. and D. G. Peitz. (2007). <i>White-tailed Deer Monitoring at Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas: 2007 Status Report</i> . Republic, MO.	2007
<i>White-tailed Deer Monitoring at Arkansas Post National Memorial</i> . Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network. Resource Brief. Gillett, AR.	2007
Peitz, D. G. (2006). <i>White-tailed Deer Monitoring at Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas: 2005–2006 Status Report</i> . Republic, MO.	2006
<i>The Road Inventory of Arkansas Post National Memorial – ARPO – 7110 Cycle 3 Report</i> . Sterling, VA. <a href="#">Restricted Access</a> .	2006
<i>White-tailed Deer Monitoring at Arkansas Post National Memorial</i> . Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network. Resource Brief. Gillett, AR.	2006
<i>Cultural Landscape Report, Parts I and II</i> . Arkansas Post National Memorial. Gillett, AR.	2005
<i>Finding of No Significant Impact, Fire Management Plan</i> . Arkansas Post National Memorial. Gillett, AR.	2005
Tappe, P. A. (2005). <i>A Bat Inventory of Arkansas Post National Memorial</i> . Republic, MO.	2005
Tappe, P. A. (2004). <i>A Songbird Inventory of Arkansas Post National Memorial</i> . Republic, MO.	2004
<i>Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement</i> . Arkansas Post National Memorial. Gillett, AR.	2003

Name	Date Published
Trauth, S. E. and M. L. McCallum. (2003). <i>A Herpetofaunal Inventory of Arkansas Post National Memorial</i> . Republic, MO.	2003
<i>Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis</i> . Arkansas Post National Memorial. (1997). Fort Collins, CO. <a href="#">Restricted Access</a> .	1997
"Menard-Hodges Site," National Historic Landmark Nomination, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.	1989
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<i>Administrative History</i> . Arkansas Post National Memorial. Gillett, AR.	1976
Westbury. W. A. (1976). <i>Archeological Assessment of Arkansas Post</i> . Arkansas Post National Memorial. Gillett, AR.	1976
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<i>Excavation of the Arkansas Post Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas</i> . Arkansas Post National Memorial. Tallahassee, FL.	1971
"Arkansas Post National Memorial," National Register of Historic Places / National Historic Landmark Nomination, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.	1966
Ford, J. A. (1961) <i>Menard Site: The Quapaw Village of Osotouy on the Arkansas River</i> . Anthropological Papers 48 (Part 1). American Museum of Natural History.	1961
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## Appendix E: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Management decisions at Arkansas Post National Memorial are based on specific laws, policies, and regulations designed to protect environmental quality, preserve historic resources, promote public enjoyment of the site, and ensure that the benefits and costs of federal action are equally shared by all citizens. The primary laws of particular importance to the decision-making process and management in the National Park Service are outlined below.

- **The Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1, et seq.).** The National Park Service Organic Act remains after nearly 100 years the core of NPS authority and the definitive statement of the purposes of the parks and of the National Park Service mission: “to promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the[ir] fundamental purpose . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”
- **General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 USC 1).** This act affirms that all national park areas are “united through their interrelated purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage.”
- **Endangered Species Act of 1973 (7 USC 136, 16 USC 1531, et seq.).** The purpose of the Endangered Species Act is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems on which they depend. Under the act, species may be listed as either endangered or threatened. “Endangered” means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. “Threatened” means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. All species of plants and animals, except pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened.
- **The Redwood Act of 1978 (16 USC 1a-1).** Congress supplemented and clarified the provisions of the Organic Act through enactment of the General Authorities Act in 1970, and again through enactment of a 1978 amendment to that law (the “Redwood Amendment”) contained in a bill expanding Redwood National Park. This amendment states that the provisions of the Organic Act apply to all units of the national park system. A key phrase is that activities “shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these areas have been established.” It is applicable unless Congress has “directly and specifically provided” otherwise. This amendment also affirms that, if a conflict occurs between visitor use and protection of resources, the intent of Congress is to favor resource protection.
- **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321–4370).** This landmark environmental protection legislation requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternative to those actions. The National Environmental Policy Act establishes the format and process that the National Park Service must use in preparing the environmental analyses that are incorporated into the general management planning process. The results of these analyses are presented to the public, federal agencies, and public officials in document format for consideration prior to taking official action or making official decisions.
- **Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, as amended (40 CFR 1500–1508).** These regulations implement the National Environmental Policy Act and provide guidance to federal agencies in the preparation of environmental documents identified under the act.

- **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.; 36 CFR 800).** The purpose of this act is to protect and preserve historic properties which includes any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains relating to the district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires that the National Park Service identify and nominate all eligible resources under its jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places. Section 106 of the act requires that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction take into account the effect of any actions on cultural resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Clean Air Act (as amended through Public Law 108–201, February 24, 2004).** In this act, Congress set a national goal “to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic or historic value” (42 U.S.C. §7470(2)). This goal applies to all units of the national park system.
- **Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment,” May 13, 1971.** This executive order directs federal agencies to inventory cultural properties under their jurisdiction, to nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all federally owned properties that meet the criteria, to use due caution until the inventory and nomination processes are completed, and also to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to preservation and enhancement of nonfederal properties.
- **Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (54 USC 312502 et seq.).** This act requires survey, recovery, and preservation of significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, archeological, or paleontological data when such data may be destroyed due to a federal project. The act directs federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior whenever they find that such a project may cause loss or damage.
- **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902).** This act defines archeological resources as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest and at least 100 years old; requires federal permits for their excavation or removal, and sets penalties for violators; provides for preservation and custody of excavated materials, records, and data; provides for confidentiality of archeological site locations; and encourages cooperation with other parties to improve protection of archeological resources. The act was amended in 1988 to require development of plans for surveying public lands for archeological resources, and systems for reporting incidents of suspected violations.
- **Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites,” May 24, 1996.** This executive order instructs each Executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of federal lands to (1) accommodate to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners, (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites, and (3) where appropriate, maintain the confidentiality of such sites.
- **“General Provisions” (36 CFR 1).** 36 CFR 1 provides the regulations “for the proper use, management, government, and protection of persons, property, and natural and cultural resources within areas under the jurisdiction of the NPS.” These regulations are used to fulfill the statutory purposes of national park system units—to conserve scenery, natural and historical objects, and wildlife and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for future generations.

- **NPS Management Policies 2006.** NPS Management Policies 2006 is the basic servicewide policy document of the National Park Service. It is the highest of three levels of guidance documents in the NPS directives system. The directives system is designed to provide NPS management and staff with clear and continuously updated information on NPS policy and required and/or recommended actions, as well as any other information that would aid in the effective management of parks and programs.
- **Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009.** This act requires the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to (1) promulgate regulations as soon as practical; (2) develop plans for fossil inventories, monitoring, and scientific and educational use; (3) manage and protect paleontological resources on federal land using scientific principles and expertise; (4) establish a program to increase public awareness about the significance of paleontological resources; (5) allow casual collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils on Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation lands where consistent with the laws governing those lands; (6) manage fossil collection via specific permitting requirements; (7) curate collected fossils in accordance with the act's requirements; (8) implement the act's criminal and civil enforcement, penalty, reward and forfeiture provisions; and (9) protect information about the nature and specific location of fossils where warranted. The act authorizes appropriations necessary to carry out these requirements.



## Other Relevant Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations

- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended
- “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Architectural Barriers Act
- “Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191.1)
- Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”

## NPS Policy-Level Guidance

- Director’s Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- Director’s Order 28A: *Archeology*
- *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*
- Director’s Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
- *NPS Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) “Park Facilities”
- Director’s Order 6: *Interpretation and Education*
- Director’s Order 17: *National Park Service Tourism*
- Director’s Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services*
- Director’s Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management*
- Director’s Order 48B: *Commercial Use Authorizations*
- Director’s Order 50C: *Public Risk Management Program*
- Director’s Order 78: *Social Science*
- *NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*

## Appendix F: Listed Species at Arkansas Post National Memorial

Common Names	Scientific Name	Category	Occurrence	Threatened and Endangered Status
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Mammal	Present	Species of concern
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Mammal	Probably Present	Species of concern
silver-haired bat, Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasiurus noctivagans</i>	Mammal	Probably Present	Species of concern
southeastern myotis, Southeastern Myotis	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Mammal	Probably Present	Species of concern
Little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Mammal	Probably Present	Species of concern
Rafinesque's big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus rafinesquii</i>	Mammal	Probably Present	Species of concern
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bird	Present	Endangered
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
Bank Swallow, Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Bird	Present	Species of concern
alligator, American Alligator, Florida alligator, gator, Louisiana alligator, Mississippi alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	Reptile	Present	Similarity of appearance to a threatened taxon
Queen Snake, Queensnake	<i>Regina septemvittata</i>	Reptile		Species of concern
River Cooter	<i>Pseudemys concinna</i>	Reptile	Present	Species of concern
Louisiana Slimy Salamander	<i>Plethodon kisatchie</i>	Amphibian	Present	Species of concern
shovelnose sturgeon	<i>Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus</i>	Fish	Probably present	Similarity of appearance to a threatened taxon
blue sucker	<i>Cyprinostomus elongatus</i>	Fish	Probably present	Species of concern
meadow evening primrose, meadow eveningprimrose, meadow evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera pilosella</i> ssp. <i>sessilis</i>	Vascular plant	Probably present	Species of concern
wolf's spike-rush, Wolf's spikerush	<i>Eleocharis wolfii</i>	Vascular plant	Probably present	Species of concern
Arkansas meadowrue, Arkansas meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum arkansanum</i>	Vascular plant	Probably present	Species of concern
corkwood	<i>Leitneria floridana</i>	Vascular plant	Probably present	Species of concern



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## Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation Arkansas Post National Memorial

December 2016

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

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### RECOMMENDED

Edward Wood, Jr., Superintendent, Arkansas Post National Memorial

Date

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### APPROVED

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date



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.

TIC NUMBER  
December 2016

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