



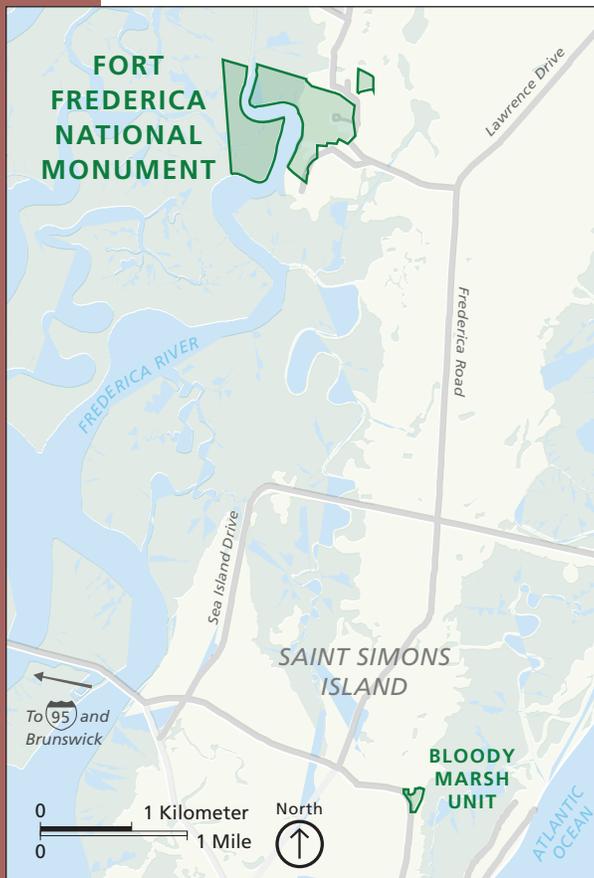
Foundation Document

Fort Frederica National Monument

Georgia

September 2016





Contents

Mission of the National Park Service 1

Introduction. 2

Part 1: Core Components 3

 Brief Description of the Park. 3

 Park Purpose 5

 Park Significance 6

 Fundamental Resources and Values 7

 Other Important Resources and Values 8

 Interpretive Themes 9

Part 2: Dynamic Components 10

 Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments 10

 Assessment of Planning and Data Needs 10

 Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values 10

 Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values 25

 Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs 29

 Planning and Data Needs 30

Part 3: Contributors 35

 Fort Frederica National Monument 35

 Partners 35

 NPS Southeast Regional Office 35

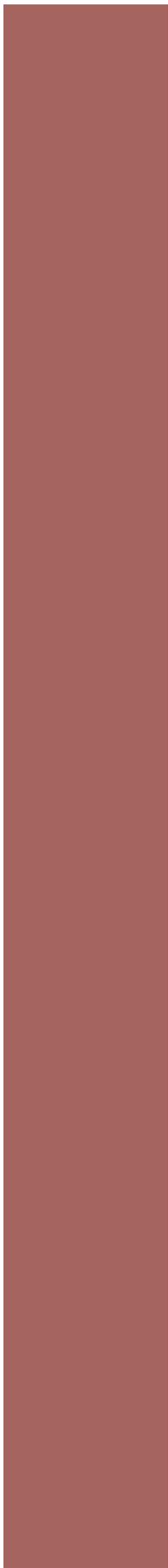
 Other NPS Staff 35

Appendixes 36

 Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for
 Fort Frederica National Monument 36

 Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments 37

 Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and
 Data Collection Efforts. 38





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 Fort Frederica National Monument 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

Established as a unit of the National Park Service in 1936, Fort Frederica National Monument preserves, protects, and interprets the remains and archeological record of Fort Frederica, a British colonial settlement. Located along the Georgia coast on the island of Saint Simons, Fort Frederica is 12 miles northeast of the city of Brunswick. The national monument consists of two separate sites, the primary site of Fort Frederica on the banks of the Frederica River and the smaller Battle of Bloody Marsh site roughly 6 miles from the main unit. Together, these two sites include approximately 282 acres that comprise the national monument.

Designed by General James Edward Oglethorpe in 1736 and named for Frederick Louis, the Prince of Wales, Fort Frederica was developed as a military outpost consisting of both a fort and a town that supported military operations. Fort Frederica was strategically placed on the island of Saint Simons at a bend in the Frederica River. In choosing this location, Oglethorpe's intention was to lay claim to this region for the British crown and protect the southern boundary of the new British colony of Georgia from the Spanish in Florida. During the 1740s, Fort Frederica reached its peak as the small town took shape supporting more than 800 residents who brought their various trades, skills, and crafts to the colony.





Oglethorpe's strategic foresight in establishing Fort Frederica paid off when the War of Jenkins' Ear began in 1739. As this war between the European powers of Britain and Spain took shape in the colonies of the New World, Spanish forces from Florida advanced north and landed on Saint Simons Island. In response, Oglethorpe's British forces attacked a Spanish reconnaissance party resulting in the Battle of "Bloody Marsh." Despite the name, casualties were light and the Spanish continued their campaign on Saint Simons Island, but quick maneuvering by Oglethorpe at Gully Hole Creek convinced the Spanish to retreat from Georgia. This victory not only affirmed Georgia as a British colony, but also signaled the beginning of Fort Frederica's decline. When peace was declared in 1748, Fort Frederica's garrison (the original 42nd Regiment of Foot) was disbanded, and the town was eventually abandoned and fell into ruin.

Because the fort and town were abandoned and remained relatively undisturbed since the colonial period, Fort Frederica National Monument protects an archeological record that is mostly intact and retains a high level of integrity. Early work in the field of historical archeology conducted at Fort Frederica illustrated the scholarly use and importance of archeological investigations in exploring historic sites. Archeological research has unearthed numerous artifacts and exposed existing building foundations in an effort to enhance understanding and interpretation of Fort Frederica and the lives of its inhabitants.

The Fort Frederica National Monument Visitor Center provides an orientation film about the history of Fort Frederica as well as exhibits about the lives of the people who called Saint Simons Island home. Following this orientation, visitors are encouraged to take a self-guided tour through what remains of Fort Frederica. Here they can learn more about the site through wayside displays and walk in the footsteps of Georgia's colonial past.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fort Frederica National Monument 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 May 26, 1936 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT
preserves and protects the historical,
archeological, and scenic resources
of colonial Fort Frederica to
commemorate and interpret its
role in American history for the
education and inspiration of this and
future generations.*



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 Fort Frederica National Monument, 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 Fort Frederica National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Frederica was the southernmost English settlement in the British colonies of North America, establishing British control over “debatable lands” also claimed by Spain. Fort Frederica National Monument commemorates the town of Frederica and the British victory over the Spanish on Saint Simons Island that effectively ended the Spanish claim to Georgia and the Carolinas, shaping the nation's history and boundaries as we know it today.
- Fort Frederica was an active, colonial, military town and home to a wide variety of residents who were selected for a number of reasons, including their trade skills and crafts needed to support the establishment of a British presence that solidified control of the region.
- General James Edward Oglethorpe, founder and first leader of the British colony of Georgia, secured its success through both political campaigns in Britain and military strategy in Georgia. Oglethorpe led in the organization, design, and construction of Fort Frederica where he established his only permanent residence in the New World.
- Fort Frederica National Monument contains a remarkable breadth of intact archeological resources that represent a “time capsule” of 18th century colonial life on the Georgia frontier. The site itself is important in the development of historical archeology, both as a science and as an educational medium.
- Located on the banks of the Frederica River, Fort Frederica National Monument protects roughly 250 acres of coastal barrier island including expansive salt marshes and mature maritime forest that serve as both a visual and tangible link to the physical environment that existed during the height of Fort Frederica's prominence on the colonial frontier.



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 Fort Frederica National Monument:

- **Archeological Resources.** Protected because of its significant archeological resources, Fort Frederica National Monument continues to reveal new information about colonial life on the Georgia frontier. Since the park's establishment in 1936, more than 40 archeological investigations have been conducted at the park. Using 18th century maps and journals as a guide, archeologists have uncovered many sections of the fort and town site. The unearthed artifacts and research collected from these projects are stored in the park's museum collections and archives as well as at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida. The subsurface archeological resources at the park are mostly intact and are likely to yield new data about the colonialization and settlement of the Southeast.
- **Historic Structures.** Although little remains of historic Fort Frederica, a few ruins and foundations of historic structures provide important clues to the once thriving colonial town. Built of tabby, a form of coastal concrete, the ruins of the King's Magazine and Military Barracks Building are the two dominant historic structures on the landscape. The brick and tabby foundations of a number of historic structures have also been unearthed and illustrate the grid pattern and design of the town. Additionally, significant earthworks and defensive fortifications surrounding the historic core of Fort Frederica still can be seen today. The ruins of these historic structures provide a reference point for overall layout of Fort Frederica and are essential to understanding the context and history of the site.



- **Museum Collections.** The museum collections at Fort Frederica National Monument include material culture, artifacts recovered through archeological excavations and extensive archives, as well as a research library. More than 227,237 objects are accessioned into the park’s museum collections. Many are on display at the visitor center, and numerous reproductions are featured on waysides throughout the park. The park also maintains a research library at the visitor center. Objects not on display are stored on site in the park’s museum storage facility or at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center.
- **Frederica River and Salt Marsh.** Flowing through Fort Frederica National Monument, the Frederica River divides the historic core of the park from a large salt marsh to the west. Due to its strategic importance as a transportation and defensive corridor, the Frederica River played a vital role in the early success and development of Fort Frederica. The salt marsh is another key natural landscape feature that existed at the time of Fort Frederica’s settlement. The salt marsh serves as a historic touchstone to the environment that early settlers would have experienced on Saint Simons Island. Along with the historic context they provide, the Frederica River and salt marsh provide important habitats for a number of plant and wildlife species.
- **Views and Vistas.** Because of its serene visual setting, the views and vistas are fundamental to the visitor experience at Fort Frederica National Monument. The visual setting of the park creates a unique immersive environment that allows visitors to reflect on the history of the site and experience the ruins of Fort Frederica. Despite the increasing development on Saint Simons Island, there is very little encroachment from modern development and few visual intrusions on the park cultural landscape.

Other Important Resources and Values

Fort Frederica National Monument 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 Fort Frederica National Monument:

- **Monuments.** Two monuments can be found at Fort Frederica National Monument. Erected in the 1920s, the Abbott Monument honors the family of Robert S. Abbott, son of a former slave and founder of the weekly gazette, *The Chicago Defender*. This monument serves as a tangible link to the African American community that has called Saint Simons home for generations “and serves as a reminder of the early struggle against racial prejudice.” At the Bloody Marsh unit, a monument erected by the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames commemorates the British victory at Battle of Bloody Marsh and its impact on the colonial history of Georgia. Both monuments provide important links to commemorating and remembering the struggles of those who came before us.
- **Appropriate Recreational Opportunities.** Fort Frederica National Monument strives to provide appropriate recreational opportunities that are sensitive to the park’s historic setting. The park is a popular location for picnicking, dog walking, birding, and many other forms of passive recreation. Also, the park’s dinghy dock and access to the Frederica River make it a popular location for fishing activities. Balancing the historic context of the park with demands for appropriate recreational activities is an important strategy for building local advocacy and support for Fort Frederica National Monument.

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 Fort Frederica National Monument:

- Results of the Battles of Gully Hole Creek and Bloody Marsh destroyed the dreams of the Spanish for an empire and cemented British control of the southern colonies.
- The colonial town of Frederica is a classic example of the symbiotic relationship between a military base and a supporting residential community.
- Civilian life in the colonial town of Frederica was a study in adaptability and flexibility in the face of hardships and social variance.
- Archeological investigations and research at Fort Frederica continue to reveal a multitude of personal stories and historic revelations about life on Saint Simons Island.
- The early history of the colony and the town of Frederica reflects Oglethorpe’s effort to bring about a successful implementation of the colony’s charter from King George.
- During the 18th century, General James Oglethorpe encountered a fertile and varied ecosystem on Saint Simons Island, Georgia. Although much has changed during the intervening centuries, there are still places where such beauty and diversity endure. Efforts are underway to conserve and restore aspects of Saint Simons Island’s ecology, which influenced the history and lives of the people on the island.



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 Fort Frederica National Monument.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Fort Frederica National Monument, please see appendix B. Fort Frederica National Monument does not have any special mandates.

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	Archeological Resources
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frederica was the southernmost English settlement in the British colonies of North America, establishing British control over “debatable lands” also claimed by Spain. Fort Frederica National Monument commemorates the town of Frederica and the British victory over the Spanish on Saint Simons Island that effectively ended the Spanish claim to Georgia and the Carolinas shaping the nation’s history and boundaries as we know it today. • Fort Frederica was an active, colonial, military town and home to a wide variety of residents who were selected for a number of reasons, including their trade skills and crafts needed to support the establishment of a British presence that solidified control of the region. • General James Edward Oglethorpe, founder and first leader of the British colony of Georgia, secured its success through both political campaigns in Britain and military strategy in Georgia. Oglethorpe led in the organization, design, and construction of Fort Frederica where he established his only permanent residence in the New World. • Fort Frederica National Monument contains a remarkable breadth of intact archeological resources that represent a “time capsule” of 18th century colonial life on the Georgia frontier. The site itself is important in the development of historical archeology, both as a science and as an educational medium.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key historic building foundations are stabilized and visible. • Archeological deposits are in comparably stable condition except in areas disturbed by tree roots and possible shoreline erosion. • The Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) rates park archeological resources as good or fair. • The Georgia Department of Natural Resources conducted a magnetometer survey of the Frederica River during a shoreline stabilization project. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little to no new archeological investigations, outside of compliance projects, have been done since the 1970s. • Since the park’s establishment, only seven houses have been excavated. • An archeological field school is still being used by private schools; however, the program was too expensive and time consuming to meet public school budgets and curriculum demands.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed historic building foundations are threatened by erosion caused by water filtrations and visitor impacts. Two Archeological Resources Protection Act violations have occurred in the past two years (e.g., using a metal detector; 141 holes were dug during the government shutdown in 2014). Because local law enforcement does not have a thorough understanding of the Archeological Resources Protection Act, violations of the act may not be fully enforced. Tree roots can disturb subsurface archeological deposits, and falling trees may cause even more damage. As many of the park’s trees die, strategies to replace these trees through a succession plan could potentially disturb archeological deposits. Shoreline erosion along the Frederica River and climate change-related rising water table and more frequent and intense storm surges could disturb archeological deposits. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to create a no-wake zone on the Frederica River and establish a Living Shoreline volunteer project to reduce shoreline erosion and stabilize the riverbank. Host a university field school, invite educational institutions to work at the park, and use public archeology as opportunities to continue archeological research at the site. Reinstitute the 4th grade archeology program and expand the program outside of Glynn County, Georgia, to provide educational opportunities and build the next generation of park advocates and supporters. Provide training and educational opportunities for local law enforcement on the Archeological Resources Protection Act. Erect “No Metal Detector” signs in the park; this could be incorporated into the wayside exhibit planning process. Improve communication between the NPS Southeast Archeological Center and park staff to increase access to and awareness of archeological data stored outside the park. Develop data-sharing program with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources related to submerged archeological resources in the Frederica River.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct archeological investigation of the Oglethorpe House site. Develop data-sharing program with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources related to submerged archeological resources in the Frederica River. Update National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fort Frederica.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayside sign plan. Museum storage management plan. Cultural landscape report. Long-range interpretive plan (update). Climate change adaptation plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; 54 USC 312512 • Historic Sites Act of 1935; 54 USC 320101 et seq. • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC 300101 et seq. • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • "Protection of Archaeological Resources" (43 CFR 7) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation





Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frederica was the southernmost English settlement in the British colonies of North America, establishing British control over “debatable lands” also claimed by Spain. Fort Frederica National Monument commemorates the town of Frederica and the British victory over the Spanish on Saint Simons Island that effectively ended the Spanish claim to Georgia and the Carolinas shaping the nation’s history and boundaries as we know it today. • Fort Frederica was an active, colonial, military town and home to a wide variety of residents who were selected for a number of reasons, including their trade skills and crafts needed to support the establishment of a British presence that solidified control of the region. • General James Edward Oglethorpe, founder and first leader of the British colony of Georgia, secured its success through both political campaigns in Britain and military strategy in Georgia. Oglethorpe led in the organization, design, and construction of Fort Frederica where he established his only permanent residence in the New World. • Fort Frederica National Monument contains a remarkable breadth of intact archeological resources that represent a “time capsule” of 18th century colonial life on the Georgia frontier. The site itself is important in the development of historical archeology, as a science and as an educational medium.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Barracks ruins and the King’s Magazine are partially stabilized. • The List of Classified Structures database identifies the King’s Magazine as in good condition and the Barracks ruins in fair condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tabby walls of the King’s Magazine require ongoing cyclical maintenance. • The Barracks ruins do not have an active cyclic maintenance program, but the park is starting a cyclic monitoring plan. • Although stormwater events have damaged these structures, there has not been a significant event in more than eight years. • A cultural landscape inventory of the park is scheduled for FY 2016.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors climbing on historic structures, foundations, and earthworks may cause damage; individuals have removed portions of tabby. • Tree root systems may be disrupting building foundations, especially along Broad and Cross Streets. • Shoreline erosion is an increasing threat, especially to the King's Magazine due to its proximity to the Frederica River. • Because of the park's location on the Atlantic coast, the potential for severe storm events and hurricanes poses a significant threat to historic structures in the park. • Climate change is likely to increase severe storm events, flooding, saltwater intrusion, and shoreline erosion that could result in damage and deterioration of historic structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park staff will continue to rope off historic structures during public events to reduce incidences of climbing and tabby removal. • Roving interpreters could be used to observe visitors and educate them on the damage caused by climbing on the historic structures, foundations, and earthworks. • Park staff could erect ghost structures / shadow buildings to give a sense of scale of town structures. This would significantly enhance interpretation at the site and connect visitors to Fort Frederica's history. • There could be opportunities to use new technologies such as mobile device applications and social media to increase interpretation and connect people to historic structures and sites. • The park could also build on the University of Georgia cultural landscape program's research in using augmented reality computer applications to enhance the direct and indirect views of historic structures' physical features. • The park could fully document the King's Magazine and the Barracks ruins using contemporary remote-sensing techniques, such as three-dimensional scanning and LiDAR, to supplement the historic record of these structures.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-dimensional scanning of key historic structures (King's Magazine / Barracks ruins) following NPS Heritage Documentation Programs Standards. • Update National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fort Frederica. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report for King's Magazine and Barracks ruins. • Fort Frederica cultural landscape report. • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Climate change adaptation plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; 54 USC 312502 et seq. • Historic Sites Act of 1935; 54 USC 320101 et seq. • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC 300101 et seq. • Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • NPS <i>Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frederica was the southernmost English settlement in the British colonies of North America, establishing British control over “debatable lands” also claimed by Spain. Fort Frederica National Monument commemorates the town of Frederica and the British victory over the Spanish on Saint Simons Island that effectively ended the Spanish claim to Georgia and the Carolinas shaping the nation’s history and boundaries as we know it today. • Fort Frederica was an active, colonial, military town and home to a wide variety of residents who were selected for a number of reasons, including their trade skills and crafts needed to support the establishment of a British presence that solidified control of the region. • General James Edward Oglethorpe, founder and first leader of the British colony of Georgia, secured its success through both political campaigns in Britain and military strategy in Georgia. Oglethorpe led in the organization, design, and construction of Fort Frederica where he established his only permanent residence in the New World. • Fort Frederica National Monument contains a remarkable breadth of intact archeological resources that represent a “time capsule” of 18th century colonial life on the Georgia frontier. The site itself is important in the development of historical archeology, as a science and as an educational medium.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum collections are housed on-site at the park and at the NPS Southeast Archeology Center in Tallahassee, Florida. • More than 25,000 museum objects are housed at the park, of which more than 25,000 have been accessioned and 24,891 have been cataloged. More than 1,000 objects need to be cataloged. The museum collections are in good condition. • The museum curator at Cumberland Island National Seashore is responsible for both the Fort Frederica National Monument and the Cumberland Island National Seashore museum collections. The curator spends an average of one day per week on-site at Fort Frederica. • A new heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system for the museum collections storage area was installed in the park’s storage facility in 2010. • The Margaret Davis Cate collection (part of the Fort Frederica museum collection) is stored in Savannah at the Georgia Coastal Historical Society. • The NPS Southeast Archeological Center houses 255,000 objects, 180,000 of which are cataloged into the museum collections. The center is upgrading its cabinet storage system. Collection organization and climate control are good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress continues in organizing the museum collections based on NPS collection management best practices. • The park’s research library was recently relocated to the park visitor center to improve access to this resource. • The number of active requests for on-site research is unknown.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing climate control system is unstable, and it is difficult to maintain appropriate levels of climate control in the existing storage facility. • Some museum objects on display in the visitor center may be deteriorating because of exposure to light (e.g., the Scottish shield), and their condition needs to be assessed for conservation needs. • Over the years, on-site museum collections storage has become disorganized, and it can be difficult to locate and monitor objects and archives in the collection. • Disconnects between data in the Interior Collections Management System and the organization of the museum collections storage area makes it difficult and time consuming to locate and inventory objects. • The life cycle of the on-site museum storage argon fire suppression system is nearing its end. Due to the park’s location, service for this system is challenging. In addition, the system does not notify the local fire department. This aging system needs to be replaced. • Wayside displays in the park are deteriorating; plans to replace them are ongoing (project exists but not funded). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging a Student Conservation Association (SCA) intern who is obtaining a bachelor’s degree in museum management would be a cost effective way to make progress on better organizing the park’s on-site collections and updating it in the Interior Collections Management System (ICMS). • Building relationship(s) between the park and university museum studies programs (e.g., George Washington University) for summer interns to assist with organizing the collections and cataloging backlog museum objects would be another cost-effective way of organizing the collections. Having new perspectives on museum management from interns could lead to improvements in collections management and more efficiency. • The park could provide opportunities in fields related to historic preservation by exploring various internship opportunities such as the National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE). • Organizing the park on-site museum collection would lead to more efficient storage of objects and greater ease of access. • NPS Southeast Archeological Center’s storage upgrade will lead to a number of surplus storage cabinets that the park could use. Obtaining some of the surplus museum storage cabinets would provide increased storage space at the park and assist in overall organizing goals. • While the Scottish shield undergoes a condition assessment and conservation at the Harpers Ferry Center, a replica could be made for display in the visitor center. This would allow the park to rotate this artifact on a regular basis. • Relocating the Margaret Davis Cate Collection from Georgia Coastal Historical Society back to the park would improve access to this valuable research collection. This archival collection is accessioned and part of the park’s official museum collection. • The park could explore strategies to support and improve access for on-site research and the use of the library as a resource center, making Fort Frederica National Monument a nationally recognized Colonial Georgia and James Oglethorpe regional research hub. • Digitizing the museum collections and using different social media platforms would increase public access and bring awareness to the museum collections and archives as a public resource.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop finding aid for museum collections/archives.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibits plan. • Wayside sign plan. • Museum storage management plan. • Scope of collections statement.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Freedom of Information Act of 1950, as amended; 16 USC 668-668d • Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records; 44 USC 2109 • "Research Specimens" (36 CFR 2.5) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 19: <i>Records Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 44: <i>Personal Property Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III





Fundamental Resource or Value	Frederica River and Salt Marsh
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frederica was the southernmost English settlement in the British colonies of North America, establishing British control over “debatable lands” also claimed by Spain. Fort Frederica National Monument commemorates the town of Frederica and the British victory over the Spanish on Saint Simons Island that effectively ended the Spanish claim to Georgia and the Carolinas shaping the nation’s history and boundaries as we know it today. Located on the banks of the Frederica River, Fort Frederica National Monument protects roughly 250 acres of coastal barrier island including expansive salt marshes and mature maritime forest that serve as both a visual and tangible link to the physical environment that existed during the height of Fort Frederica’s prominence on the colonial frontier.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A recent wetland assessment including surface water detention, coastal storm surge detention, nutrient transformation, sediment and other particulate retention, and shoreline stabilization indicates the salt marsh is in good condition. There are numerous point sources of pollutants, including hazardous waste sites and an EPA-regulated wastewater discharge site on Saint Simons Island. Based on a recent natural resource condition assessment, water quality in the park is fair overall, with dissolved oxygen and fecal coliform bacteria in good condition, contaminants in fair condition, and nutrients in fair to poor condition. A dinghy dock in the park provides direct access to the Frederica River. The salt marshes make up 99 acres at the main site unit and 5 acres at Bloody Marsh. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increasing public as well as park staff interest in both the salt marshes and the Frederica River. Due to the park’s coastal location, the Frederica River and salt marsh are witnessing increasing impacts from climate change.

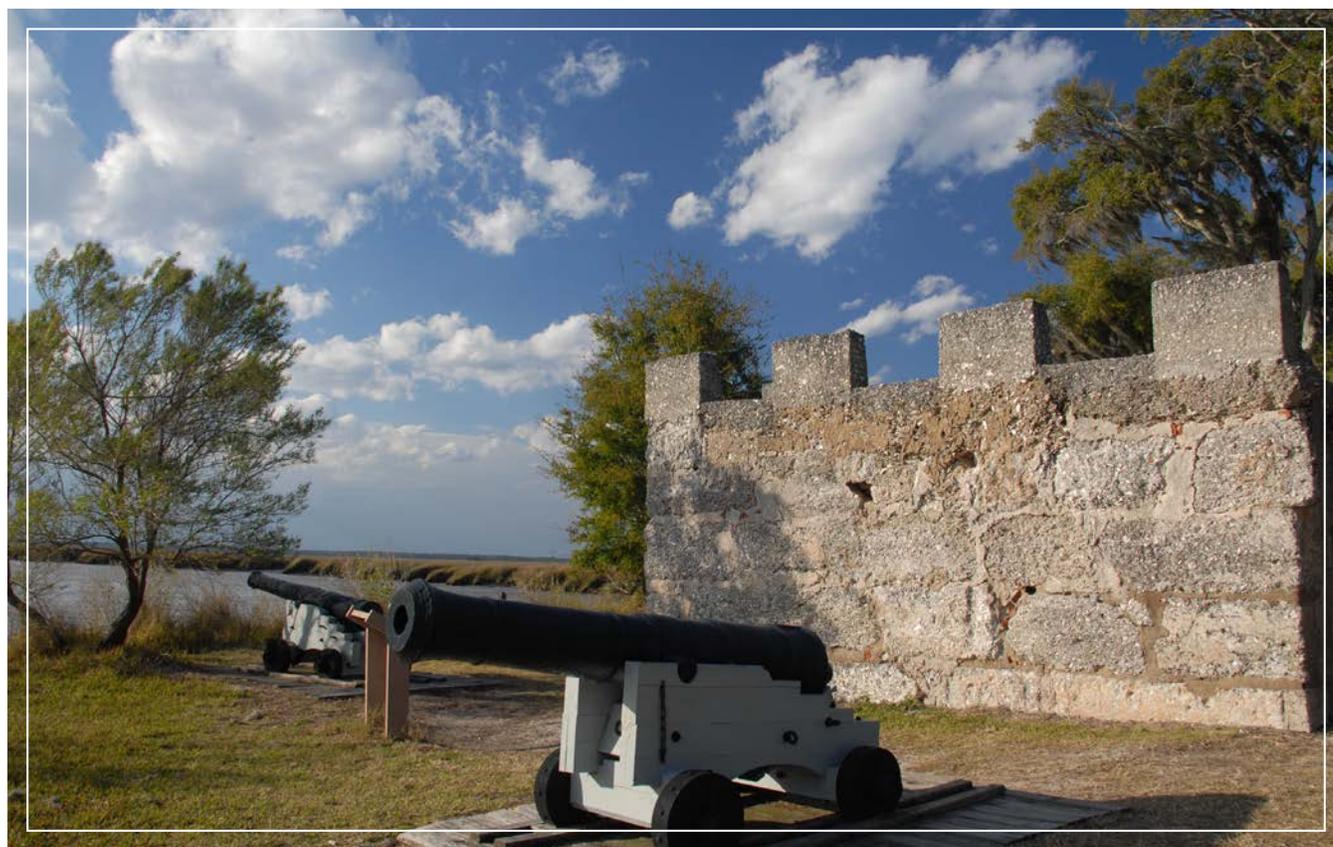
Fundamental Resource or Value	Frederica River and Salt Marsh
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing land use upstream of park boundaries has the potential to impact water quality due to increased sediment loads from development activities to long-term increased inputs from septic systems. There is also a greater proportion of impervious surface and associated urban stormwater runoff. • There are potential threats to biotic diversity in the salt marsh related to habitat change due to pollution and climate-related factors, including salt marsh dieback and invasive species encroachment. • Overabundant populations of salt marsh periwinkle, a spiral-shelled snail, during periods of drought-stress can be detrimental to dominant salt marsh native plant species. • Climate change may also lead to increased/higher tides. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources predicts the town site will be impacted by higher tides in the future. The water table may also be impacting tree health in the park. Additional data is needed to better understand these potential threats. • Salt marshes on the Georgia coast may decline in area by 20% to 40% due to predicted sea level rise in this century. • The current dinghy dock is difficult to access at low tide because of the distance from the river channel to the shoreline. If access and use of the dinghy dock increases, the park may need to relocate the black powder storage magazine due to visitor safety concerns. • Coastal erosion along the banks of the Frederica River continues to be an ongoing threat to park resources, specifically around the King's Magazine. • Fast-moving boats on the Frederica River may produce wakes that could be impacting shoreline erosion. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial use agreements with outfitters for appropriate recreation activities such as paddle boarding and kayaking tours could broaden and enhance visitor use/experience on the river. • Frederica River tours and interpretive programs in the salt marsh could provide educational opportunities about climate change, ecosystem health, and the importance of coastal habitat for species diversity. • The Frederica River and salt marsh may also support other NPS initiatives like the Healthy Parks-Healthy People Initiative and Blue Trails / National Waterways Trails system. • Improvements to the dinghy dock or a new dock could increase and improve access to the park by water as well as enhance fishing and other river-based activities. • Conducting faunal species inventories could be used to determine the abundance of species, particularly population size and residency of bird species and other species that use the salt marsh habitat.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkwide boundary survey. • Collect data from the Frederica River shoreline stabilization survey conducted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. • Study forest health and native tree types. • Visitor use study. • Shoreline profile mapping. • Invasive plant species inventory.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dinghy dock improvement plan (plan/compliance). • Land protection plan (update). • Long-range interpretive plan (update).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Frederica River and Salt Marsh
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act; 42 USC 7401 et seq. • Clean Water Act; 33 USC 1251-1387, 33 USC 1151 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended; 7 USC 2801 et seq. • Lacey Act, as amended; 16 USC 3371-3378 • Migratory Bird Treaty Act; 16 USC 703-712 • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; 16 USC 668 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; 42 USC 4321 • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • National Flood Insurance Program • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.6.2) "Water Rights" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.6.4) "Floodplains" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.8.1.1) "Shorelines and Barrier Islands" • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • Special Directive 93-4, "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993) (replaced by Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i>)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Vistas and Views
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the banks of the Frederica River, Fort Frederica National Monument protects roughly 250 acres of coastal barrier island including expansive salt marshes and mature maritime forest that serve as both a visual and tangible link to the physical environment that existed during the height of Fort Frederica’s prominence on the colonial frontier.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the views and vistas are largely intact, with very few modern intrusions. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Saint Simons Island community continues to see increased development and population growth. • Plant and tree growth helps screen the park from encroaching development.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External development in and around the Frederica River and long docks extending into the surrounding salt marshes can impact the park’s viewshed. • Some plant overgrowth may eventually block or obstruct important historic views. • Air quality is an important consideration for the park’s viewshed and external factors, such as pollution, may increase haze and impact overall views within the park boundary. • Development on Saint Simons Island could lead to increased vehicle traffic and the associated emissions could impact air quality and the park’s viewshed. • Climate change-related events such as rising water tables, saltwater intrusion, severe storms, and rising average annual temperatures all increase risk of tree die-back, invasive species, and overall change in the landscape and viewshed. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vistas and views provide a contemplative setting for visitors to enjoy and experience. • National Park Service initiatives such as Arts Afire, Artists in Residence, etc., could be used to promote the park’s unique setting. • The more than 20 acres of undeveloped land in the north boundary expansion will protect the park’s northern viewshed. • Establishing lookout points and trails through the north boundary extension area would increase visitor opportunities to experience the vistas and views. • Adding seating and picnic tables at reflection spots throughout the park and Bloody Marsh would increase visitor opportunities for contemplation, picnics, and appreciation of the vistas and views. • The park can participate in and promote regional-scale approaches to improve the area’s air quality and visibility through cooperation with the Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast (VISTAS), EPA Region 4, and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources – Environmental Protection Division, Air Protection Branch. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and developers to increase awareness and protection of the views from the park. • Work with the Southeast Coastal Network Inventory and Monitoring program to collect data and study forest health and native tree type to better inform decisions related to future tree replacement strategies and the management of hazard trees in the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource inventory. • Conduct a bike trail / transportation study. • Visitor use study.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Vistas and Views
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource management plan. • Land protection plan (update). • Cultural landscape report. • Fire management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act; 42 USC 7401 et seq. • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; 42 USC 4321 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.7) "Air Resource Management" • Director's Order 25: Land Protection • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 32: Cooperating Associations • "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Monuments
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two key monuments can be found in the park. • The Abbott Monument is listed in good condition in the List of Classified Structures (LCS) database. • The Colonial Dames Monument at Bloody Marsh is listed in good condition on the LCS database. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is increasing interest in the Abbott Monument and it continues to serve as a focal point for local Gullah Geechee community members. • The park has a conservation consultation request into the NPS National Center for Preservation Technology and Training for treatment recommendations for the Abbott Monument. • Both monuments require ongoing cyclical maintenance.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Abbott Monument has been affected by algae and air pollution, both of which are causing deterioration and damage. • Climate change may increase severe storm events, flooding, saltwater intrusion, and shoreline erosion. • Overhanging trees and tree fall could damage the monuments. • The Bloody Marsh site is not regularly patrolled by park staff, and it is only periodically patrolled by Glynn County law enforcement. This could lead to vandalism and damage to the Colonial Dames Monument. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase interpretation of Abbott Monument in relationship to Gullah Geechee culture to enhance visitor understanding of the Gullah people on Saint Simons Island. • Promote the park as a gathering place for Gullah Geechee “shouters” when they visit the park to represent their culture and the Gullah Geechee Heritage Corridor. • Add living history programs at Bloody Marsh site to increase visitor experiences and understanding of the historic significance of the site. • Install self-closing gates to better regulate access to and protect the Bloody Marsh site and the monument (underway).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document the Abbott Monument in the Heritage Documentation Program. • Update National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fort Frederica.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Historic structure reports (historic structure report for Abbott and Bloody Marsh Monuments). • Long-range interpretive plan. • Record of treatment plan for monuments (update).

Other Important Resource or Value	Monuments
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974; 54 USC 312502 et seq. • Clean Air Act 42 USC 7401 et seq. • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species” • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: Interpretation and Education • Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director’s Order 64: Commemorative Works and Plaques • The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation



Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of recreational activities occur in the park including historic tours, dog walking, birding, walking, picnicking, fishing, and kayaking. • The Superintendent’s Compendium is used to identify appropriate recreational activities in the park. • Although the park closes its gate to vehicular traffic at 5:00 p.m., it remains open to water access and pedestrian foot traffic after 5:00 p.m. • The dinghy dock is a popular location for fishing and provides access for recreational activities on the Frederica River. • Although the soundscape is somewhat influenced by noise from nearby development and activity, the park provides opportunity to experience natural sounds and a peaceful, historic setting. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the park does not have quantifiable baseline data on recreational use, park staff feels there is an increasing interest and use of the park for recreational activities. • Saint Simons Island continues to see increased development and population growth. • Since the park eliminated its entrance fees and Saint Simons Island continues to grow, the use of the park for recreational activities will likely increase in the future.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park does not have dedicated law enforcement staff to manage inappropriate activities in the park. • Some forms of recreational activities, such as off-road biking, are not appropriate for a national monument and are monitored by park staff. • When the park closes at 5:00 p.m., there is no staff present to monitor activities in the park. If appropriate forms of recreation like dog walking were encouraged, this would create advocacy by stakeholders and community support to monitor and provide eyes on the park after hours. • Social trails impact park resources. • Better defining the trail system, adding wayfinding signage, and making some trails more accessible to all visitors could reduce social trail development that may impact park resources. • Visitors climbing on park earthworks and structures are damaging these resources. • The current dinghy dock is old and difficult to access during low tide. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If appropriate forms of recreation like dog walking were encouraged, this would create advocacy by stakeholders and community support to help monitor and provide “eyes” on the park after hours. • Existing trails need to be improved by better defining the trail system, adding wayfinding signage, and making some trails more accessible to all visitors. This would reduce social trails that may impact park resources. • Reaching out to the local community regarding biking to the park would increase connectivity between the larger Saint Simons community and the park. There are also opportunities to educate bicycle users to park their bikes at racks and visit the park on foot. • Increasing children’s’ educational programs could encourage return visits and promote the park as a family activity. • Improving the dinghy dock would provide more opportunities for on-river recreational activities and address visitor safety concerns. • Emphasizing birding, nature walks, and other passive forms of recreation would provide opportunities to engage the public about park resources and expand interpretative programs.

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational activities could provide new opportunities that relate to larger NPS initiatives such as night skies, Healthy Parks Healthy People, Arts Afire, etc. • Additional picnic tables and trash cans at the Bloody Marsh site could reduce litter and enhance visitor experiences at this site. • Wayfinding signage could be used to inform visitors of appropriate types of recreational activities. • The park should collect baseline information and data on how the park is used and by whom. This would provide important information for decisions related to how people use the park. • The park could expand recreational opportunities by marketing archeology to home schools, scout groups, and other youth groups. The use of nondestructive archeological techniques (e.g., LiDAR) would leave buried resources undisturbed.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Conduct a bike trail / transportation study. • Acoustic resource baseline inventory.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayside sign plan. • Targeted accessibility implementation plan. • Dinghy dock improvement plan (plan/compliance). • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Communications plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 (36 CFR 1191.1) • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which 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 Fort Frederica National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them.

- **Refuge for Natural Communities on Saint Simons Island.** Because of its location on Saint Simons Island and continued development outside the park, Fort Frederica National Monument is increasingly becoming a refuge for wildlife. Managing healthy tree populations and wooded areas is becoming a challenge for the park. Due to development outside park boundaries, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of deer seen in the park. This increase is resulting in visible impacts to vegetation in the park and is a growing concern for managers. Although there have been no recorded incidents of chronic wasting disease, if deer density continues to increase it could become an issue in the future. In order to gain a better understanding of baseline deer populations and their impacts, an ungulate/deer study was identified as a data need.

Overall forest health and aging trees in the park is another growing concern for the natural communities in the park. In recent years a number of older pecan trees have died, but younger saplings are dying as well. The park would like to explore tree succession planning, but recognizes this could be a potential conflict with archeological resources management and protection. In order to address concerns about potential wildland fires, the park has also worked on developing strategies to reduce fuel loads within its wooded areas and open up the forest floor for plant succession. Although prescribed burns were not a recommended strategy, the park is exploring mechanical means to remove fuel loads in the forest and opening up the understory to promote overall forest health. Park staff is actively participating in regional strategies with the Atlantic Fire Management Zone network related to wildland fire management. As overall forest health and succession planning for trees is becoming more of a priority for the park, the park can work with the Southeast Coastal Network I&M Program on collecting data and studying forest health and native tree types. This information is needed to inform management decisions and planning for the future stewardship of natural communities in the park. A fire management plan (nonstructural) is also needed.



- **Community Connections and Access.** Building community support and improving access to the park, both on Saint Simons Island and beyond, is a high priority for Fort Frederica National Monument. To remove financial barriers to the park, Fort Frederica National Monument recently terminated its entrance fee program. By providing visitors access free of charge, the park staff hopes that use and appreciation for the park and awareness for the mission of the National Park Service will increase. A communication plan is needed to better communicate this change in fees and make businesses, such as local trolley tour companies, aware of the free opportunities for visitors at Fort Frederica National Monument.

Another strategy for connecting the park with the greater Glynn County community was the very successful 4th grade archeological field school program. This program between the National Park Service and local schools integrated the science of archeology into the school curriculum and exposed children not only to archeology but to the National Park Service and Fort Frederica National Monument. Due to funding challenges and shifting curriculum policy in public schools, this program was discontinued. Because of its success as a tool for building relevancy with the next generation of park supporters, park staff wants to bring this educational program back and seek out new partnerships to make it a reality.

Traffic congestion on Saint Simons Island is becoming an increasing challenge for visitors accessing Fort Frederica National Monument by car, and park staff is exploring other ways to get people to the park. An extensive bicycle path network is already in place on the island but it is in poor condition and often challenging to traverse. Park staff could work collaboratively with local community members on improving the quality and safety of this existing trail network. Coordinating efforts with the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) program and other agency initiatives are strategies the park could use to actively engage the community beyond its boundaries. By improving and better integrating itself into the existing bike path, Fort Frederica National Monument can become a destination for cyclists. A bike trail/transportation study was identified as a high priority data need to inform this process and give park managers strategies for strengthening connections to the surrounding community by improving multimodal access to the park.

- **Climate Change in a Coastal Environment.** Because of its location on the Atlantic Ocean, Fort Frederica National Monument is facing many challenges from climate change in a coastal environment. Projected sea-level rise and the increasing likelihood of severe storm events and more damaging storm surges, the significant cultural resources at the park including the King's Magazine and the Barracks ruins need to be fully documented and recorded. Also, working collaboratively with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources on their Living Shoreline Project, sharing data on the health of the salt marsh, and monitoring the Frederica River shoreline are important strategies when facing climate change. Fort Frederica could also explore improving park sustainability and environmental leadership by becoming a NPS Climate Friendly Park.

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	Historic structure report (King's Magazine / Barracks ruins)	H	Historic structure report would provide information on the current conditions of these structures, insights into their history, appropriate treatment plans, and recommendations for cyclical maintenance. The King's Magazine and Barracks ruins are of tabby construction and the only surviving structures from the colonial era on Fort Frederica.
FRV	Exhibits plan	H	An exhibits plan would provide comprehensive guidance on exhibit layout, content updating, and display and rotation of museum objects. The park's visitor center is the primary exhibit space and is complemented by an extensive collection of wayside displays that use reproductions of artifacts to connect visitors to the material culture of Fort Frederica.
FRV / OIRV	Wayside sign plan	H	Because of the park's archeological focus, there are many wayside displays and signs. This plan would outline a strategy for developing, installing, consolidating, and, if necessary, removing signage to enhance the connection between visitors and the landscape.
OIRV	Targeted accessibility implementation plan	H	A targeted accessibility improvement plan would aid the park in receiving technical assistance, support, and funding for physical and programmatic accessibility improvements needed to meet legal requirements for universal access for all visitors.
FRV / OIRV	Long-range interpretive plan (update)	H	This plan would provide a vision for the future (5–10 years) of interpretation, education, and visitor experience opportunities at the park. It would identify and analyze interpretation, education, and visitor experience goals and issues and recommend the most effective, efficient, and practical way to address those goals and issues.
FRV / OIRV	Dinghy Dock improvement plan / (compliance)	M	The existing park dinghy dock on the Frederica River needs significant improvements and possible replacement. This plan would inform management decisions, including compliance, regarding this dock, which is a popular fishing location for park visitors.
FRV / OIRV	Fort Frederica cultural landscape report	M	This report would inform management decisions and long-term stewardship of the Fort Frederica cultural landscape. It would document historically significant contributing elements of the landscape such as the extensive earthworks and develop treatment recommendations for the maintenance of the historic setting at the park. It would inform management decisions for the earthworks outlining best practices for mowing and vegetation in the context of a changing climate.
FRV	Museum storage management plan	M	The park's museum collections are stored in numerous locations: at the park, at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida, and Margaret Davis Cate Collection in Savannah, Georgia. This plan would provide guidance and direction for the management of these collections. It would address specific storage issues, make recommendations for updating storage conditions and systems, and discuss strategies to address the challenges of off-site storage.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
OIRV / Key Issue	Communications plan	M	This plan would address both external and internal communication strategies and protocols at the park. Given the recent transition in management structure and the increasing role of staff from Cumberland Island National Seashore, a communications plan is needed to ensure the most effective and efficient communications methods in the future.
ORIV	Record of treatment plan for monuments	M	This plan would record treatment methods used and their effectiveness over time. It would inform future treatment strategies for maintaining the park's monuments.
FRV	Climate change adaptation plan	M	Located on Saint Simons Island on the Atlantic Coast, the park faces many issues related to climate change and projected sea-level rise. This plan would provide strategies for park resiliency in the face of climate change.
FRV / Key Issue	Land protection plan (update)	L	With the recent boundary adjustment study that was completed in 2014, the park recognized the need to update the existing land protection plan that was conducted in 1993. Since then, population of Saint Simons Island has grown significantly. The purpose of this plan would be to identify priorities for ensuring the protection of the natural, historic, scenic, cultural, recreational, or other significant resources related to the park's purpose and would build on recommendations for the recent boundary adjustment study. The NPS Inventorying and Monitoring staff could assist in conducting any needed supplementary inventories or assessments.
OIRV	Historic structure report (Abbott / Bloody Marsh Monuments)	L	This report would assess conditions of these monuments, insights into their materials and history, appropriate treatment plans, and recommendations for their cyclical maintenance. These commemorative features are relatively small and could be included in a parkwide historic structures report.
FRV / Key Issue	Fire management plan (nonstructural)	L	This plan and related compliance documentation would guide prescribed and/or wildland fire management in the park's wooded areas. It would help determine alternatives for wildland fire use and/or prescribed fire for purposes of resource protection, ecosystem health, human safety, and other needs. It would build on fire management planning efforts underway at Cumberland Island National Seashore and throughout the region.
FRV	Scope of collections statement	L	A scope of collections statement would define the types of objects collected and why. It would describe the collection, what should be added, and what may need to be removed. It would be a strategic planning tool for managing the collection's growth in a way that sustains and supports the park's mission.
FRV	Visual resource management plan	L	The plan would identify goals, objectives, and strategies for protecting the visual setting that creates an immersive experience for visitors.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIVR, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Archeological investigation of Oglethorpe House site	H	Formal scholarly research and archeological investigation are needed to confirm if this site, added in the park's boundary adjustment, is in fact associated with Oglethorpe. Results of this investigation would support future planning and interpretation at this location.
FRV	Three-dimensional scanning of key historic structures (King's Magazine / Barracks ruins)	H	Three-dimensional scanning would provide the highest form of documentation available for the two remaining historic structures at the park. Given the park's vulnerability to severe weather events and the uncertainties of climate change, this is a top park priority.
FRV / OIVR / Key Issue	Bike trail / transportation study	H	Traffic congestion on Saint Simons Island and accessing the park through other modes of transportation are key parkwide issues that this study could provide much needed data on. The park could work collaboratively with the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Association (RTCA) program to conduct this study and engage the local community in planning larger trail systems on the island.
FRV / Key Issue	Share data collected during Frederica River shoreline stabilization project conducted by Georgia Department of Natural Resources	H	The park recognized the need to better coordinate the sharing and consolidation of data collected during shoreline stabilization of the Frederica River from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. This data is essential to monitoring erosion near the King's Magazine and the historic core of Fort Frederica. Submerged archeological resource data was also collected and the park would like access to this information.
FRV	Shoreline profile mapping	H	Mapping the shoreline profile would provide critical baseline data on the current position and condition of the banks of the Frederica River. This information would allow for better monitoring of coastal erosion and its impacts on park resources.
FRV / OIVR/ Key Issue	Visitor use study	M	This study would collect baseline information on visitation numbers, demographics, as well as how and when visitors are using the park. This information would inform appropriate recreational activities that could be allowed in the park.
FRV / Key Issue	Finding aid for museum collections/archives	M	A finding aid for the museum collections and archives is needed to facilitate research requests and support curatorial best practices. It would promote efficient use of the museum collections, saving staff time and resources.
FRV	Visual resource inventory	M	A viewshed analysis is needed to generate baseline data and document the condition of key viewsheds and vistas in the park, especially in light of development and growth on Saint Simons Island. It would inform future planning efforts like the land protection plan.
FRV	Parkwide boundary survey	M	Following the 2014 boundary study/ environmental assessment and given continued development on Saint Simons Island, the need for a formal boundary survey was identified. This will become increasingly important as development on Saint Simons Island continues in the future.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIVR, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Invasive plant species inventory	M	A comprehensive inventory of invasive plant species throughout the park would provide important baseline data for monitoring and future treatment strategies.
FRV	National register nomination for Fort Frederica (update)	L	Originally done in 1966, the national register nomination for Fort Frederica needs to be updated. This document would provide valuable data on the historic significance of the site, including research since 1966, and would inform both future management and interpretation of Fort Frederica.
FRV / Key Issue	Ungulate/deer study	L	This study would collect baseline data on deer populations and monitor trends over time. It would also study the impact of deer populations on park resources and could inform a deer management plan if one is deemed necessary. Similar studies for Fort Pulaski National Monument and Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield could be used as models for this study.
OIRV	Document the Abbott Monument through the Heritage Documentation Program	L	Documentation using the Heritage Document Program would provide baseline information on the Abbott Monument located in the park. This data is needed to establish a record of the monument and its current conditions.
OIRV	Acoustic resource baseline inventory	L	Collecting baseline data on the acoustic environment at Fort Frederica is an essential step in long-term monitoring and stewardship of the soundscape, which contributes to the visitor experience at the park.



Part 3: Contributors

Fort Frederica National Monument

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Fort Frederica National Monument

74TH CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 450, 451. MAY 26, 1936.

1373

SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as altering, amending, or repealing the existing exemptions from taxation of property used for educational, charitable, or religious purposes. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the legislative authority of the respective municipalities is hereby empowered to alter, amend, or repeal, subject to the approval of the Governor, any law now imposing taxes on real and personal property.

Property used for educational, religious, etc., purposes.
Amendment or repeal of existing laws.

Approved, May 26, 1936.

[CHAPTER 451.]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Fort Frederica National Monument, at Saint Simon Island, Georgia, and for other purposes.

May 26, 1936.
[H. R. 8431.]
[Public, No. 617.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to the site of Fort Frederica, on Saint Simon Island, Georgia, and such other related sites located thereon, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion, as necessary or desirable for national-monument purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, said area not to exceed eighty acres shall be, and is hereby, set apart as a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people, and shall be called the "Fort Frederica National Monument".

Fort Frederica National Monument, Saint Simon Island, Ga.
Establishment of.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of the said national monument as determined and fixed hereunder, and donations of funds for the purchase and maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That he may acquire on behalf of the United States out of any donated funds, either by purchase at prices deemed by him reasonable, or by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national monument as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

Acceptance of donations, etc.

Proviso.
Purchase of land from donated funds.

Vol. 25, p. 357.
U. S. C., p. 1785.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to maintain in some suitable structure within the national monument a museum for relics and records pertaining to Fort Frederica, and for other articles of national and patriotic interest, and in his discretion to accept, on behalf of the United States, for installation in such museum, articles which may be offered as additions to the museum.

Maintenance of museum.

(b) Any State or political subdivision thereof, organization, or individual may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, erect monuments or place tablets commemorating historic events or persons connected with the history of the area, within the boundaries of the Fort Frederica National Monument.

Erection of monuments or placing of tablets.

SEC. 4. The administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

Administration.

Vol. 39, p. 535; U. S. C., p. 591.

Approved, May 26, 1936.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Termination Date	Stakeholder	Purpose
Glynn County structural fire plan	Formal plan	–	Glynn County Fire Department	This plan provides management guidance for structural fire response within Glynn County in which the park is located.
Bloody Marsh easement	Driveway right-of-way	–	Private landowner	An easement grants a 20-foot right-of-way for a residential driveway and access to a private residence.
Law enforcement agreement		–	Glynn County	The park is working with Glynn County law enforcement to formalize this agreement.
Formal agreement with the Fort Frederica Association	Partnership Agreement	–	Fort Frederica Association	The association is the formal park partner group that manages the park's book store. It also supports many other park programs and special events.
Margaret Davis Cate Collection agreement	Cooperative Agreement	–	Georgia Coastal Historical Society	The society currently stores and manages the Margaret Davis Cate Collection in Savannah, Georgia.
Utility lines through park	Rights-of-way	–	Various stakeholders	Numerous utility (electric, water, sewer) lines run through the park. The park needs to work with the county to document these rights-of-way.
Long-term storage of archeological materials at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC)	Loan agreement	–	NPS Southeast Archeological Center	The majority of the park's archeological collections are stored at the center in Tallahassee, Florida.

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Title	Date
Master plan	1961
National Register of Historic Places nomination	1966
Archeological assessment	1975
Fire management plan	1977
Interpretive prospectus	1979
Master plan	1980
Road inventory and needs study	1982
Vegetation history	1983
Archeological investigation	1991
Statement for management	1991
Resource management plan	1993
Land protection plan	1993
Statement for management	1994
Strategic plan	1997
Avian conservation implementation plan	2005
General management plan	2006
Cycle 3 road inventory	2006
Long-range interpretive plan	2007
Cycle 5 road inventory	2013
Boundary study / environmental assessment study / environmental assessment	2014



Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Fort Frederica National Monument

September 2016

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



RECOMMENDED
Gary Ingram, Superintendent, Fort Frederica National Monument

7 Sept. 2016

Date



APPROVED
Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

7 Sept 2016

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.

FOFR 369/134138
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Foundation Document • Fort Frederica National Monument

