



Foundation Document

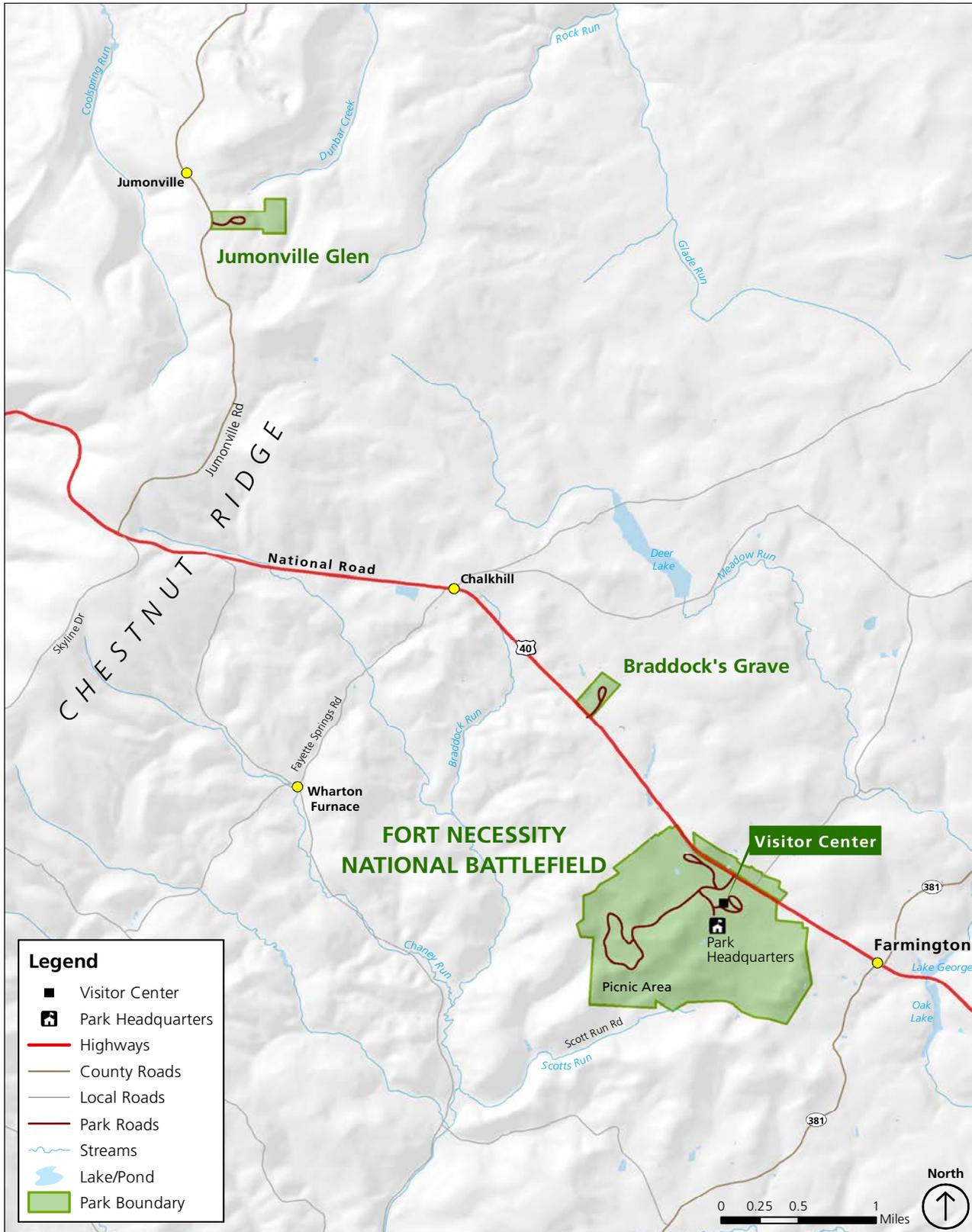
Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Pennsylvania

October 2013



Jumonville Glen
The National Road *George Washington*



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*Jumonville Glen
George Washington
The National Road*





Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is required to have a formal statement of its core mission that will provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending demand that all stakeholders are aware of the purpose, significance, interpretive themes, fundamental resources and values, and special mandates and administrative commitments of a park unit, as well as the legal and policy requirements for administration and resource protection that factor into management decisions.

The process of developing a foundation document provides the opportunity to gather together and integrate all varieties and hierarchies of information about a park unit. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what are the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and stakeholders in identifying information that is necessary for future planning efforts.

A foundation document serves as the underlying guidance for all management and planning decisions for a national park unit. It describes the core mission of the park unit by identifying the purpose, significance, fundamental and important resources and values, interpretive themes, assessment of planning and data needs, special mandates and administrative commitments, and the unit's setting in the regional context.

The foundation document can be useful in all aspects of park management to ensure that primary management objectives are accomplished before addressing other factors that are also important, but not directly essential to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation document for Fort Necessity National Battlefield is necessary to effectively manage the park over the long term, protect park resources and values that are integral to the purpose and identity of the park unit, and address key issues affecting management.

This foundation document was developed as a collaborative effort among staff at the park, the National Park Service (NPS) Denver Service Center, and the NPS Northeast Regional Office. A workshop to facilitate this process was held on August 27-29, 2012 at the Fort Necessity Interpretive and Education Center. A complete list of attendees and preparers is included in part 3 of this document.

The park atlas is also a part of the foundation project. It is a geographic information system (GIS) product that can be published as a hard copy paper atlas and as electronic geospatial data in a Web-mapping environment. The purpose of the park atlas is to support park operations and to facilitate planning decisions as a GIS-based planning support tool. The atlas covers various geographic elements that are important for park management such as natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, and facilities. The park atlas establishes the available baseline GIS information for a park, which can be used to support future planning activities. The park atlas is available at insideparkatlas.nps.gov.

Part 1: Core Components

All foundation documents include the following core elements:

The park purpose is the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of the legislation (or executive order) and legislative history of the park, and may include information from studies generated prior to the park's establishment. The purpose statement goes beyond a restatement of the law to clarify assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The significance statements express why the resources and values of the park are important enough to justify national park designation. Statements of park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are verified by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions because the resources and values may have changed since the park was established.

Interpretive themes connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive objective of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of park resources. In other words, interpretive themes are the most important messages to be conveyed to the public about the park. Interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.

Fundamental resources and values are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park that merit primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving park purpose and maintaining park significance.

Other important resources and values are resources and values that are determined to be important and integral to park planning and management, although they are not related to park purpose and significance.



Brief Description of the Park

Fort Necessity National Battlefield is in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, within the Allegheny Mountains. The park was established in 1931 to commemorate the Battle of Fort Necessity and George Washington's progression as a military officer and leader. Together, the park's three units capture the story of the opening engagements of the French and Indian War, each of which George Washington played a role in. Additionally, the park interprets the development and operation of the National Road, the first federally constructed interstate highway in the United States.

Three separate units make up the park. The 26-acre Jumonville Glen unit sits along the crest of Chestnut Ridge, seven miles west of the main park unit. A secluded rocky bluff, hidden under the forest canopy, is the main feature of this unit. In 1754, this secluded spot was the scene of George Washington's first military engagement, a dawn skirmish with a French force encamped at the bluff.

The main park unit comprises 852 acres and includes the remains of Fort Necessity, where George Washington had his first test as a commander in battle. Washington's men built Fort Necessity shortly after combat at Jumonville Glen, as they anticipated a French counterattack. On July 3, 1754, Washington and his men were surrounded by a force of French and Indians nearly double their number. The Battle of Fort Necessity ensued, and George Washington's force sustained nearly 100 casualties, equaling a quarter of their total number. On the evening of July 3rd, Washington surrendered Fort Necessity to the French. It was the first and only time Washington surrendered in his military career.

The 24-acre Braddock's Gravesite unit is about one mile west from the main park unit on U.S. Route 40. The site contains the original grave of General Edward Braddock. Braddock led a 2,400 man army on a disastrous campaign against the French in response to the Battle of Fort Necessity. On July 9, 1755, the campaign ended at the Battle of the Monongahela, where Braddock was mortally wounded and his army decimated. Five days later Braddock was hastily buried as his remaining troops retreated after the battle.

The French and Indian War had far-reaching consequences for George Washington. Beginning with Jumonville Glen and the Battle of Fort Necessity, Washington gained valuable field experience throughout the conflict. By the end of the war he had a reputation as a skilled military leader. This reputation served him well in 1775 when the Continental Congress sought a commander for its new army. Washington was selected and brought his battlefield instinct to the command. In essence, Washington's hard won lessons from the French and Indian War helped him to overcome incredible odds in his victory over the British during the American Revolution.

The French and Indian War had profound effects on the American Colonies and the American Indian people. The British were victorious, and the French were expelled from the continent as a colonial power, which cleared the way for westward expansion. British colonists seized the opportunity and streamed into the Ohio River Valley, causing conflict with and the displacement of American Indians who lived on these lands. Managing this vast new empire was costly for England, so the crown imposed taxes on the colonists to defray the expenses. These taxes were resented by the colonists, and led to a series of disputes that culminated in the American Revolution.

The National Road

The decades after the French and Indian War were times of monumental change in North America. The British were expelled from the colonies and the United States Constitution ushered in the birth of the United States of America, with George Washington elected as its first president. Americans continued their great march westward, over the Appalachians, into the Ohio River Valley. This expansion brought new resources to the country and supported a rapidly growing population, but this growth also required new infrastructure.

By 1806, Congress authorized the construction of the Cumberland Road, which later became known as the National Road, to address the need for transportation infrastructure. Road construction began in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1811, and reached the Ohio River at Wheeling, West Virginia, by 1818. The National Road was the principal American highway into the 1850s. It was important not only because it was the first federally constructed highway and provided access to the west, but because it also served as a symbol of national pride. In the early 20th century, portions of the National Road were overlaid by U.S. Route 40.

Many inns sprang up along the National Road to provide food and lodging for travelers along this thoroughfare. Built in the 1830s, the Mount Washington Tavern was one of those inns. Today, the Mount Washington Tavern resides in the main unit of the park and has been restored to interpret and provide the experience of what travel may have been like along the National Road during the early part of the 19th century.



Park Purpose

Purpose statements identify the specific reason for the establishment of a particular park. Purpose statements are crafted through a careful analysis of the enabling legislation and legislative history that influenced the development of Fort Necessity National Battlefield, which was designated on March 4, 1931 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management administration and use decisions. The following purpose statement was based on the review of park legislation, previous management documents, and discussions with park staff:

*FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
preserves the sites of the opening battles of the French and Indian
War and commemorates George Washington's early military
career and the global consequences of the conflict.*

Park Significance

Significance statements express why Fort Necessity National Battlefield resources and values are important enough to merit national park unit designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park unit, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Significance statements describe the distinctive nature of the park and inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park unit.

The following significance statements have been identified for Fort Necessity National Battlefield (please note that the statements are in no particular order):

- The fighting at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity sparked the French and Indian War, which reconfigured the global balance of power and set the stage for the American Revolution.
- The skirmish at Jumonville Glen was 22-year-old George Washington's first military engagement, and the battle at Fort Necessity was the only time in his military career that he surrendered.
- During the Battle of Fort Necessity and throughout the French and Indian War, a young George Washington learned valuable lessons that shaped him into the leader who guided the Continental Army to victory during the American Revolution and prepared him to become the first president of the United States.
- The French and Indian War resulted in the expulsion of French colonial power from North America, and set the stage for westward expansion and large-scale geographic displacement of American Indians.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool. They provide the conceptual framework for visitor experience planning and programming. Interpretive themes are derived from and capture the essence of park significance, resources, and values. They can help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who may be unconnected to an event, time, or place. Themes go beyond a description of an event or process; they reflect the context and effects of those events or processes in order to foster opportunities to experience and consider the meanings, concepts, and values represented by park resources.

While themes are important as a framework to help guide interpretation and management decisions, they are not necessarily intended for public use. They serve to focus and develop visitor experience, services, and programming.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Fort Necessity National Battlefield:

- The Battle of Fort Necessity at Great Meadows shattered a fragile peace existing between the principal Western European empires, catapulting the world into a brutal, definitive war that reconfigured the global balance of power and set the stage for the American Revolution.
- The various distinct and diverse American Indian nations that participated directly or indirectly in the French and Indian War emerged at the war's conclusion to find their previous life ways dramatically altered.
- George Washington's defeat at the Battle of Fort Necessity, and his experience commanding the men who fought there, taught the untested, ambitious young soldier lessons that helped forge his character and skill as a leader.
- The National Road united the young republic as the first federally funded highway and was a crucial corridor of commerce and communications, where travelers and residents converged at stopping points such as the Mount Washington Tavern.
- The various features (cultural, geographical, natural, and archeological) at Fort Necessity retain a discernible level of historical integrity, providing the opportunity for further study by scholars and reflection by visitors.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to merit primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance.

The most important responsibility of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called fundamental resources and values. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. FRVs help focus planning and management processes on what is truly significant about the park. If FRVs are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be interpreted as meaning that some park resources are not important. This evaluation is made to separate those resources or values that are covered by NPS mandates and policies from those that have important considerations to be addressed in other planning processes.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Fort Necessity National Battlefield:

- **Fort Necessity.** The archeological site that served as the center of George Washington's defensive position during the Battle of Fort Necessity, composed of a supply shed, circular stockade, and earthworks built by his troops. Today, visitors can see reconstructions of the supply shed and stockade surrounded by remnants of the original earthworks.
- **Jumonville Glen.** The site of George Washington's first combat engagement and the opening shots of the French and Indian War. The site includes the surrounding lands that preserve the secluded, densely wooded setting where the skirmish took place in 1754.
- **The Great Meadows.** The site where the Battle of Fort Necessity occurred, which retains its historic character as a battlefield.
- **The Battlefield Collection.** Historic artifacts from the Battle of Fort Necessity, including fragments of the original fortifications and other artifacts associated with the battle.
- **Braddock's Gravesite and Monument.** The original burial site, road trace, and gravesite of British General Edward Braddock, mentor to George Washington. After the Battle of Fort Necessity, General Braddock assembled and led the largest army in North America at the time in an attempt to expel the French from the continent.
- **Braddock Road Trace.** The military road, built and used by George Washington in 1754 and expanded by General Braddock in 1755 that crosses Fort Necessity National Battlefield.

Other Important Resources and Values

Other important resources and values are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes not directly related to the legislated purpose of the park but are nevertheless integral to planning and management.

Following are other important resources and values for Fort Necessity National Battlefield:

- **The Mount Washington Tavern.** An original 1830s stagecoach stop along the National Road that was built on land previously owned by George Washington. The tavern maintains its historic relationship to the National Road.
- **Commemorative monuments.**
 - » Braddock’s granite monument – dedicated by the Braddock Park Memorial Association in 1913
 - » Rock monument at Braddock’s Grave – erected by the Sons of the American Revolution
 - » Braddock’s Burial Wayside
 - » Jumonville Glen monument – erected by the Westmoreland-Fayette Branch of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania
 - » Fort Necessity monument at Mount Washington Tavern – erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission of Fayette County in 1926
 - » The 1920 monument erected by the Great Meadows Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution
 - » Wharton Township Veterans Memorial
- **The Civilian Conservation Corps structures.** The roadbed, culverts, bridges, fireplaces, picnic shelters, and drinking fountains built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the construction of the park unit during the early 1930s.

Summary

Fort Necessity National Battlefield preserves the sites of the opening battles of the French and Indian War and commemorates George Washington’s early military career and the global consequences of the conflict. By stating the park purpose, articulating significance statements, understanding interpretive themes, and identifying the fundamental resources and values that need protection, well-defined management decisions that fulfill the park purpose can be made. This single shared vision of what is most important about the park provides a basis for prioritizing the use of limited resources and the successful long-term protection of the fundamental resources and values of the park. This foundation document serves as the cornerstone for future direction of management of the Fort Necessity National Battlefield.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

Part 2 consists of two components:

- special mandates and administrative commitments
- assessment of planning and data needs

These components may change after this foundation document is published and may need to be updated periodically.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many of the management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utilities, and other partnering organizations. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park, which expand on or contradict the legislated purpose of the park unit. They are park-specific legislative or judicial requirements that must be fulfilled, along with the park purpose, even if the requirements do not relate to that purpose. Administrative commitments in general are agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, such as memoranda of agreement. These agreements can form a network of partnerships designed to fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. All of these mandates and commitments either dictate some form of management action or will allow particular uses on park lands (e.g., permissible traditional uses, easements or rights-of-way, maintenance needs, use of park facilities or lands, or emergency service responses). Thus, these mandates and commitments are an essential component in the foundation document and in managing and planning for Fort Necessity National Battlefield.

For more information about the existing commitments for the park, please see the inventory of special mandates and agreements in appendix C.



Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once park purpose and significance statements and fundamental resources and values have been identified, it is important to consider what additional information and planning tasks may be necessary to aid the National Park Service in its mission. The assessment of planning and data needs identifies any inherent conditions or threats contained in the gathered information and determines whether any additional planning steps, data needs, and management efforts may be necessary to maintain or protect the existing fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values.

There are three parts that make up the planning and data needs assessment:

1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. identification of key or major parkwide issues that need to be addressed by future planning
3. identification and prioritization of data and planning needs

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of major issues leads up to and supports the identification and prioritization of needed plans and studies.



Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, its current status, potential threats and opportunities, needed data, planning and management decisions, and relevant laws and NPS policies related to management of the resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Necessity
Description of the Fundamental Resource or Value	The archeological site that served as the center of George Washington's defensive position during the Battle of Fort Necessity comprising a supply shed, circular stockade, and earthworks built by his troops. Today, visitors can see reconstructions of the supply shed and stockade surrounded by remnants of the original earthworks.
Importance	The site was the center of George Washington's defensive position during the battle of Fort Necessity.
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fighting at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity sparked the French and Indian War, which reconfigured the global balance of power and set the stage for the American Revolution. • The skirmish at Jumonville Glen was 22-year-old George Washington's first military engagement, and the battle at Fort Necessity was the only time in his military career that he surrendered. • During the Battle of Fort Necessity and throughout the French and Indian War, a young George Washington learned valuable lessons that shaped him into the leader who guided the Continental Army to victory during the American Revolution and prepared him to become the first president of the United States.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fort is in poor condition. The timbers on the stockade are rotting. • The shed roof is temporary and made of canvas. • The entrenchments and the shed are not historically accurate. • The stockade posts are tilted because of shifting soil.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fort needs to be replaced every 10–12 years. The current structure is 13 years old and requires considerable maintenance. • Park staff members are currently experimenting with materials to create a durable and cost effective roof for the supply shed.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather has caused considerable damage to the fort's timber. • The park staff cannot monitor all visitors at the fort.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entrenchments could be expanded to create a more historically accurate scene. • Weather resistant, museum-quality reproduction materials could be used to replace the canvas roof on the supply shed.
Existing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource study, 1996. • Cultural landscape report for Great Meadows, 1998. • Harrington's Report. • General management plan, 1991. • Long range interpretive plan 2009. • Interpretive prospectus, 1991.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Necessity
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Fort Necessity • National Road Heritage Corridor • Archeologists • Laurel Highlands Visitors Bureau • Braddock Road Preservation Association • Local school groups who regularly visit the site
<p>Identified Data Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures report, including a compilation of primary sources regarding the appearance of the original fort. • Best practices for constructing and maintaining this type of structure.
<p>Identified Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No planning needs were identified.
<p>Management Actions to Protect and Maintain FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Information System (PMIS) project 163203A – Replace Roof on Storehouse. • PMIS project 163545 – Overview and assessment of meadow, Jumonville Glen, and Braddock Grave. • PMIS project 192727 – Restore the Great Meadows.
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, 1991 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”



Fundamental Resource or Value	Jumonville Glen
Description of the Fundamental Resource or Value	The site of George Washington's first combat engagement and the opening shots of the French and Indian War. The site includes the surrounding lands, which preserve the secluded, densely wooded setting where the skirmish took place in 1754.
Importance	The site preserves and interprets George Washington's first combat engagement.
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fighting at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity sparked the French and Indian War, which reconfigured the global balance of power and set the stage for the American Revolution. • The skirmish at Jumonville Glen was 22-year-old George Washington's first military engagement, and the battle at Fort Necessity was the only time in his military career that he surrendered.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jumonville Glen is in good condition. • The vault toilet in the Jumonville Glen parking area does not meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility standards. • The paved trail from the parking area to the bluff is not universally accessible. • The cautionary signage at the top and bottom of the bluff is insufficient. • The wayfinding signage along the optional return hiking trail is insufficient. Some visitors mistake a social trail to the neighboring property as the route back to the parking lot. • Archeological work has not been conducted at Jumonville Glen.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no continuous NPS presence at the site. • The paved trail to the bluff is continuously damaged by freeze and thaw cycles. • The parking area is mowed twice per year.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of surrounding properties could diminish the secluded character of the area and threaten the soundscape and viewshed. • Vandalism occasionally occurs at the bluff. Broken bottles are the most common problem.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jumonville Christian Camp, which is nearby, could help to maintain the site. • Ground cover could be used to reduce landscaping needs in the parking area.
Existing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADA analysis of the trail leading from the parking lot to the bluff.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Fort Necessity • National Road Heritage Corridor • The Jumonville Christian Camp • Laurel Highlands Visitors Bureau • Braddock Road Preservation Association • Local school groups who regularly visit the site

Fundamental Resource or Value	Jumonville Glen
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail counter to determine level of visitation. Cultural landscape report for Braddock’s Gravesite, Jumonville Glen, and Mount Washington Tavern area. Archeological assessment.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No planning needs were identified.
Management Actions to Protect and Maintain FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of nightly closures to prevent vandalism. Regular law enforcement patrols.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General management plan, 1991 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Great Meadows
Description of the Fundamental Resource or Value	The site where the Battle of Fort Necessity took place, which retains its historic character as a battlefield.
Importance	The Battle of Fort Necessity took place within the Great Meadows.
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fighting at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity sparked the French and Indian War, which reconfigured the global balance of power and set the stage for the American Revolution. The skirmish at Jumonville Glen was 22-year-old George Washington’s first military engagement, and the battle at Fort Necessity was the only time in his military career that he surrendered. During the Battle of Fort Necessity and throughout the French and Indian War, a young George Washington learned valuable lessons that shaped him into the leader who guided the Continental Army to victory during the American Revolution and prepared him to become the first president of the United States.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tree line surrounding the meadow does not accurately reflect the reality of 1754. The vegetation and wetlands within the meadow do not accurately reflect the reality of 1754. The park does not have a natural resource specialist to manage revegetation efforts. The park has reduced the frequency of mowing in the meadow to create a more natural scene.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees are not naturally regenerating in the meadow, possibly due to toxins excreted by the current vegetation, which inhibits seedling growth.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Great Meadows
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonnative and invasive plants have been found in and around the meadow.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A natural resource specialist will be needed to implement and manage the park's existing natural resource plans.
Existing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation plan. • Pollen study (estimating the location of the tree line in 1754). • Great Meadows Cultural Landscape Rehabilitation Project. • Hydrology study (partially completed). • Cultural landscape report for Great Meadows, 1998.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwestern Pennsylvania Vegetation Management Group • Friends of Fort Necessity • National Road Heritage Corridor • Laurel Highlands Visitors Bureau • Braddock Road Preservation Association • Local school groups who regularly visit the site
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A natural resource specialist should revisit the existing hydrology study and determine if there are any data gaps. • An administrative history of Fort Necessity National Battlefield would help future natural resource specialists and managers better understand how past management actions and decisions have impacted the Great Meadows. • Archeological assessment of Great Meadows.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the resource management plan. • Update the Great Meadows cultural landscape report to include implementation and treatment plans for the meadow.
Management Actions to Protect and Maintain FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the vegetation management plan. • Consolidate the existing plans and information related to meadow restoration to determine planning needs.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, 1991 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Director's Order 2-1: <i>Resource Stewardship Planning</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Collection
Description of the Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic artifacts from the Battle of Fort Necessity, including fragments of the original fortifications and other artifacts associated with the battle.
Importance	The collection includes original artifacts from the Battle of Fort Necessity. These items are critical to the interpretation of the battle.
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fighting at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity sparked the French and Indian War, which reconfigured the global balance of power and set the stage for the American Revolution. • The skirmish at Jumonville Glen was 22-year-old George Washington's first military engagement, and the battle at Fort Necessity was the only time in his military career that he surrendered. • The French and Indian War resulted in the expulsion of French colonial power from North America, and set the stage for westward expansion and large-scale geographic displacement of American Indians.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The battlefield collection is in excellent to good condition. The collection is curated at the visitor center and at the Mount Washington Tavern. • Parts of the collection are on loan at the Heinz History Center. • The collections storage area is fully compliant with NPS standards. • A post from the original fort (constructed by Washington's men) is currently stored in the attic of the Mount Washington Tavern. The post cannot be removed without a crane.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends were identified.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current climate control system does not always prevent temperature fluctuations for the artifacts on exhibit. • A moisture problem exists in the southeast bedroom of the Mount Washington Tavern. This room is being used to store the original Mount Washington Tavern doors.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local archeologists and other researchers could be invited to conduct scientific study of the artifacts.
Existing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection is catalogued in ICMS database. • Collections management plan. • Housekeeping plan.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Fort Necessity • Researchers • Persons who have donated items for the collection • Braddock Road Preservation Association
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data needs were identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Collection
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An emergency operations plan to determine actions to be taken in the event that the visitor center becomes compromised.
Management Actions to Protect and Maintain FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine how to stabilize the temperature and humidity in the visitor center to protect the display collection from humidity. PMIS project 166966A – Lighting.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General management plan, 1991 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Braddock’s Gravesite and Monument
Description of the Fundamental Resource or Value	The original burial site, road trace, and gravesite of British General Edward Braddock, mentor to George Washington. After the Battle of Fort Necessity, General Braddock assembled and led the largest army at the time in North America in an attempt to expel the French from the continent.
Importance	General Braddock’s campaign shows how the conflict between England and France escalated after the Battle of Fort Necessity.
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fighting at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity sparked the French and Indian War, which reconfigured the global balance of power and set the stage for the American Revolution.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument is in good condition and requires minimal maintenance. The original grave and road trace are in fair-to-poor condition due to erosion. Archeological work has not been completed at the site.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The original grave and road trace are continually degraded by erosion.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is easily accessible from U.S. Route 40, which creates a vandalism risk. All-terrain vehicles occasionally drive through the site. There is erosion at Braddock’s original burial site. Development of the surrounding land may not be compatible with the memorial character of the site. Land around the site is currently for sale.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological investigation could be conducted to determine if there are any human remains, or other remnants of military engagements, on the site. A new wayside or interpretive panel could be installed at Braddock’s original burial site in the road.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Braddock’s Gravesite and Monument
Existing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource study, 1996. • General management plan, 1991. • Interpretive prospectus, 1991.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Fort Necessity • National Road Heritage Corridor • Sons of the American Revolution, who donated the site • Braddock Road Preservation Association • Laurel Highlands Visitors Bureau • Local school groups who regularly visit the site
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. The report could identify a need for archeological work and help park management make decisions on where and when to mow. • Archeological assessment.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No planning needs were identified.
Management Actions to Protect and Maintain FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gravesite and monument need to be entered into the Facility Management Software System. • Park managers are considering adding waterbars to help with erosion control. This would require compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, 1991 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • Director’s Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Braddock’s Road Trace
Description of the Fundamental Resource or Value	The military road, built and used by George Washington in 1754 and expanded by General Braddock in 1755 that crosses Fort Necessity National Battlefield.
Importance	The Braddock’s Road Trace enhances the interpretation of the larger repercussions of the Battle of Fort Necessity.
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fighting at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity sparked the French and Indian War, which reconfigured the global balance of power and set the stage for the American Revolution.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Braddock's Road Trace
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road trace is in poor condition. Large portions are not walkable or have been overtaken by vegetation. Roughly one-half mile of the trace within the park is maintained. Many parts of the trace outside park boundaries have been replaced by modern development. The trails that parallel the trace are open year-round for recreation and can accommodate winter activities such as cross-country skiing.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many parts of the trace have been overtaken by the surrounding vegetation. Recreational use of the trace and trails has been low due to fragmentation and the availability of high-quality trails on other local and state lands in the area. Park vehicles periodically use the trace for park management activities, which may lead to erosion.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion continually threatens the trace.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park could promote more recreational use of the trace and park trails with the surrounding communities.
Existing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail feasibility study for connecting the trace to Jumonville Glen. American Battlefield Protection Program study on Braddock Road, including GIS data on the road's path through the park. Historic resource study, 1996. General management plan, 1991.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent landowners Friends of Fort Necessity Braddock Road Preservation Association
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structures report is needed to identify the original path of the road, especially through Great Meadow. This report could include an archeological component.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No planning needs were identified.
Management Actions to Protect and Maintain FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park managers are developing protocols on when it is acceptable for park vehicles to drive on the road. A complete ban on park vehicle use of the trace is being considered.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General management plan, 1991 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Mount Washington Tavern
Description	An original 1830s stagecoach stop along the National Road that was built on land previously owned by George Washington. The tavern maintains its historic relationship to the National Road.
Importance	The tavern was used as an inn for travelers along the National Road.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tavern is in good condition. • The tavern is set up for self-guided interpretive tours. Visitors can move through the first- and second-floor hallways. Plexiglas doors prevent entry into rooms, but are opened during guided tours and educational programs. • The landscaping is maintained in the front of the building. The park is reducing landscaping maintenance around the tavern’s edges and parking lot to cut costs. • The tavern attracts a high number of visitors because of its visibility from U.S. Route 40. A counter tallies the number of people who enter the tavern each day.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends were identified.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roof is prone to leakage due to snowfall and ice buildup. • The tavern is surrounded by large pine trees with shallow roots. The trees could fall on the structure during a severe weather event. • The tavern is not well protected from high-speed traffic along U.S. Route 40, which creates a risk of the tavern being hit by a vehicle.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacing the roof would resolve leaks. • More interpretive programs could be developed to increase visitation to the tavern. • The Plexiglas doors could be opened—when staffed—to allow visitor access to more rooms. • The structure could be converted into a restaurant or catering location. This would also require restrooms.
Existing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures report, 1997. • Long-range interpretive plan, 2009. • Interpretive prospectus, 1991.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Road Heritage Corridor partners • Laurel Highlands Visitors Bureau • Local school groups who regularly visit the site • Friends of Fort Necessity • Braddock Road Preservation Association • Local community
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for Braddock’s Gravesite, Jumonville Glen, and Mount Washington Tavern area.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No planning needs were identified.

Other Important Resource or Value	Mount Washington Tavern
Management Actions to Protect and Maintain OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMIS project 201507 – Replace and repair tavern roof.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, 1991 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”

Other Important Resource or Value	Commemorative Monuments
Description	<p>Braddock’s granite monument, the rock monument at Braddock’s Grave, the Braddock’s Burial Wayside, the Jumonville Glen monument, Fort Necessity monument at Mount Washington Tavern, the 1920 monument emplaced by the Great Meadows Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Wharton Township Veterans Memorial.</p>
Importance	<p>The monuments commemorate the sacrifices of those who fought at the Battle of Fort Necessity.</p>
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monuments are in good condition. • The monuments currently receive low levels of visitation. • The monuments are referenced in the exhibits.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moisture is causing minor flaking in the mortar joints on the monuments.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fort Necessity monument at Mount Washington Tavern and the Wharton Township Veterans Memorial are very close to U.S. Route 40. The monuments could be damaged by automobile accidents. • Graffiti is sometimes a problem.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information on the Jumonville Glen monument could be updated to give a more comprehensive picture of the event.
Existing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of classified structures.



Other Important Resource or Value	Commemorative Monuments
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Braddock’s granite monument – dedicated by the Braddock Park Memorial Association • Rock monument at Braddock’s Grave – erected by the Sons of the American Revolution • Jumonville Glen monument – erected by Westmoreland-Fayette Branch of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania • Fort Necessity monument at Mount Washington Tavern – erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission of Fayette County in 1926 • The 1920 monument – erected by the Great Meadows Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution • Wharton Township Veterans Memorial – local Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, and other local veterans groups • Friends of Fort Necessity • Braddock Road Preservation Association • Local community
<p>Identified Data Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data needs were identified.
<p>Identified Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No planning needs were identified.
<p>Management Actions to Protect and Maintain OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No management actions were identified.
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, 1991 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”



Other Important Resource or Value	Civilian Conservation Corps Structures
Description	The roadbed, culverts, bridges, fireplaces, picnic shelters, and drinking fountains built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during construction of the park unit during the early 1930s.
Importance	The CCC structures are used to interpret the history of the park unit. Some of the structures continue to serve as park infrastructure.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fireplaces are generally in good condition, but the nonhistoric mortar should be replaced. Only one fireplace is in poor condition. • The culverts are generally in good condition. The culverts require regular maintenance to ensure park roads are safe. • The picnic shelters are in good condition. There is moss on the shelter roofs but no structural or safety problems. • The artifacts are curated. • The fireplaces are covered in the winter; “do not use” signs are placed on them as well.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance has been deferred on most of the structures due to limited resources.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structures are susceptible to damage from inclement weather and ice. • The moss on the picnic shelter roofs will speed up deterioration.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic areas could be reduced in size to reduce maintenance needs. The current areas are underutilized.
Existing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on CCC efforts in the park.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Road Heritage Corridor partners • Laurel Highlands Visitors Bureau • Friends of Fort Necessity
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility transition plan.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No planning needs were identified.
Management Actions to Protect and Maintain OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Project Management Information System statement was submitted for a wayside exhibit to explain CCC contributions to the park.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, 1991 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”

Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

All parks face a variety of issues that must be addressed now or through future planning. An issue is a point or matter that must be decided. A key parkwide or major issue may raise questions regarding park purpose and significance. Or there may be other questions of importance that, in the judgment of NPS staff, need to be addressed in future planning.

Following are key or major issues and associated planning and data needs for Fort Necessity National Battlefield:

- **Frequent maintenance on the fort.** The reconstructed fort is a focal point for visitor experience at the park and also presents considerable challenges for park staff. The fort requires frequent maintenance and is especially susceptible to weather conditions. Harsh winters, with heavy precipitation, accelerate rotting of the fort's timbers. The park has experimented with several types of materials for the roof of the storehouse as well, and is currently using a canvas cover that is not historically accurate. Over time, the earthworks have also degraded and are currently in need of restoration. In addition, the timbers used to construct the stockade are prone to tilting as a result of the way they were set in the soil. A combination of weather conditions, limited resources, and the use of historically accurate materials results in a need to replace the fort every 10–12 years. The existing fort is 13 years old and due for replacement.
- **Historic structures report.** The current reconstructed fort is nearing the end of its lifespan. Replacing the current fort provides the opportunity to construct a fort that is more historically accurate and sustainable, and that enhances the visitor experience. A historic structures report for the fort is one concrete step in this direction. This report would be most useful if it included a compilation of primary sources regarding the look of the original fort and best practices for constructing a stable and durable structure of this type.
- **Natural resource management.** Professional natural resource management within the park is critical for maintaining the historic landscape surrounding the fort. The recent loss of the park's natural resource management specialist was a major blow to the park's ongoing natural resource management efforts. Planning and data needs presented below would help to provide direction for the management of the natural resources surrounding the fort.



Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

This section prioritizes the need for future plans and studies or research for Fort Necessity National Battlefield. It provides a comprehensive review and prioritization of plans and data needed to maintain and protect the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, as well as address key parkwide and other major issues. Plans and studies were grouped into categories of high, medium, and low priority projects. This information will be used by staff at the park, NPS Northeast Regional Office, and the NPS Washington office to determine priorities and consider the future funding needs of Fort Necessity National Battlefield.

Related to an FRV?	Planning and/or Data Needs	Priority H,M,L	Notes
Y	Historic structures report for Fort Necessity, including a compilation of primary sources regarding the look of the original fort and best practices for constructing a fort of this type (Data Need).	H	The fort needs to be replaced every 10 years. The park needs a sustainable and historically accurate approach to the reconstruction. The current reconstructed fort will need to be replaced in the next few years.
Y	Update the Great Meadows cultural landscape report to include implementation and treatment plans for the meadow (Data Need).	H	The current cultural landscape report for the Great Meadows could be revisited and expanded upon. Implementation and treatment plans accompanying this report would provide natural resource management direction for the meadow and the tree line around the fort.
Y	Archeological assessment of the Great Meadows (Data Need).	H	Would clear the way for Great Meadows restoration projects and could identify additional sites associated with the battle such as encampments.
Y	Cultural landscape report for Braddock's Gravesite, Jumonville Glen, and Mount Washington Tavern area (Data Need).	H	Current cultural landscape report only addresses the meadow. Park is managing the landscapes at all three sites without reports or documents to guide decision making.
Y	Archeological assessment of Jumonville Glen and Braddock's Gravesite (Data Need).	H	No archeological assessment has been conducted at either site.
N	Administrative history of the park (Data Need).	M	Numerous changes in park leadership over the last couple of decades. There is a need to document how the park has changed over time.
Y	Historic structures report for Braddock Road, identifying the trace through all three units, especially through the meadow. The historic structures report would include an archeological component (Data Need).	L	Braddock Road trace has interpretive value as part of the British reaction to the events at Fort Necessity. The trace has recreational value as a trail for the community and visitors.

Related to an FRV?	Planning and/or Data Needs	Priority H,M,L	Notes
Y	Hydrology study for the Great Meadows (Data Need).	L	Need natural resources expertise to examine the hydrology report and determine where the data gaps lie.
Y	Trail counts/site usage information for visitation at Jumonville Glen (Data Need).	L	No park employees are regularly on-site; unsure of visitation/usage figures.
Y	Updated resource management plan for the Great Meadows. The plan would focus on meadow restoration (Planning Need).	L	This plan would contain specific implementation measures and associated environmental compliance based on the recommendations made in the updated cultural landscape report.
Y	Battlefield collection: emergency operations plan (Planning Need).	L	No formal plan exists to inform decision making in an emergency; park is currently using the collections safety book as a guideline.
N	Accessibility transition plan (Planning Need).	L	No formal plan exists for making the area around the Interpretive and Education Center handicap accessible.



Part 3: Preparers, Consultants, and Meeting Attendees

Preparers

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Consultants

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Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator,
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Meeting Attendees

Jeff Reinbold, Group Superintendent

Keith Newlin, Deputy Superintendent

Lawren Dunn, Cultural Resource Manager / Curator

Chip Nelson, Unit Manager / Chief Ranger

Mary Ellen Snyder, Chief of Interpretation

Jane Clark, Education Specialist

Michael Gervas, Facility Manager

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Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Fort Necessity National Battlefield

March 4, 1931.
[S. 6078.]
[Public, No. 851.]

CHAP. 504.—An Act To provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of commemorating the Battle of Fort Necessity, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, 1757, the Secretary of War is authorized to accept title to not less than one acre of land, which will include the site of said fort, free of cost to the United States, and to erect a monument thereon.

Battle of Fort Necessity, Pa. Monument commemorating, authorized.

SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. III. CHS. 504-506. 1931. 1523

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this Act. Sum authorized.

SEC. 3. The land acquired under section 1 of this Act shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of War, and there is authorized to be appropriated for the maintenance of such monument and its site a sum not to exceed \$250 per annum. Jurisdiction and maintenance of land acquired.

Approved, March 4, 1931.





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

Legislation and Acts

Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act – 1974
 Archaeological Resources Protection Act – 1979
 Clean Air Act – 1977
 Clean Water Act – 1972
 Comprehensive Environmental Response and compensation and Liability Act of 1984, as amended (CERCLA)
 Department of Transportation Act – 1966
 Endangered Species Act – 1973
 Historic Sites Act – 1935
 National Environmental Policy Act – 1969
 National Historic Preservation Act – 1966, as amended
 National Parks Omnibus Management Act – 1998
 National Park Service Organic Act – 1916
 National Trust Act – 1949
 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act – 1990
 Redwood Act, Amending the NPS Organic Act – 1978
 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act – 1976, as amended

Code of Federal Regulations

Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 1, General Provisions
 Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 2, Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation
 Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 4, Vehicles and Traffic Safety
 Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 5, Commercial and Private Operations
 Title 36, Chapter 4, American Battle Monuments Commission

Executive Orders

Executive Order 11514, “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality”
 Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
 Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management”
 Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands”
 Executive Order 12003, “Energy Policy and Conservation”
 Executive Order 12088, “Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards”
 Executive Order 12372, “Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs”
 Executive Order 12898, “General Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations”
 Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”
 Executive Order 13186, “Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds”
 Executive Order 13352, “Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation”
 Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management”

NPS Management Policies 2006

NPS Director’s Orders

Director’s Order 12: *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making and Handbook*
 Director’s Order 18: *Wildland Fire Management*
 Director’s Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
 Director’s Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
 Director’s Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management*
 Director’s Order 64: *Commemorative Works and Plaques*
 Director’s Order 75: *Civic Engagement and Public Involvement*
 Director’s Order 77: *Natural Resource Protection*
 Director’s Order 77-1: *Wetland Protection*
 Director’s Order 77-2: *Floodplain Management*
 Director’s Order 77-8: *Endangered Species*

Appendix C: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
The Rush Property lifetime estate		The Rush Property lifetime estate	Includes rights to subsurface minerals and allows hunting	
Partnership with the National Road Heritage Corridor	Partnership	National Road Heritage Corridor	Promote tourism and education centered on the National Road	
Braddock Road Preservation Association: Park staff participate in the association's annual conference	Partnership	Braddock Road Preservation Association	Preserve and interpret Braddock's Road	
Partnership with the Friends of Fort Necessity	Partnership	Friends of Fort Necessity	Preservation and interpretation	
Power rights-of-way: West Pennsylvania Power Company	Right-of-way	West Pennsylvania Power Company	Transmission lines	
U.S. Route 40 right-of-way: U.S. Department of Transportation	Right-of-way	U.S. Department of Transportation	Transportation	
NOAA monitoring stations	Agreement	NOAA	Weather monitoring	
Transmitter agreement with Pennsylvania State Parks	Agreement	Pennsylvania State Parks		
Fayette County 911	Agreement	Fayette County 911	Law enforcement	

Name	Agreement Type	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Eastern National	Cooperative association	Eastern National	Promote public understanding and support for Fort Necessity	
Farmington Volunteer Fire Department		Farmington Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency response	
U.S. Geological Survey monitoring wells	Agreement	U.S. Geological Survey		





Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Fort Necessity National Battlefield

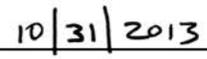
October 2013

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


RECOMMENDED
Superintendent, Western Pennsylvania Parks


Date


APPROVED
Regional Director, Northeast Region


Date



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

**Foundation Document
Fort Necessity National Battlefield**



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*Jumonville Glen
The National Road George Washington*