



Foundation Document

Gettysburg National Military Park

Pennsylvania

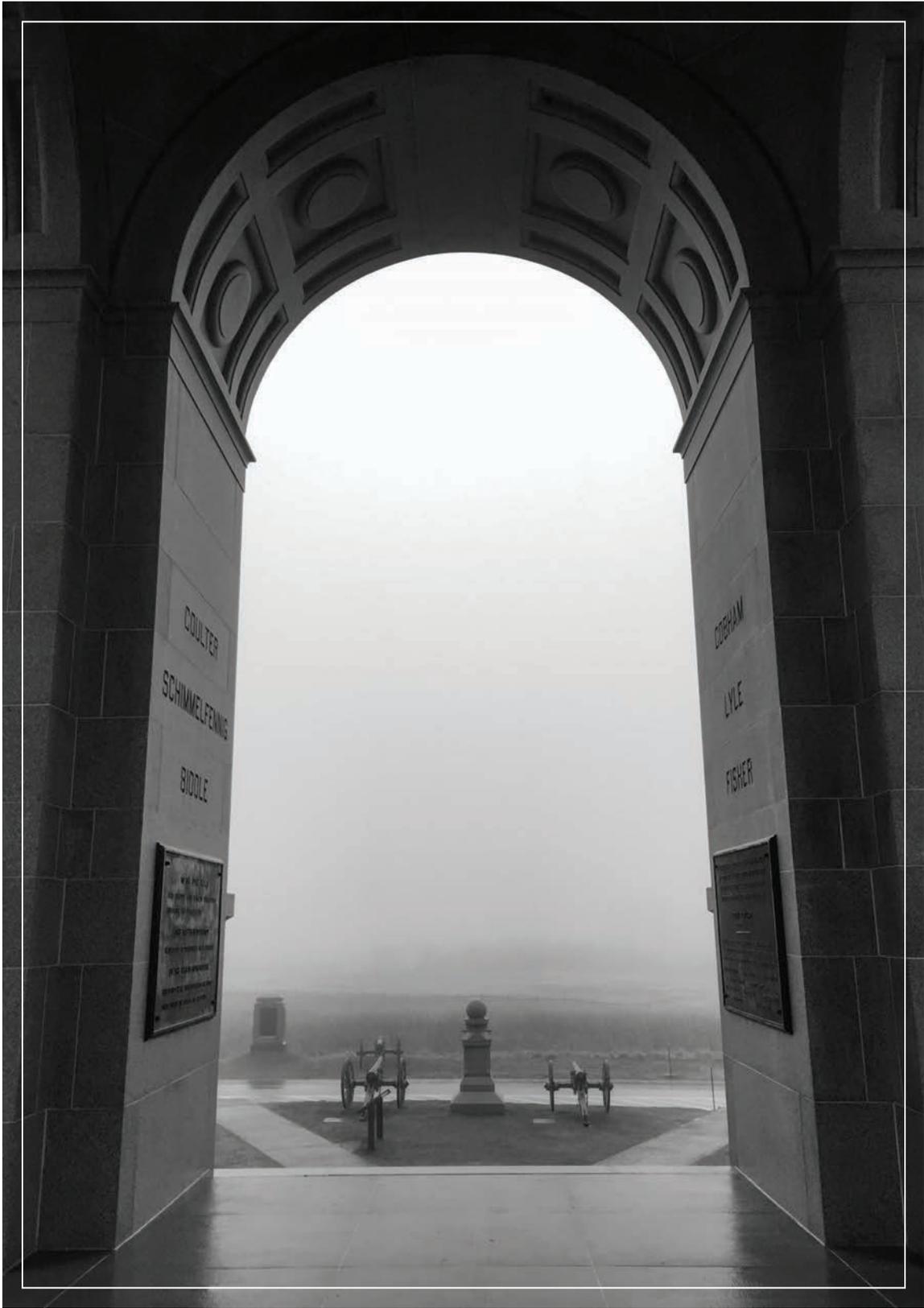
August 2016



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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.



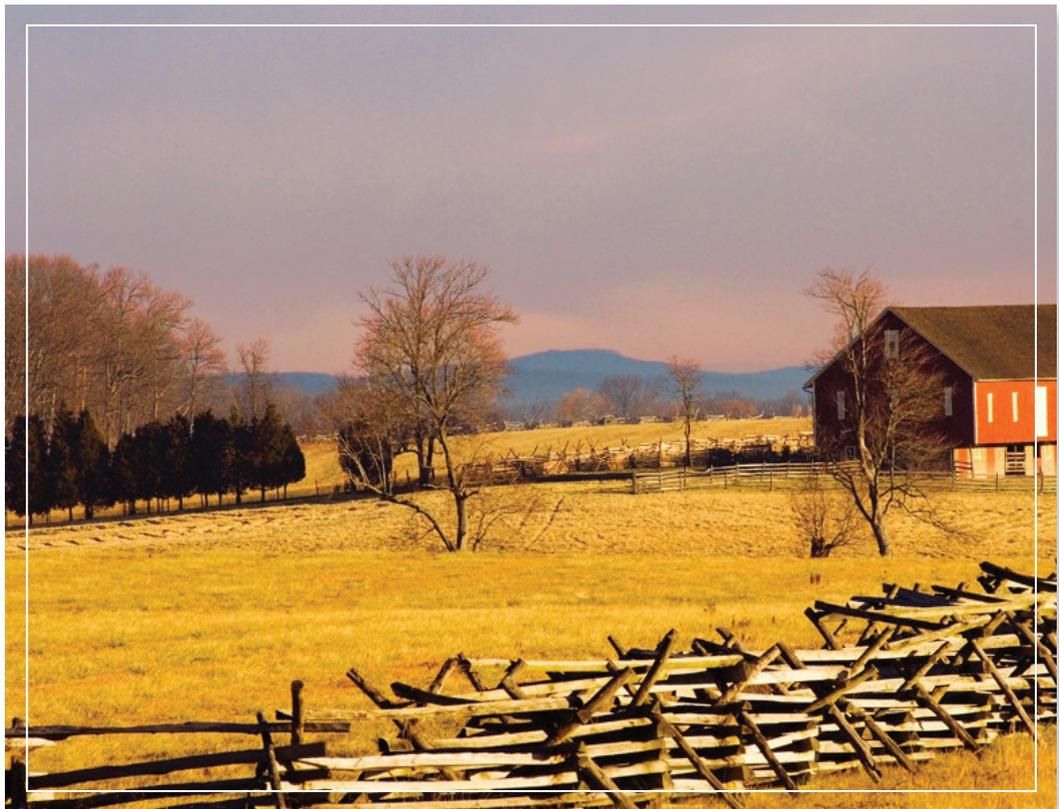
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

Gettysburg National Military Park is the site of the American Civil War Battle of Gettysburg. In the summer of 1863, General Robert E. Lee led his Confederate Army of Northern Virginia north into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major General George Gordon Meade, met the Confederate invasion near the Pennsylvania crossroads town of Gettysburg, and what began as a chance encounter quickly turned into a desperate, ferocious battle. Fought during the first three days of July 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg was a crucial turning point in the Civil War. The Union victory, often referred to as the “High Water Mark of the Rebellion,” resulted not only in Lee’s retreat to Virginia, but contributed to ending the hopes of the Confederate States of America for independence. Gettysburg was the Civil War’s bloodiest battle and brought devastation to the residents of Gettysburg. The battlefield was also the inspiration for President Abraham Lincoln’s immortal Gettysburg Address, delivered at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery on November 19, 1863. Although the official cemetery name is the Gettysburg National Cemetery, since its establishment it has been known as Soldiers’ National Cemetery, and throughout this document, this name will be used.

In 1864, a group of concerned citizens established the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association to preserve portions of the battlefield as a memorial to the Union Army that fought here. The association transferred their land holdings to the federal government in 1895, and the U.S. Congress designated Gettysburg a national military park—the third such park in the nation under the management of the U.S. War Department. A federally appointed commission of Civil War veterans oversaw the park’s development as a memorial to both armies by identifying and marking the lines of battle. Administration of Gettysburg National Military Park was officially transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service in 1933.

In addition to the battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park includes the Soldiers’ National Cemetery and numerous memorials and markers placed in commemoration of the battle by Civil War veterans. The park today includes 6,032 acres of land, more than 1,300 monuments, 400 cannons, 31 miles of historic avenues, and 147 historic buildings. The majority of parklands are agricultural / pastoral in nature, with woodlots and woodlands accounting for a total of 1,258 acres, 160 acres of orchards, and 80 to 100 miles of fencing and walls.

In 2008, Gettysburg National Military Park, in partnership with the Gettysburg Foundation, opened the current park museum and visitor center. The 22,000-square-foot Gettysburg Museum of the Civil War houses one of the largest collections of American Civil War artifacts and archives in the world. The *Battle of Gettysburg* cyclorama painting is also on display at the park visitor center. Through this collaborative public-private partnership, visitors are provided with a venue for reflecting on and understanding the causes and consequences of the Civil War.

Gettysburg National Military Park attracts just over 1 million visitors per year and is open year-round. Visitors primarily experience the battlefield by driving the scenic auto tour routes on more than 40 miles of roads, and enjoying beautiful vistas overlooking the battlefield landscape and nearby town of Gettysburg. Visitors can also immerse themselves in the battlefield on numerous hiking trails, bicycle riding on park roads, and horseback riding on designated trails. Several ways to tour the battlefield and connect to its historic significance are offered, including ranger-guided programs, a licensed battlefield guide service, self-guiding auto tour, bus tour, and audio tours. The park connects visitors to a battlefield landscape that reflects the events of those historic three days in July 1863.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Gettysburg National Military Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. Efforts to preserve and protect the battlefield began shortly after the Gettysburg National Military Park was formally established, when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on February 11, 1895 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK is to preserve, protect, and interpret for this and future generations the resources associated with the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg during the American Civil War, the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and their commemorations.



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 Gettysburg National Military Park, 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 Gettysburg National Military Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Upon the fields and rolling hills and in the streets of town, more soldiers fell at the Battle of Gettysburg than in any other battle fought in North America before or since. The culmination of the Gettysburg Campaign, this three-day battle fought on July 1–3, 1863, thwarted the political and military aims of the Confederacy and its second invasion of the North during the American Civil War.
- In dedicating the Soldiers' National Cemetery on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address, which gave meaning to the sacrifices of the dead at the Battle of Gettysburg and inspired the living to continue the "unfinished work" of the war to affirm "a new birth of freedom" for the nation.
- The Battle of Gettysburg was quickly recognized as a defining event in the nation's history, which led to early and ongoing efforts to preserve the battlefield landscape, including its topography and terrain.
- Commemorating the events of the Battle of Gettysburg, a National Military Park was established, resulting in a landscape of monuments, memorials, and markers that record the history and emotions of Civil War veterans and others who wanted to leave this legacy for future generations.
- The momentous nature of what occurred at the Battle of Gettysburg, along with the high level of preservation and accurate marking of the battlefield landscape, continues to draw people to Gettysburg National Military Park, a place of national consciousness where individuals can consider the far-reaching implications of the battle, the Gettysburg Address, and the American Civil War.
- The massive 377-foot cyclorama painting, the Battle of Gettysburg, depicting Pickett's Charge, the final Confederate attack, is the largest oil-on-canvas painting in North America and is among the last 19th-century cyclorama paintings in existence.



Fundamental Resources and Values

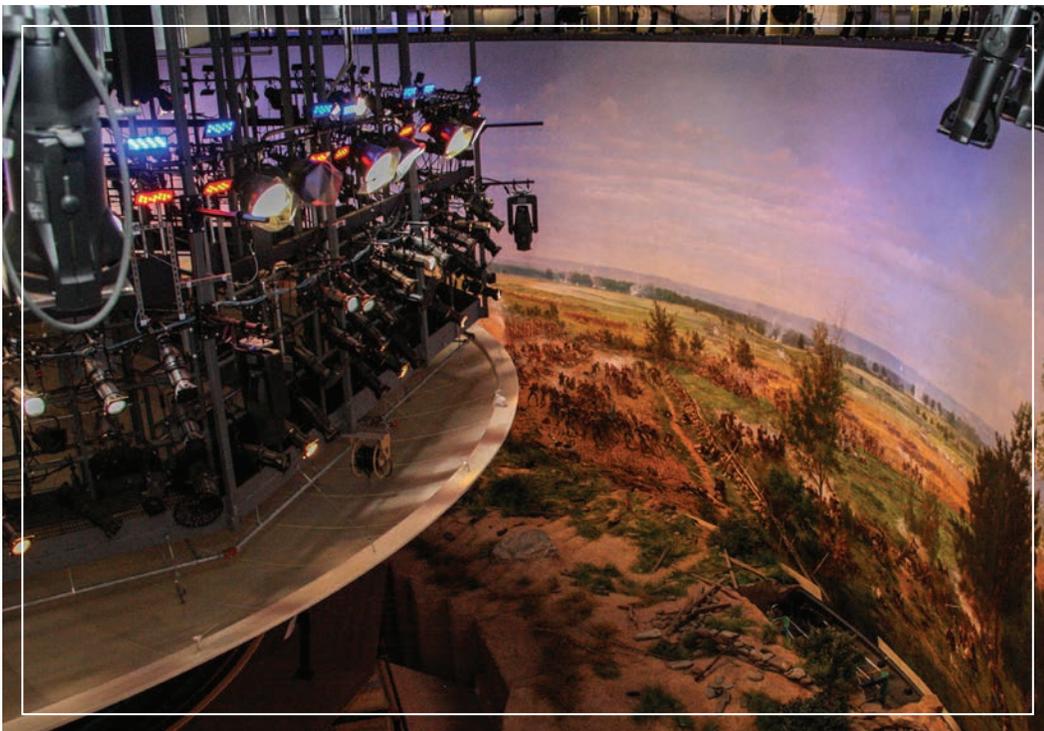
Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining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

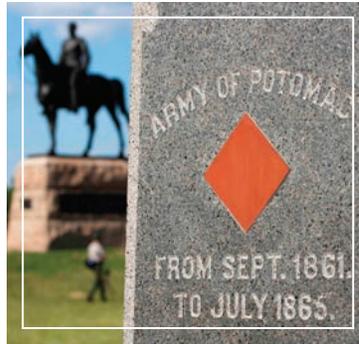
Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose 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 Gettysburg National Military Park:

- **Battlefield Landscape.** The park's legislation requires that the "natural and artificial defenses, as they were at the time of battle" and the "important topographic features of the battlefield" be preserved. The topographic and landscape features found on the 1863 Gettysburg battlefield significantly influenced the battle and its outcomes. Features of the agrarian landscape were employed militarily mostly for defensive purposes, while hills and wooded areas impacted military maneuvers and troop movements. Historic railroads, roads, and farm lanes offered both armies avenues of approach, and ridges provided observation points and strategic decisive positions. Key component landscapes include Seminary Ridge, Culp's Hill, Little Round Top/Devil's Den, Cemetery Ridge, and the area associated with Pickett's Charge. Other notable landscape features are McPherson and Oak Ridges, Oak Hill, the Peach Orchard, East and South Cavalry Fields, Valley of Death, Houck's Ridge, the Wheatfield, and the Copse of Trees. Collectively, the features that make up the battlefield landscape are essential to understanding the three-day battle that occurred at Gettysburg.
- **Commemorative Landscape.** From 1863 to 1927, veterans and survivors of the battle preserved the grounds of Gettysburg and created commemorative features that still define the park today. Most monuments and other commemorative features were constructed between 1880 and 1927. During the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association era (1863–1895), monuments to Union volunteer regiments were mainly built. The 1895 law establishing Gettysburg National Military Park authorized the federal government to preserve the "important topographic features of the battlefield" and to preserve and mark the battle positions. The law gave the Gettysburg National Park Commission, which was composed of Civil War veterans of the Battle of Gettysburg, the tools to protect the historic and natural resources that composed the battle setting and to create commemorative features, such as the avenues, tablets, observation towers, and more. Construction of a private electric trolley threatened the integrity of the battlefield landscape at Gettysburg in the 1890s, and a landmark Supreme Court decision enabled the federal government to protect historic sites through condemnation. The National Park Service allowed additional memorials to be placed on the battlefield including southern state memorials, monuments to the 11th Mississippi, 26th North Carolina, Crawford, Gibbon, Longstreet, Delaware and Maryland State, 43rd North Carolina, and others. In 1999, the National Park Service placed a moratorium on new monuments at Gettysburg National Military Park.

- **Soldiers' National Cemetery.** Soon after the battle, a committee was formed to create a common burial ground at Gettysburg to properly honor the Union dead. Gettysburg attorney David Wills headed this effort. Landscape architect William Saunders designed a semicircle of gravesites on Cemetery Hill near the center of the Union line. Reburials of Union soldiers from temporary battlefield graves to Soldiers' National Cemetery began in late October 1863, just three and a half months after the battle. The cemetery became the scene of President Abraham Lincoln's iconic Gettysburg Address during the November 19, 1863, dedication ceremony, and in a few short years, it became the final resting places for more than 3,500 Union soldiers. In the 1890s, burials were placed outside the semicircle within the original 17-acre plot. The cemetery annex was a 20th-century addition to accommodate the dead from the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. Today, more than 6,000 veterans, and their dependents lay at rest in the Soldiers' National Cemetery. The cemetery officially closed in 1972.
- **Museum Collections.** The museum collections consist of more than 300,000 three-dimensional objects related to the Civil War, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and the post-war commemoration of the battle, as well as the George Rosensteel Collection, one of the nation's largest collections of Civil War relics. Park archives, including more than 700,000 items, are considered to be among the most significant document collections in the National Park Service. The archives encompass four major collection elements: original Civil War manuscripts, including diaries and letters associated with private individuals; select unit records; and maps, plans, drawings, and photographs that document the development and management of the park and the cemetery.
- **Battle of Gettysburg Cyclorama Painting.** Created by French artist Paul Philippoteaux in 1883–1884, the *Battle of Gettysburg* is a 377-foot by 42-foot cyclorama painting that depicts the chaos of Pickett's Charge and the battle landscape during the climax of the Battle of Gettysburg. The National Park Service purchased the 360-degree, painting-in-the-round in the late 1940s after decades of display in private venues. In 2008, a five-year painting conservation project was completed, including a new, three-dimensional diorama that enhances the immersive experience. The cyclorama painting is the centerpiece of the park's current museum and visitor center.





- **Historic Structures.** Gettysburg National Military Park includes over 40 farmstead properties with structures that were present during the 1863 battle. Nineteenth-century agricultural buildings range from farmhouses and barns to smaller outbuildings, including summer kitchens, wagon sheds, smokehouses, woodsheds, corn cribs, chicken coops, and privies. Many of the surviving buildings were used during the battle and served as headquarters, fortifications, and field hospitals on July 1–3, 1863, and later returned to their original uses. Historic structures also include more than 1,300 monuments, markers, and tablets; steel observation towers at Culp’s Hill, Warfield Ridge, and Oak Ridge; the avenue system and its culverts and bridges; stone walls and fences on the battlefield; and more recent additions to the park, such as the Gettysburg Railroad Station, the David Wills House, and other structures.
- **Hallowed Ground.** Because of the sacrifices and deaths that occurred on the grounds protected by Gettysburg National Military Park, all parklands have often been described as hallowed ground. A sense of solemnity is a fundamental value of the park. This is perhaps best reflected in President Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, given during the dedication of the Soldiers’ National Cemetery, when he stated that *“we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.”* Gettysburg National Military Park provides an opportunity to reflect on President Lincoln’s words and the sacrifices of the fallen and to contemplate the implications of the Civil War on the nation. Maintaining this sense of solemnity is an important goal in any future management decisions for the park.
- **Legacy of the Gettysburg Address.** On November 19, 1863, at the Soldiers’ National Cemetery dedication held near the grounds of the cemetery, President Abraham Lincoln was asked to give “a few appropriate remarks.” Lincoln proceeded to give a two-minute speech, succinctly honoring the sacrifices of those who died during the Battle of Gettysburg and calling for listeners to continue fighting for the preservation of the nation so that “government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.” The 10-sentence address is now recognized as one of the greatest speeches ever given. Five manuscript copies of the address are known to exist, held by the Library of Congress and other institutions. Although no original manuscript of the address resides at Gettysburg, the speech is an essential theme in the museum and the park’s interpretive and educational programs.
- **Archeological Resources Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg.** Archeological resources associated with the Battle of Gettysburg contribute to the significance of the park and provide valuable information about the historic events that occurred on the battlefield. The archeological resources potentially contain significant data related to Civil War history and could answer remaining Civil War research questions through investigation and documentation. Unearthed artifacts offer physical evidence of the battle, mid-19th-century material culture, and the impact of the battle and its commemoration on the landscape. Excavated archeological material and data are currently stored in the park’s museum collections and archives.

Other Important Resources and Values

Gettysburg National Military Park 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 Gettysburg National Military Park:

- **Natural Communities.** Gettysburg National Military Park’s almost 6,000 acres of land includes a wide variety of natural habitats, which offer inspiring scenery and the opportunity to view ecosystems and wildlife. The park’s gentle rolling hills, fields, and forests are a mosaic of mature and maturing woodlands and woodlots, agricultural fields, pasturelands, and intermittent streams and wetlands, which provide habitat for numerous bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and insect species, as well as over 500 species of vascular plants. These varied ecosystems provide important habitat for game birds, common Appalachian large animals, including fox, white-tailed deer, six bat species, and state threatened and endangered plants and wildlife. The park is designated a Pennsylvania Important Mammal Area and Important Bird Area for its populations of least shrew and nesting habitat for a variety of grassland nesting birds.
- **Nonbattle-Related Archeological Resources.** Paleo-Indians are thought to have passed through the Gettysburg area during seasonal hunting and gathering trips as early as 13,000 BC, and agriculture and farming have been practiced in the area since the Late Woodland era (approximately AD 900). Archeological resources found within the park that are not related to the Battle of Gettysburg and the post-battle commemorative era offer additional information about American Indians who traveled through south central Pennsylvania, early agricultural, and 18th-century European settlement and farming in the region.
- **Appropriate Recreation.** Gettysburg National Military Park surrounds the Borough of Gettysburg and provides open space for the community. Historic avenues, walking trails, and horse trails in the park provide outstanding opportunities for appropriate recreational activities. These and other methods of visitor use provide alternate ways for individuals to experience and appreciate the land within the park. Recreational activity must be done in a way in which commemoration and solemnity of the battlefield and Soldiers’ National Cemetery are respected. The Superintendent’s Compendium provides guidance on appropriate recreational activities at the park.



Related Resources

Related resources are typically not owned by the National Park Service. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist; represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors; or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. There are resources related to Gettysburg National Military Park that are owned by the National Park Service and are located outside the park boundary. The non-NPS related resources represent a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/stakeholder.

Gettysburg National Military Park has the following related resources associated with the battle of Gettysburg, the American Civil War, and its legacy on the surrounding community. Some of these resources are located outside the park's boundary.

- **Dwight D. Eisenhower Resources.** Dwight D. Eisenhower first came to Gettysburg in spring 1915 to study the battlefield as part of his West Point coursework. Three years later, the young captain returned to Gettysburg to assume command of Camp Colt, the U.S. Army Tank Corps Training Center located on the fields of Pickett's Charge. It was at Camp Colt that Eisenhower assumed his first military command and helped combat a devastating 1918 Spanish influenza epidemic that killed 150 men. Taken with the pastoral setting and history of the area, the Eisenhower family purchased a farm adjacent to Gettysburg National Military Park in 1950. During his presidency, Eisenhower conducted personal tours of the battlefield for visiting dignitaries. After their time in the White House, General and Mrs. Eisenhower retired to their Gettysburg farm, which is now managed by the National Park Service as the Eisenhower National Historic Site.
- **Underground Railroad / Abolitionist Resources.** During the first half of the 19th century, south central Pennsylvania was home to Quaker and free African American communities, where antislavery activities took place. These communities and others were active in the Underground Railroad. McAllister's Mill is a documented Underground Railroad site within the park, located along Rock Creek, but not yet protected by federal ownership. The Lutheran Theological Seminary, the namesake of Seminary Ridge, acted as a training ground for theological leaders and advocated for the end of slavery. Gettysburg was also home to a number of outspoken abolitionist leaders, including Lutheran Theological Seminary founder Samuel Simon Schmucker and U.S. Representative Thaddeus Stevens. Associated resources found outside the park's boundaries include individual houses connected to Underground Railroad activities; Schmucker Hall (Old Dorm), Krauth House, and Schmucker House on the Lutheran Theological Seminary campus; and the St. Paul AME Zion Church, founded in 1840 and the oldest African American congregation in Gettysburg.





- **The Gettysburg Foundation.** Created by the 2006 merger of the Gettysburg National Battlefield Museum Foundation and the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg, the Gettysburg Foundation is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) educational organization with nearly 20,000 members. The organization's mission, in partnership with the National Park Service, is to enhance the preservation and understanding of the heritage and lasting significance of Gettysburg and its national parks through public outreach and private financial support. The private-public partnership between the foundation and the National Park Service has become a model for management, with the Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center being one of the only privately owned and privately funded visitor centers in the national park system. While the foundation primarily focuses its fundraising, education, and management support activities on the Battle of Gettysburg and its context in the American Civil War, it also supports Eisenhower National Historic Site.
- **Connections to Surrounding Communities.** The Borough of Gettysburg and surrounding municipalities are connected to Gettysburg National Military Park by shared history and the need for collaboration in the stewardship of the battlefield and its legacy. By working in partnership with citizens, nongovernment organizations, municipal and state governments, and other federal agencies, the park strives to protect viewsheds, maintain appropriate buffering, and engage diverse audiences. Initiatives with the Borough of Gettysburg like the *Borough Interpretive Plan* (2000) allowed Gettysburg National Military Park to strengthen community connections while building a collaborative future for the park.

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 Gettysburg National Military Park:

- The Civil War was the result of decades of increasing divisiveness caused primarily by the issue of slavery that pulled the nation apart economically, socially, and politically.
- The Gettysburg Campaign was directly influenced and shaped by the 1863 strategic military / political situation of the nation. The evolution, conduct, and eventual outcome of the campaign and battle were directly related to the geography, topography, and landscape features of the region, as well as to the tactics, leadership, and organization of the respective armies.
- The soldiers who fought at Gettysburg were, for the most part, battle-hardened veterans. Their backgrounds varied as much as their reasons for being there. Their experience in combat and the aftermath of battle were both uniquely individual and universal.
- The Battle of Gettysburg touched the lives of civilians both near and far. Farmers whose land became battlegrounds, citizens in town, those who tended the wounded, buried the dead, or came to locate a friend or loved one were forever changed by their experience here. The tremendous human cost of Gettysburg touched and changed the lives of families, neighbors, and the general population in small towns and large cities of both the North and the South.
- In his Gettysburg Address, President Abraham Lincoln focused the nation's attention on the Union sacrifices, as well as its evolving meanings and consequences, when he stated that it would lead to a "new birth of freedom" for the nation; a charge that still challenges us today.
- The hundreds of monuments, markers, and memorials, many created by the veterans themselves, continue to bear witness to the experiences of individuals associated with the Battle of Gettysburg and are a testament to how the battlefield has become a stage for the reconciliation of a once divided nation, national commemoration of the Civil War, and a place of personal connection for Civil War veterans, their families, and visitors who continue to be drawn to this park.

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 Gettysburg National Military Park.

Special Mandates

- **Public Law (PL) 101-377 Section 5 – Gettysburg Advisory Commission.** Established by section 5 of PL 101-377, August 17, 1990, the Gettysburg Advisory Commission was developed to advise the Secretary of the Interior on the coordination of the management of the Gettysburg National Military Park, and Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District with local governmental jurisdictions. Park staff works collaboratively with the commission on land management and resource stewardship related issues that may impact the Gettysburg community.
- **Executive Order 13508 – Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration.** On May 12, 2009, President Barack Obama signed an executive order that recognizes the Chesapeake Bay as a national treasure and calls on the federal government to lead a renewed effort to restore and protect the nation’s largest estuary and its watershed. Portions of the Chesapeake Bay watershed fall within the legislated boundary of Gettysburg National Military Park.
- **36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Chapter 1 – Part 25 National Military Parks: Licensed Guide Service Regulations.** With the establishment of the Gettysburg National Military Park and under its management by the War Department, the licensing of official battlefield guides was developed in order to ensure the highest quality experience and accuracy of information presented to the public. This tradition has continued under the National Park Service, and the Code of Federal Regulations outlines the rules and regulations that manage the licensed battlefield guide program at the park.

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Gettysburg National Military Park, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

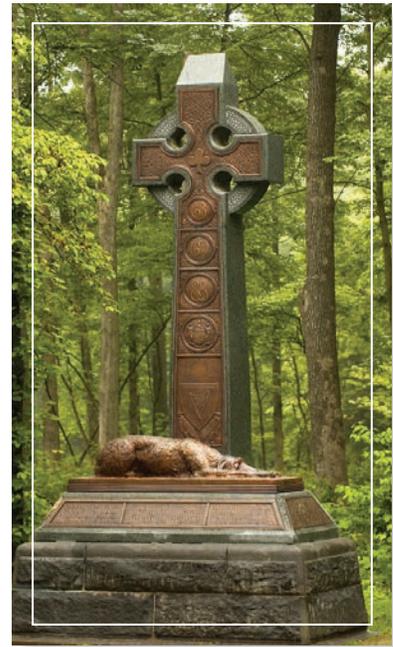
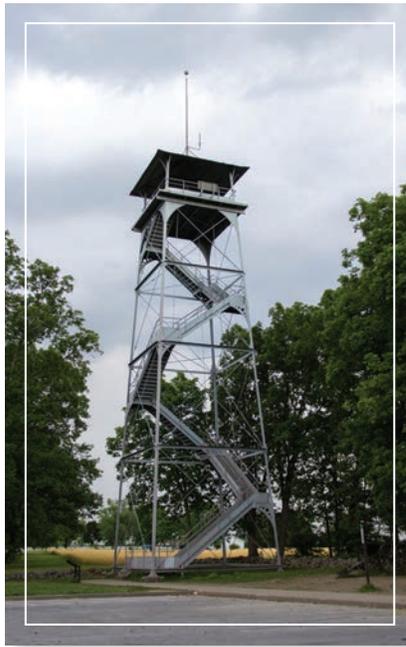




Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the fields and rolling hills and in the streets of town, more soldiers fell at the Battle of Gettysburg than in any other battle fought in North America before or since. The culmination of the Gettysburg Campaign, this three-day battle fought on July 1–3, 1863, thwarted the political and military aims of the Confederacy and its second invasion of the North during the American Civil War. • The Battle of Gettysburg was quickly recognized as a defining event in the nation’s history, which led to early and ongoing efforts to preserve the battlefield landscape, including its topography and terrain. • The momentous nature of what occurred at the Battle of Gettysburg, along with the high level of preservation and accurate marking of the battlefield landscape, continues to draw people to Gettysburg National Military Park, a place of national consciousness where individuals can consider the far-reaching implications of the battle, the Gettysburg Address, and the American Civil War.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some parts of the landscape are in fair condition, while the vast majority of the park is in good condition. • Access to the battlefield is primarily provided by a 24-mile self-guided auto tour. There is a lack of parking spaces at Little Round Top and other popular features along the route. • Many of the historic features associated with the 1863 battlefield are intact. • There is a lack of designated walking trails to sites and monuments, which limits accessibility and has led to the creation of social trails. • The battlefield includes 80 to 100 miles of existing fencing and walls. • Historic viewsheds related to the battle are generally enhanced during winter months. Vegetation blocks some of the historic views during spring and summer months. • There is an ongoing cultural landscape report, restoration plan, and environmental assessment of Little Round Top in development. • On-going cultural landscape research is occurring for the First Day Battlefield Union 1st Corps, and on a commemorative landscape treatment philosophy. • Eroding causes resource damage in areas of high visitation. • A comprehensive park asset inventory and re-optimization of park asset management plan were recently conducted. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation to the park is dropping. It spiked during the 150th anniversary in 2013. In the few years before and after 2013, visitation decreased from 1.2 million to just over 1 million visitors. • Rehabilitation efforts have been improving the landscape. • A record of treatment report and a preservation maintenance plan are in progress.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate parking along key points of the tour contributes to traffic issues and potential visitor safety concerns. • A high volume of visitation appears to contribute to landscape deterioration in some park areas. • Unmanaged vegetation growth can block important sightlines. • Nonnative and invasive plant species could replace native vegetation and negatively impact the battlefield landscape. • Erosion related to heavy visitor use at Little Round Top and Culp’s Hill is deteriorating landscape features and affecting vegetation. • Maintenance of open fields not in the agricultural lease program is time consuming and costly. • Lack of cyclical maintenance on the park’s historic structures can lead to deterioration or demolition due to neglect, especially with the park’s smaller structures. • Infrastructure and communication corridor development can mar historic viewsheds related to the battle. • Historic views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze. • Higher precipitation, increased temperatures, and increased frequency of large storms, all projected due to climate change, could lead to flooding and erosion at the site, shifts in the ranges of tree, bird, and other species northward, reduced densities of species, and increased nonnative species, altering viewsheds. An increase in extreme heat events may shift the timing and number of visitors to the site. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize relationship with Gettysburg Foundation for staffing and funding. • Improved prioritization of landscape treatment and maintenance projects can address some of the deterioration and help prevent further damage to landscape features. • Better wayfinding and directional signage can help visitors navigate the landscape and guide circulation around the battlefield. • Public education and the public’s role relating to the stewardship of the landscape and resource management will allow visitors to better understand how and why the park undertakes rehabilitation projects. • Continued restoration efforts can help ensure that the battlefield landscape is preserved and rehabilitated to its 1863 appearance. • Trails planning will attract new visitors while controlling visitor circulation, addressing access issues, and protecting resources. • The park can participate in the NPS “Healthy Parks, Healthy People” initiative by creating new trails that would promote a healthy lifestyle. • Continue volunteer program for landscape preservation/maintenance. • Social media can reach new visitors and help the park’s efforts to maintain relevancy. • Working collaboratively with the Gettysburg Foundation and other partners to acquire and interpret additional lands and properties, such as the country club area and Lee’s Headquarters, could provide visitors an increased understanding of the battle and its relationship to the community of Gettysburg. • Additional tour stops and signage on the existing park shuttle system could help manage and improve visitor flow. • Addressing parking issues at key points along the tour would improve visitor experiences and help reduce social trails and visitation-related erosion. • Prescribed fires can be used as a management tool to remove invasive nonnative species and maintain the landscape. • The park can work to tap into the interest generated by the Battle of Gettysburg’s 150th anniversary to increase visitation and public awareness of the park and its resources. • Work with local, regional or state agency planners and/or developers to increase awareness about the importance of the park’s historic setting and views.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Update the battlefield cultural landscape inventory. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Cultural resource condition assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks management plan. • Cultural landscape report on commemorative landscape and battlefield landscape. • Farm fields management plan. • Wayfinding sign management plan. • Update land protection plan. • Viewshed resource management plan. • Long-range interpretive 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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Superintendent’s Compendium • 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” • Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • “Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines; Outdoor Developed Areas” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <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> (§1.4) “Park Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4.6) “Park Resources and Values” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.4.2) “Removal of Exotic Species Already Present” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) “Air Resource Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.9) “Soundscape Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.10) “Lightscape Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Landscape
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In dedicating the Soldiers' National Cemetery on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address, which gave meaning to the sacrifices of the dead at the Battle of Gettysburg and inspired the living to continue the "unfinished work" of the war to affirm "a new birth of freedom" for the nation. • Commemorating the events of the Battle of Gettysburg, a National Military Park was established, resulting in a landscape of monuments, memorials, and markers that record the history and emotions of Civil War veterans and others who wanted to leave this legacy for future generations. • The momentous nature of what occurred at the Battle of Gettysburg, along with the high level of preservation and accurate marking of the battlefield landscape, continues to draw people to Gettysburg National Military Park, a place of national consciousness where individuals can consider the far-reaching implications of the battle, the Gettysburg Address, and the American Civil War.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park includes over 1,300 monuments and commemorative features scattered over the battlefield. Of these, approximately 400 are considered major works of sculpture. • Monuments are generally intact and in good condition. • Some character-defining features of the commemorative landscape identified in the park cultural landscape report are missing. These include flagpoles, fences, signs, and observation towers. • There is an NPS agencywide moratorium on new battlefield monuments. • Outlying monuments are hard to manage, and their remote location can contribute to neglect or vandalism. • Commemorative resources have been photographed and documented extensively by non-NPS individuals and organizations. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a growing interest by the general public and academic researchers related to the park's monuments, as well as the broader topic of commemoration and memorialization. • Funding and staffing limitations has led to shrinking capacity to maintain outdoor monuments and memorials.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malicious destruction of monuments, including spray paint graffiti and carvings, destroy statues. • Air pollution (from coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and other sources) is causing damage to monuments and other commemorative features, and may be increasing maintenance costs. Sulfur dioxide gas from combustion is the main contributor to deterioration of stone, paint, and some metals. Wet deposition (acid rain) also contributes partly to the deterioration, Marble monuments, not granite, are at greater risk of deterioration because of their geochemistry. • Social trails can disrupt the overall landscape; contribute to soil compaction and erosion; and damage vegetation. • Climate change can increase potential for severe storm events that will damage the monuments. An increase in extreme heat events also may shift the timing and number of visitors to the site. • Tree fall can impact and damage monuments. • Inappropriate visitor use, such as climbing and sitting on monuments and leaving coins that stain the stonework, can damage statues and other commemorative features. • Ease of afterhours access can result in inappropriate visitor use and resource management issues that impact monuments. • Although a moratorium on adding new monuments is currently in place, there is a desire for new monuments. Adding new monuments would change the commemorative landscape and would dilute the park’s capacity to maintain existing monuments. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexplored intellectual interest in the act of commemoration and memory studies could lead to additional research opportunities. • Public education about the park’s monuments, what the commemorative landscape is, and the NPS moratorium on new commemorative additions could help visitors understand the development of the commemorative landscape and its importance. • The park can offer volunteer opportunities to assist in stewardship of the landscape. An “adopt a monument program” could encourage a volunteer program to help with preservation and maintenance. • Additional interpretive opportunities and electronic or social media materials could help more park and virtual visitors connect to the resource. • Detailed documentation of major memorials would help when replacing damaged or missing elements. • The large sculpture collection is an interpretive opportunity on classical artwork and sculpture. • Use of photographic documentation by outside, non-NPS individuals and organizations to assist in management and maintenance efforts. • The park can explore creative donor programs and partner sponsorships of monument stewardship and maintenance.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of monument pieces kept in storage. • Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation of all historic monuments. • Update cultural landscape inventory – commemorative landscape. • Prioritize the documentation of key monument inscriptions. • Cultural resource condition assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Landscape
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report on commemorative landscape and battlefield landscape. • Historic structure report – Pennsylvania Monument. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Exhibits plan. • Comprehensive, parkwide traffic and road utilization study.
<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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • “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 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

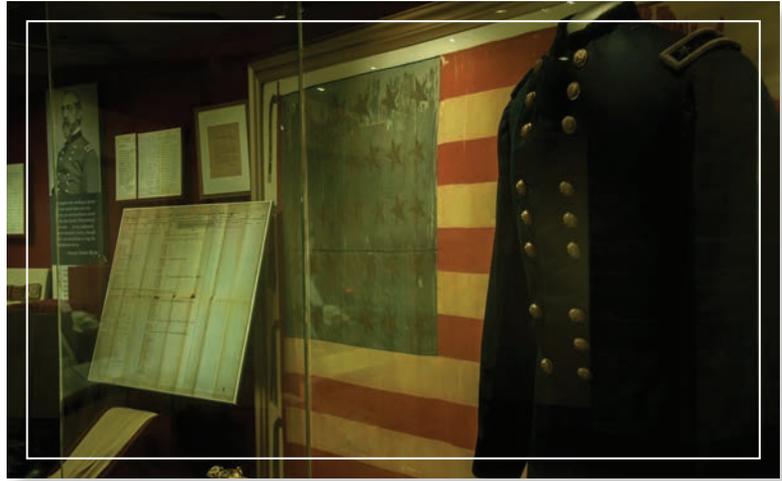


Fundamental Resource or Value	Soldiers' National Cemetery
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In dedicating the Soldiers' National Cemetery on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address, which gave meaning to the sacrifices of the dead at the Battle of Gettysburg and inspired the living to continue the "unfinished work" of the war to affirm "a new birth of freedom" for the nation. • Commemorating the events of the Battle of Gettysburg, a National Military Park was established, resulting in a landscape of monuments, memorials, and markers that record the history and emotions of Civil War veterans and others who wanted to leave this legacy for future generations. • The momentous nature of what occurred at the Battle of Gettysburg, along with the high level of preservation and accurate marking of the battlefield landscape, continues to draw people to Gettysburg National Military Park, a place of national consciousness where individuals can consider the far-reaching implications of the battle, the Gettysburg Address, and the American Civil War.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cemetery contains numerous vulnerable resources, including the sense of solemnity and commemoration, headstones, and statuary. Physical resources, including individual headstones and the overall landscape, are generally in fair condition. • There is no formal replacement strategy identified for missing features of the historic landscape or damaged headstones. • The cemetery is well cared for, cleaned, and mowed. There is pride in the appearance of the cemetery. • There is a program in place to clean and remove biological growth from headstones. • Administrative recordkeeping related to burials is good and allows for future burials in registered plots. • Paved circulation paths throughout the cemetery have been repaved in recent years. • The cemetery contains numerous state champion trees recognized by the National Big Tree Program as the oldest or biggest in Pennsylvania. • Preparation of a cultural landscape report for the national cemetery is underway. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing efforts to remove biological growth on headstones. • The post-1870 trees are failing due to age and exposure on the ridge. The park is collecting genetic samples of the trees for replacement plantings. Removed trees are also core sampled. • New maintenance practices are focused on reducing weed wacker and mowing damage to headstones and the landscape. • There has been a constant stream of requests from the public for the park to change names on original Civil War headstones and to replace markers. • Interest in commercial ghost hunting tours has grown in recent years and has resulted in increased requests from outside groups to access the park afterhours to guide tours and conduct ghost hunting investigations.

<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>Soldiers' National Cemetery</p>
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marble headstones are deteriorating due to weathering and erosion of materials. • Air pollution (from coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and other sources) is causing damage to historic marble features such as monuments and headstones features, and may be increasing maintenance costs. Sulfur dioxide gas from combustion is the main contributor to deterioration of stone, paint, and some metals. Wet deposition (acid rain) also contributes partly to the deterioration. • Vandalism, inappropriate visitor use, and maintenance practices can damage historic headstones. • The stone enclosure wall bordering the cemetery is deteriorating. • Mowing and weed removal practices can lead to headstone scarring. • Concrete footers placed on markers during the Civilian Conservation Corps-era are corrosive and deteriorate headstones. • Lack of NPS presence can contribute to disrespectful behavior from school groups and other guests. This deteriorates the cemetery's sense of solemnity, as well as the park's soundscape. • Vegetation and planted landscape elements are aging and in declining health; also, nonnative species are present. • Climate change could increase storm frequency/intensity, affecting landscape plantings and possibly uprooting or damaging aging trees. • Burrowing wildlife, including groundhogs, could damage graves and upturn gravestones. • Urban encroachment is impacting the viewshed and soundscape. • Commercial ghost hunting in the national cemetery can be seen as disrespectful and disruptive of the solemnity of the cemetery. • Temperature increases could shift the ranges of tree, bird, and other species northward, reducing densities of species, and increasing nonnative species. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tree replanting plan, based on the recent cultural landscape report's recommendations, can address tree loss and maintain the historic cultural landscape. • Interpretive materials can include more information about the natural landscape, the cemetery's state champion trees, and the cemetery's role in the national cemetery system. • Expand interpretation of the national cemetery ideal/concept. • The park can work with the Veterans Administration for assistance with cemetery record keeping and archiving. • Opportunity to rehabilitate the Saunders' designed paths and circulation system in a contemporary, but compatible design will aid in accessibility to and understanding of, the Civil War section of the cemetery. • Provide on-site information on the interred at the cemetery, which will make finding the burial sites easier and more accessible. • An online database for locating burials would allow for public research and increased engagement with the cemetery by visitors and virtual guests. • The addition of the Gettysburg Train Station to the park can allow for a more complete interpretation of Lincoln's visit to the cemetery and his delivery of the Gettysburg Address. • Witness tree documentation can assist with rehabilitating the historic landscape if a tree must be removed and replaced in-kind. • Rehabilitation efforts should focus on the character-defining features of the Saunders design.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Soldiers' National Cemetery
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a digitized database and wayfinding aid to locate burials. • Complete a full inventory and photo documentation of headstones. • Cultural resource condition assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemetery management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Long-range interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7501 et seq.) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "National Cemetery Regulations" (36 CFR 12) • 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 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i> • NPS Reference Manual 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

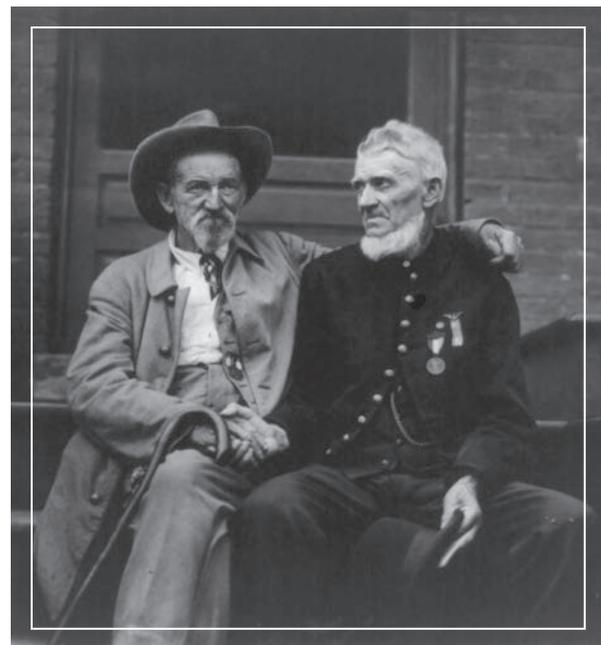




Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the fields and rolling hills and in the streets of town, more soldiers fell at the Battle of Gettysburg than in any other battle fought in North America before or since. The culmination of the Gettysburg Campaign, this three day battle fought on July 1–3, 1863, thwarted the political and military aims of the Confederacy and its second invasion of the north during the American Civil War. • The momentous nature of what occurred at the Battle of Gettysburg, along with the high level of preservation and accurate marking of the battlefield landscape, continues to draw people to Gettysburg National Military Park, a place of national consciousness where individuals can consider the far-reaching implications of the battle, the Gettysburg Address, and the American Civil War. • The massive 377-foot cyclorama painting, the <i>Battle of Gettysburg</i>, depicting Pickett's Charge, the final Confederate attack, is the largest oil-on-canvas painting in North America and is among the last 19th-century cyclorama paintings in existence.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park's museum is officially called the Gettysburg Museum of the Civil War and includes objects that are not directly related to the Battle of Gettysburg. • Consolidated storage, climate-control, and HVAC are in place and in excellent condition. • The collection currently includes administrative records and park archives, as well as historic material relating to the Civil War. • Artifacts are stabilized and preserved. • Staff work to acquire artifacts that benefit the overall collection. • Museum collections storage has been substantially improving, and sets an example for the agency. • State of the art facilities. • The current climate control conditions of artifacts on display in the museum and visitor center are stable. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited museum staffing in recent years has led to a growing cataloging backlog. • New objects that are being added to the collection are mostly coming from donations. • The scope of the collections is updated per agency guidelines to address and chart collections growth. • The park and region are working towards the implementation and compliance with NPS National and Regional Collections Management Strategies.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquiring new artifacts on the open market is challenging and can take up valuable staff time and resources. • Static exhibits may not be connecting with park audiences in an increasingly digital world. • New temperature and humidity standards for museum collections presents a challenge for long-term preservation with a major refit for the facility’s heating and ventilation systems. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider including architectural remnants in the collection storage (from historic structures). These objects are currently not included in the museum collections, but are treated separately. Storage capacity would need to be addressed. • Reexamine the charter that directs the Gettysburg museum to serve as the museum of the Civil War. Determine whether it is still applicable in evaluating the collection storage capacity, and how the park will include non-Gettysburg artifacts. • New exhibits and spotlights could improve the viewing conditions of artifacts in the visitor center, historic structures, and larger objects mounted on the battlefield. • Increasing frequency of exhibit rotation, while determining the staffing for supporting these activities. • Volunteers to support collection management. • Tell a larger story of the Civil War through the collection. • Combined social media efforts can increase efficiency and allow the park to share more of the collection with the public. • Work with contractors, like Ancestry.com, as National Archives does, using proper oversight. • The park can continue to foster relationships with potential museum donors and facilitate artifact donations that fit within the scope of collections. • An internal records management plan would provide guidance for keeping park archives and museum collection records that would benefit park staff and researchers interested in accessing the collection. • The scope of the collections can be updated to address potential collection growth through donations or park acquisitions. • An updated collections management plan can provide guidance for how to manage the park’s growing collection in a sustainable way.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use survey. • Cultural resource condition assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update collections management plan. • Park records management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Exhibits plan. • Emergency operations plan.

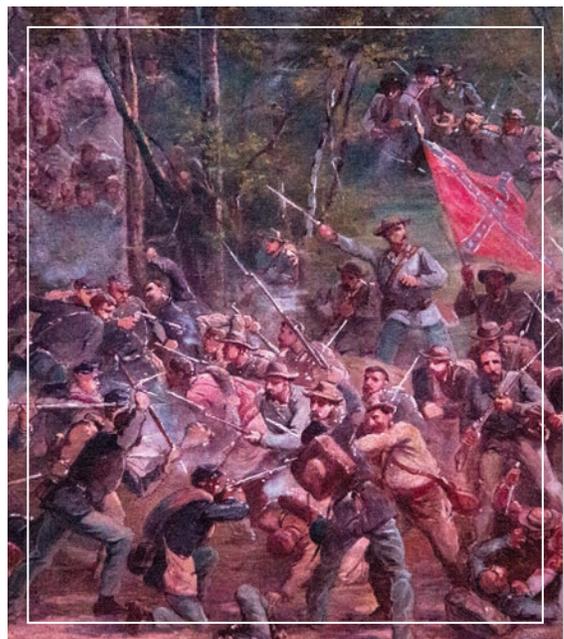
Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • "Research Specimens" (36 CFR 2.5) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <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> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.1) "Research" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS-75 <i>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

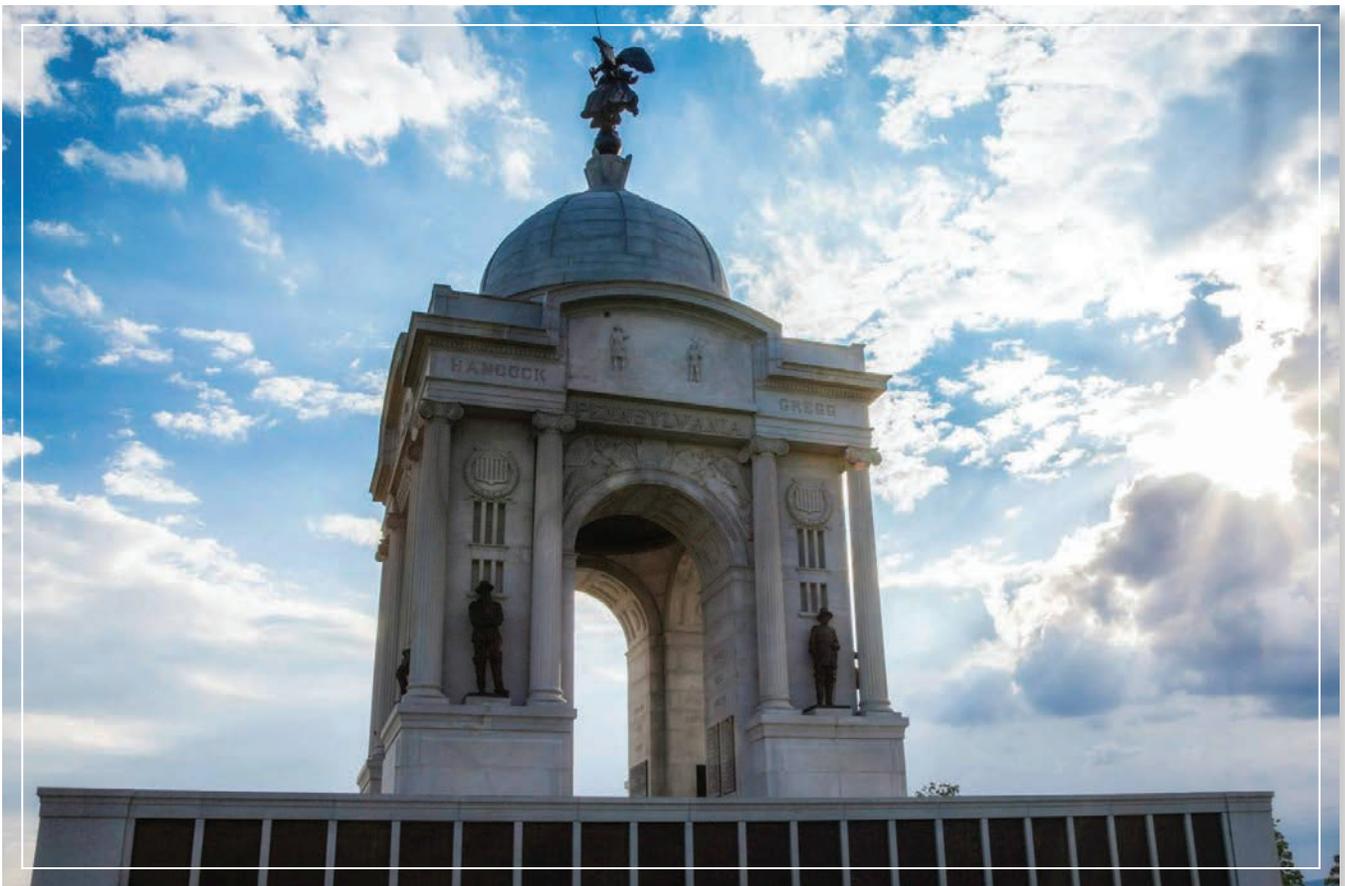




Fundamental Resource or Value	<i>Battle of Gettysburg</i> Cyclorama Painting
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The massive 377-foot cyclorama painting, the <i>Battle of Gettysburg</i>, depicting Pickett's Charge, the final Confederate attack, is the largest oil-on-canvas painting in North America and is among the last 19th-century cyclorama paintings in existence.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The painting is well documented and is in excellent restored condition. The current climate control conditions of artifacts on display in the museum and visitor center are stable. Park staff performs periodic inspections and monitoring for early detection of changing conditions or deterioration. Light damage data are regularly collected and monitored. The painting is displayed in a gallery that recreates the conditions envisioned by Paul Philippoteaux, the painting's creator. This includes an overhead canopy and a three-dimensional diorama foreground that realistically features stonewalls, broken fences, shattered trees, and a cannon. The painting is viewed by visitors as part of a ticketed light and sound show that is included in the admission fee for the museum experience. There are 37 shows offered daily, with each show capped at 140 visitors at one time. The cyclorama painting displayed at the park is one of four almost identical copies of the work. One is known to have been destroyed, one is unaccounted for, and the first was purchased by private collectors in 2007 and was recently unveiled in North Carolina. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the end of the 2003 - 2008 conservation effort, the painting has been in stable condition. Recent restoration efforts have returned the painting to its original appearance. The painting requires cyclical maintenance and preservation projects. Recurring maintenance and conservation should be considered a continued cost associated with the resource.

Fundamental Resource or Value	<i>Battle of Gettysburg Cyclorama Painting</i>
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although display cases provide controlled climates for artifacts on display, the overall building envelope is not completely climate controlled, which impacts the cyclorama painting. • It is labor intensive to maintain and monitor the painting. • The current circulation pattern causes a choke point near the exit of the auditorium at the end of each showing. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The painting introduces visitors to a unique art form. • Additional interpretation of the painting offering an art history perspective could provide a different opportunity for visitors to engage with the painting without an associated sound and light show. • Future planning could shift the focus on the cyclorama to increase relevancy and offer different viewing experiences.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor survey of experience of the cyclorama painting. • Cultural resource condition assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <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 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the fields and rolling hills and in the streets of town, more soldiers fell at the Battle of Gettysburg than in any other battle fought in North America before or since. The culmination of the Gettysburg Campaign, this three-day battle fought on July 1–3, 1863, thwarted the political and military aims of the Confederacy and its second invasion of the North during the American Civil War. • The Battle of Gettysburg was quickly recognized as a defining event in the nation’s history, which led to early and ongoing efforts to preserve the battlefield landscape, including its topography and terrain.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park includes 135 buildings and 1,205 structures (non-buildings) related to the battlefield and early commemoration efforts. • Nineteen historic park structures are used as residences for park staff, five of which are used for seasonal staff housing. • The administration buildings and residences currently in use are in good condition. • Many smaller secondary structures associated with farmsteads range in condition from fair to poor. • The level of documentation for individual structures ranges significantly depending on the resource. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park staff is employing a good stabilization strategy to preserve historic buildings, but smaller staff numbers in recent years have led to limited maintenance projects.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluctuating park housing needs can leave residential buildings empty and prone to deterioration or mothballing. • The new emphasis on accessibility could lead to alterations that could impact the integrity of the historic structures. • The park makes repairs, but recurring maintenance is a challenge due to low staffing levels. • Consolidated cultural resource funding, administrative funding calls, and the process of funding preservation projects can limit preservation projects at the park. • Lack of funding for the NPS Cultural Resource Challenge. • Animals burrowing causes foundation problems for buildings. • Pests – nesting birds, carpenter bees, etc., cause problems for buildings. • Buildings have been retrofitted with modern systems that have impacted historic fabric. • Wood shingles on the structures rot due to moisture and do not last long in Pennsylvania. • Earthworks can be impacted by visitor use, erosion, and vegetation. • Air pollution (from coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and other sources) is causing damage to historic structures, and may be increasing maintenance costs. Sulfur dioxide gas from combustion is the main contributor to deterioration of stone, paint, and some metals. Wet deposition (acid rain) also contributes partly to the deterioration. • Climate change could increase storm frequency/intensity, increasing potential for damage to historic structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring adaptive reuse of structures, including use for employee housing. • The leasing program would allow outside stakeholders and groups to occupy the park's historic structures. • Buildings can serve as a training resource for historic preservation specialists. • Historic interiors could be enhanced by historic furnishings and increased public access and interpretation. • Historic structures can be more fully incorporated into interpretive materials and programs to show the repurposing of buildings during the battle. • Enhanced interpretive programming and lasting effects of the battle. • Smaller outbuildings provide examples of 19th-century subsistence farming, architecture in Pennsylvania and provide historic context for the area's agricultural past. • Interpretive programming can be used to show how war impacts civilians. • The buildings provide an excellent resource for research relating to the 1860s Gettysburg farming community, as well as their reuse during the Battle of Gettysburg.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural inventory and identification of character-defining features on historic structures in the park. • Historic resource study. • Update the National Register of Historic Places nomination. • Update HABS / Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation for the observation towers. • Cultural resource condition assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports for high priority buildings. • Historic structure adaptive reuse plan. • Integrated pest management plan for historic structures. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Long-range interpretive 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"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "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"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Hallowed Ground
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the fields and rolling hills and in the streets of town, more soldiers fell at the Battle of Gettysburg than in any other battle fought in North America before or since. The culmination of the Gettysburg Campaign, this three-day battle fought on July 1–3, 1863, thwarted the political and military aims of the Confederacy and its second invasion of the North during the American Civil War. • In dedicating the Soldiers’ National Cemetery on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address, which gave meaning to the sacrifices of the dead at the Battle of Gettysburg and inspired the living to continue the “unfinished work” of the war to affirm “a new birth of freedom” for the nation. • The momentous nature of what occurred at the Battle of Gettysburg, along with the high level of preservation and accurate marking of the battlefield landscape, continues to draw people to Gettysburg National Military Park, a place of national consciousness where individuals can consider the far-reaching implications of the battle, the Gettysburg Address, and the American Civil War.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gettysburg battlefield still possesses a high degree of integrity related to the original sense of place. The park provides an auditory experience conducive for facilitating reflection and serenity. • Spring and summer are the busiest seasons at the park and result in a large volume of visitors. High visitation and the increase in visitor activity impact the park’s ability to facilitate solemnity. • Educational and military groups are allowed access to the battlefield via special use permits. • Large school groups are sometimes noisy; visitors have reported that this negatively affects their experiences. • Recreational uses continue to evolve, forcing the park to keep up with current trends and manage use in respect to the site’s importance as “hallowed ground.” <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent recreation trends have resulted in increased use of bicycles, Segways, and personal motorized vehicles in the park, all of which have the potential to negatively impact the solemnity of the site.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate and incompatible visitor use, such as rock climbing at Devil’s Den, could damage resources and disturb the reflective atmosphere. • Exceeding visitor capacity could lead to increased anthropogenic noise and crowding. • Poor management of educational and military group requests could lead to overcrowding and disorganization. • Continued expansion of commercialism could detract from the battlefield’s commemorative atmosphere. • Increased noise could cover natural soundscapes and make it difficult for visitors to find quiet areas for reflection. • Historic views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze. At night, air pollution scatters artificial light, decreasing the ability to view night skies. • Encroachment by insensitive adjacent development could negatively affect the overall agricultural setting and viewsheds. • Special use programs that do not meet the park’s purpose detract from the atmosphere of the battlefield and cemetery.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Hallowed Ground
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park staff and interpretation materials can encourage visitors to leave their cars to take a moment of reflection and experience the natural soundscape, vistas, and general atmosphere of the park. • Increased visitor education related to appropriate use could reduce incompatible activities and help visitors recognize the importance of the solemn setting. • Interpretive programming can be used to show how war impacts civilians. • Encouraging self-monitoring and visitor awareness can improve the overall solemnity of the park. • Better communication between the park and military groups could help manage large groups and limit participant numbers. • Social media can help engage new audiences and share the importance of appropriate visitor use and reverence. • Cooperative conservation efforts with outside stakeholders, neighboring landowners, the Borough of Gettysburg, and other local governments could help reduce external noise, air quality, and viewshed impacts.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline acoustic resource survey. • Baseline night sky data. • Visual resource inventory / viewshed analysis. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Exhibits 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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • The Superintendent's Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements, and other Restrictions Imposed Under Discretionary Authority (2014) provides guidance for use of the park grounds, facilities, and roadways in relation to the solemnity of the site <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) Lightscape Management • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" including (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Legacy of the Gettysburg Address
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In dedicating the Soldiers’ National Cemetery on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address, which gave meaning to the sacrifices of the dead at the Battle of Gettysburg and inspired the living to continue the “unfinished work” of the war to affirm “a new birth of freedom” for the nation. • The momentous nature of what occurred at the Battle of Gettysburg, along with the high level of preservation and accurate marking of the battlefield landscape, continues to draw people to Gettysburg National Military Park, a place of national consciousness where individuals can consider the far-reaching implications of the battle, the Gettysburg Address, and the American Civil War.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gettysburg Address is internationally recognized. • Monuments to the Gettysburg Address and President Abraham Lincoln are located within the Soldiers’ National Cemetery. • Five manuscript copies of the address are known to exist, held by the Library of Congress and other institutions. • The speech was actually presented from a rostrum that was located in Evergreen Cemetery. During the summer and on special occasions the gates between Evergreen Cemetery and Soldiers’ National Cemetery are opened to allow visitors access to this area. • The “Lincoln Bedroom” in the David Wills House offers visitors an opportunity to consider the time and place where Lincoln worked to finalize his draft of the Gettysburg Address. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although no original manuscript of the address resides at Gettysburg, the speech is an essential theme in the museum and the park’s interpretive and educational programs.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While there have been many attempts to determine the exact location of the rostrum where Lincoln stood to deliver the Gettysburg Address, we can only make assumptions based on photographic and written evidence. • Access to the David Wills House is by admission only. Many visitors do not have the ability nor do they take the time to access the home. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gettysburg National Military Park provides an opportunity to reflect on President Lincoln’s words and the sacrifices of the fallen, and to contemplate the implications of the Civil War on the nation. • The addition of the Gettysburg Train Station to the park can allow for a more complete interpretation of President Lincoln’s visit to the cemetery and his delivery of the Gettysburg Address. • Expand interpretive opportunities for all visitors to discover the journey President Lincoln took from Washington to Gettysburg and how the war, the social values, and his personal experience influenced the text of the Gettysburg Address.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Exhibits 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"> • The Superintendent’s Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements, and other Restrictions Imposed Under Discretionary Authority (2014) provides guidance for use of the park grounds, facilities, and roadways in relation to the solemnity of the site <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the fields and rolling hills and in the streets of town, more soldiers fell at the Battle of Gettysburg than in any other battle fought in North America before or since. The culmination of the Gettysburg Campaign, this three-day battle fought on July 1–3, 1863, thwarted the political and military aims of the Confederacy and its second invasion of the North during the American Civil War. • The Battle of Gettysburg was quickly recognized as a defining event in the nation’s history, which led to early and ongoing efforts to preserve the battlefield landscape, including its topography and terrain.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although many of the park’s archeological resources (264 identified to date) are documented in the Archeological Site Management Information System (ASMIS), there is a backlog of artifacts that has not been documented or added to the database. • A large number of artifacts have been excavated and are stored in the museum collections. • Before passage of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) in 1979, a large number of the archeological objects on the landscape had been picked over by the public. • Most of the park’s archeological surveys are conducted in response to looting and other impacts, or in conjunction with a project-related section 106 compliance survey. • Park staff is educated on ARPA issues and archeological resource protection as part of their training. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public has an increasing interest in archeology. • Most available funding is connected to compliance activities rather than research-driven archeology.

<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>Archeological Resources Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg</p>
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A backlog of information of information needed to update ASMIS and other cultural resource data bases has made it difficult to manage the archeology collection and locate artifacts within storage facilities. • The public’s interest in artifacts and archeology can result in the removal of artifacts from the park. • Unauthorized metal detecting can damage archeological sites and result in looting of battle-related artifacts. • ARPA cases are infrequent, and those guilty of stealing archeological artifacts often go unprosecuted. • Animal burrowing (groundhogs) may damage archeological resources. • Livestock could damage archeological resources by compacting the ground and increasing erosion. • Lack of understanding of the post-battle archeology makes it difficult for staff to know what archeological recovery efforts occurred in the years immediately following the battle. • Without a well-defined historic context to assist archeological resources, the importance and role of unearthed artifacts may not be fully understood by park staff. • Determining archeological resource boundaries can be problematic when important sites extend beyond the park’s legislated boundary. • Because the park is a corridor for development of transmission lines, sewer lines, rights-of-way, etc., for the Borough of Gettysburg, construction projects related to this development could result in inadvertently unearthed artifacts and damage archeological sites. • Some maintenance techniques could lead to disturbance of archeological sites and in situ artifacts. • Residential gardens/plantings at employee housing cause ground-disturbing activities that could potentially impact archeological resources and should be monitored. • Higher precipitation and increased frequency of large storms projected due to climate change could lead to flooding and erosion of archeological sites. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research oriented archeology projects could engage the academic community and provide additional information about the battle. • Gettysburg is a unique opportunity for archeological research because it offers a snapshot of July 1863. • Public archeology and educational programs can provide new opportunities for visitors to learn and participate in park archeology efforts. • The field of archeology offers numerous opportunities to incorporate science principles into school program curriculum and general interpretive programs. • NPS Northeast Region archeological staff can provide additional expertise and guidance related to the park’s in situ artifacts and its archeological collection. NPS staff outside the park may also be interested in spearheading additional research, documentation, and surveys. • Future archeological discoveries and research based on the park’s archeological collection has the potential to expand the knowledge of the Battle of Gettysburg and actions on the battlefield. • Reengaging with university archeology programs could lead to additional field surveys and research opportunities.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment. • Cultural resource condition assessment. • Update National Register of Historic Places nomination.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update land protection plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Exhibits plan. • Archeological research plan / strategy for working with institutes of higher learning.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Superintendent’s Compendium • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • “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 <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4) “Park Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 12 baseline natural resources inventory and monitoring protocols have been completed and monitoring protocols have been implemented. • There are currently programs operating under agricultural use permits within the park. • The park monitors the water quality in several creeks running through the park. • White-tailed deer management is ongoing. • The park works with Pennsylvania State University for woodlot management. • An exotic plant management plan is in place and implementation is ongoing. • Nonnative vegetation treatment is guided by the internet-based Pesticide Use Proposal System. This system limits the types of treatments that are allowable in the park. • Volunteers assist in simple hand-work nonnative species removal, but are not permitted to participate in weed spraying. • Threatened and endangered bat species monitoring is ongoing. • The Superintendent’s Compendium guiding appropriate use allows for fruit and nut gathering within the park. • The park works with the NPS Exotic Plant Monitoring Team. • Rehabilitated portions of the battlefield landscape require regular maintenance. • Gettysburg National Military Park is using prescribed fire as part of the park’s continuing efforts to reduce woody vegetation and non-native invasive weedy species in the historically open field on the Gettysburg battlefield. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management for the park is ongoing. • Landscape rehabilitation efforts, including woodlot management, are identified in the preservation maintenance plan that is currently under development. • Monitoring for specific park areas is ongoing and usually compliance-related, but additional species and invasive monitoring efforts are needed. • The Inventory and Monitoring Program is conducting trend monitoring of water quality, benthic macroinvertebrates, and forest vegetation communities. • Bird counts have detected a northward shift in the winter ranges of bird species in the region due to climate change.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding and resources can make nonnative plant management difficult to maintain. • White-nose syndrome could threaten the park’s bat population. • Feral cats attack small mammals and birds, disrupting the park’s natural ecosystem. • Emerald ash borer could destroy the park’s ash trees. • Ticks bearing Lyme disease are a visitor and staff safety concern. • Burrowing animals, such as groundhogs, can ruin natural resources and create uneven ground that can be a visitor safety issue. • Ground-level ozone sometimes reaches levels that can cause injury to ozone-sensitive plants, such as American sycamore, red maple, green ash, and cut-leaf coneflower. • Estimated wet mercury deposition is high. High mercury concentrations in birds, mammals, amphibians, and fish can result in reduced foraging efficiency, survival, and reproductive success. • Natural communities, including wetland areas and sugar maple trees, are at risk for harmful effects of nutrient enrichment and acidification from excess deposition of nitrogen and sulfur air pollutants. Nitrogen deposition levels are above critical loads for lichen and forest vegetation. • Climate change projections indicate higher precipitation and more large storms as well as increases in average annual temperature and extreme heat events, increasing the potential for flooding, erosion, shifts in tree, bird, and other species northward, and increasing invasive species. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park can pursue additional university partnerships for monitoring activities. • Landscape rehabilitation efforts, including woodlot management, are identified in the preservation maintenance plan, which is currently under development. Restoration of the park’s woodlots to their 1863 appearance would restore the historic views and help visitors better understand battlefield movements. • Interpretive campfire programs and other educational programs can include natural resource topics. • The Big Round Top loop nature trail can be restored and included in self-led and ranger-led interpretive activities. • A park BioBlitz event would allow the public to be involved in a natural resource survey while collecting valuable information for the park.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource condition assessment. • Baseline night sky data.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource condition assessment. • Farm fields management plan. • Update land protection plan. • Visual resource management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Meadow/open landscape management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Exhibits plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
<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"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • Lacey Act of 1900, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321) • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • 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 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77



Other Important Resource or Value	Nonbattle-Related Archeological Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although many of the park’s archeological resources (264 to date) are documented in the Archeological Site Management Information System (ASMIS), there is a backlog of artifacts that has not been added to the database. • A large volume of the battlefield archeology has been excavated and is stored in the museum collection. • Before passage of ARPA, a large number of the archeological objects on the landscape had been picked over by the public. • Most of the park’s archeological surveys are conducted in response to looting and other impacts, or in conjunction with a project-related section 106 compliance survey. • Park staff is educated on ARPA issues and archeological resource protection as part of their training. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public has an increasing interest in archeology. • Most available funding is connected to compliance activities rather than research-driven archeology.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A backlog of information needed to update ASMIS and other cultural resource data bases, has made it difficult to manage the archeology collection and locate artifacts within storage facilities. • The public’s interest in archeology can result in them removing artifacts from the landscape. • Unauthorized metal detecting for battle related artifacts can damage prehistoric and other non-battle related artifacts. • ARPA cases are infrequent, and those guilty of stealing archeological artifacts often go unprosecuted. • Animal burrowing (groundhogs) may damage archeological resources. • Livestock could damage archeological resources by compacting the ground and increasing erosion. • Lack of understanding of the post-battle archeology makes it difficult for staff to know what archeological recovery efforts occurred in the years immediately following the battle. • Without a well-defined historic context to assist archeological resources, the importance and role of unearthed artifacts may not be fully understood by park staff. • Visitor use causes erosion. • Defining the boundaries and full research potential of important archaeological sites is hampered by the park’s legislated boundary. • Because the park is a corridor for development of transmission lines, sewer lines, rights-of-way, etc. for the Borough of Gettysburg, construction projects related to this development could result in inadvertently unearthed artifacts and damage archeological sites. • Some maintenance techniques could lead to disturbance of archeological sites and in situ artifacts. • Residential gardens/plantings at employee housing cause ground-disturbing activities that could potentially impact archeological resources and should be monitored. • Higher precipitation and increased frequency of large storms projected due to climate change could lead to flooding and erosion of archeological sites.

Other Important Resource or Value	Nonbattle-Related Archeological Resources
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research oriented archeology projects could engage the academic community and provide additional information about prehistoric, early European, and post-war use of the landscape. • Public archeology and educational programs can provide new opportunities for visitors to learn and participate in park archeology efforts. • The field of archeology offers numerous opportunities to incorporate science principles into school program curriculum and general interpretive programs. • NPS Northeast Region archeological staff can provide additional expertise and guidance related to the park’s in situ artifacts and its archeological collection. NPS staff outside the park may also be interested in spearheading additional research, documentation, and surveys. • Re-engaging with university archeology programs could lead to additional field surveys and research opportunities.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy. • Update land protection plan. • Archeological research plan / strategy for working with institutes of higher learning. • Exhibits 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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Superintendent’s Compendium • 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” • “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> (§1.4) “Park Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many visitors view the park as recreational green space. • The park sends mixed messages relating to what activities are appropriate. • The current Superintendent’s Compendium is used to guide allowable type of recreation in the park, but communication of the compendium to visitors has been limited. • There are impacts to resources from horse trail use due to off-trail equestrian use. Trail expansion and trampling is now occurring in parking areas and non-designated trails. • There is currently a circulation system in place that includes paved driving routes, horse trails, and walking trails. • Horse trails are narrow, four-feet wide, leading to horse and pedestrian conflicts. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rider impacts on horse trails seem to be getting worse. • As of April 2015, trail and recreation planning is underway for key park areas.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication related to appropriate activities could result in continued inappropriate visitor uses. • Unclear park policies and management could lead to visitor confusion and recreational uses that damage park resources. • Special uses can be viewed as expected activities rather than special occurrences defined by permits. • Recreational vehicle use could impact visitor safety. • Increased and inappropriate recreational activities could damage the cultural landscape, natural resources, and commemorative atmosphere. • Narrow width of the horse trails has contributed to trail widening and resource trampling. • Due to staffing constraints, monitoring of equestrian use on designated trails is limited. • Ground-level ozone sometimes reaches levels that can make breathing difficult for sensitive groups (although regional trends in ozone levels are improving). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayfinding messages and signage can communicate the Superintendent’s Compendium and other recreation-related information to visitors. • Social media can help build public stewardship and address appropriate visitor use. • A new approach toward equestrian trails could lessen impacts on resources and trails. • Additional trail planning will help identify issues and management activities that can better serve visitors. • Visitors interested in recreational activities not appropriate within the park can be directed to nearby parks and open spaces where the use is permitted. • Collaborating with other NPS Civil War battlefield parks allows park staff to share ideas, discuss recreation-related issues or concerns, and possibly work together to create a shared philosophy and management approach to provide consistency across parks with similar resources. • Enhanced interpretation and interpretive materials can highlight appropriate recreation.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Baseline acoustic resource survey.

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Wayfinding sign management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Exhibits plan. • Comprehensive park-wide traffic and road utilization study.
<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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006; 36 CFR §1191.1 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • “Vehicles and Traffic Safety — Bicycles” (36 CFR 34.30) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.5) “Appropriate Use of the Parks” • 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> • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook



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 Gettysburg National Military Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Collecting Data to Inform Stewardship Goals.** During the development of the Gettysburg National Military Park general management plan in 1999, a great deal of data about the park and its resources were collected and used. These data informed the park management decision-making process and were essential for overall park planning. As many of the goals outlined in the general management plan have been completed, and with the establishment of the current visitor center, park staff recognized the need for more proactive and comprehensive data collection strategies at Gettysburg National Military Park. New data collection techniques, as well as ongoing scholarly research, could be utilized to better inform future decision making and planning at the park. The need for a natural resource condition assessment and a cultural resource condition assessment were identified as two key data needs for the park. These two assessments would provide much needed baseline data for a resource stewardship strategy—a high priority planning need identified through the foundation document planning process.

Understanding the impacts of visitor use patterns and carrying capacity at popular areas of the park is another key issue where data are needed. Gettysburg National Military Park's auto tour route experiences a great deal of vehicular traffic, and popular sites like Little Round Top and Cemetery Ridge see significant impacts from visitor use. Collecting data on the number of visitors who stop at locations throughout the park and what activities visitors do when they arrive would better inform the planning and decision-making process. This data would be used for developing strategies for resource protection, while balancing the demand for visitor access and enjoyment. A visitor use study was identified as a high priority data need for the park, which in turn would inform a visitor use management plan that was also identified as a high priority.

- **Working with Communities and Stakeholders on Land Protection.** Located in the Borough of Gettysburg, and four neighboring townships, Gettysburg National Military Park sits within Adams County, Pennsylvania. The park is also part of the larger national register-designated Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. The Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission was authorized by public law in 1990 to establish a formal framework for the park to work in partnership with local municipalities on land management and resource stewardship. As both the community of Gettysburg and the park continue to grow in the future, working together in a collaborative and proactive way is essential. Stewardship of the battlefield relies on a strong working relationship with the local community, and the park identified the need for a park partner action strategy to help strengthen these relationships.

Since 1864 with the establishment of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, there has been a great deal of interest in protecting lands associated with the Battle of Gettysburg, and these preservation efforts continue today. Currently, there are roughly 900 acres within Gettysburg National Military Park's legislated boundary that are in private ownership and not directly protected by the park. Various organizations like the Civil War Trust are engaged in land protection activities related to these lands, as well as lands with significant historic resources that are outside the park's current boundary. Recent legislation passed in 2014 expanded the park's congressionally authorized boundary to include the Gettysburg Train Station. Because of these activities, as well as the legislated boundary adjustment, the park identified the need to update the park's land protection plan as a high priority need.

- **Balancing Park Needs in a Sustainable Way.** As Gettysburg National Military Park plans for the future, the challenges of long-term sustainability were identified as a parkwide issue. Sustainability includes economics, stewardship and environmental goals for park operations. With over 40 farmstead properties within the park, cyclical maintenance requires both staff time and funding. Planning for the adaptive reuse of historic structures and the feasibility of a historic building leasing program were identified as strategies to address the long-term stewardship of these resources in a sustainable way. Given the limitations on staffing and increasing workloads, the park also recognized the importance of volunteers and the need to maximize the use of volunteers on specific projects to help address long-term sustainability goals at the park. In order to meet the demands of visitors, while balancing the needs of resource stewardship, Gettysburg National Military Park staff works with many partners and volunteer organizations. A park partner action strategy was identified as a high priority need to help the park grow and to manage these relationships in a sustainable way.
- **Engaging New Audiences to Address the Challenges of Relevance.** Following the recent success and interest in the 150th commemoration of the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg, the park recognized the challenges of maintaining relevance and engaging more diverse audiences in American history and the legacy of Gettysburg. The changing place of American history in school curriculums and recent trends in school funding are impacting overall school visitation to the park. Attracting and engaging younger audiences in history and the American Civil War is becoming an increasing challenge for the park. In order to address this park-wide issue, a visitor use study and a visitor use management plan were identified as two key tools that could provide data and guidance for park management and planning for visitor's and their changing needs. A long-range interpretive plan was also identified, which would outline strategic goals to improve and enhance the visitor experience, including diversified programming and media to engage new audiences in the meanings associated with the Battle of Gettysburg and the story of the American Civil War.

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Update land protection plan	H	The most recent land protection plan was completed in 1993. Since then, many of the goals of this plan have been accomplished, and new lands have been added to the legislated park boundary by Congress. The updated plan would address the adjusted boundary and could provide guidance on key areas outside the park's current boundary, such as Lee's Headquarters.
FRV	Resource stewardship strategy	H	Gettysburg National Military Park includes a wide range of cultural and natural resources that contribute to the battlefield and commemorative landscape. A resource stewardship strategy would examine current resource conditions and provide comprehensive management strategies to move the park's resources toward target conditions.
FRV	Visitor use management plan	H	Key areas of the park like Little Round Top and Cemetery Ridge see significantly more visitors, resulting in congestion and impacts on park resources. Using data collected during the visitor use study, a visitor use management plan would evaluate and plan for appropriate types and levels of visitor activities within defined zones in regard to resource and infrastructure carrying capacity.
Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	H	A formal partner action strategy covering Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site would allow staff to leverage volunteer and partner efforts for both parks and better manage the relationship between the parks, local municipalities, and numerous outside stakeholder groups.
FRV	Comprehensive park-wide traffic and road utilization study	H	The park's auto tour route sees a significant volume of vehicular traffic and travels through the Borough of Gettysburg which can lead to traffic congestion on weekends and during the park's peak visitation season. A traffic study would provide information about current traffic patterns, volume of vehicles, and travel times along the auto tour route. The study could also identify multi-modal transit opportunities for the park to consider.
FRV	Wayfinding sign management plan	H	Because of its size and location in and around the Borough of Gettysburg, navigating the park can be challenging for visitors. Park staff identified the need to develop a comprehensive wayfinding sign management plan that would develop strategies to improve signage and navigational aids for visitors throughout the park. Wayside exhibits and interpretation would also be considered as a part of any wayfinding strategy.
FRV	Cultural landscape report on commemorative landscape and battlefield landscape	H	A cultural landscape report would be used to help inform management decisions and long-term stewardship of the battlefield, as well as the commemorative landscape. This report would document these landscapes as a whole and provide treatment recommendations for the maintenance of the historic context and setting.
FRV	Long-range interpretive plan	H	A long-range interpretive plan would allow the park to affirm its interpretive themes in a formalized planning document. The plan would also provide guidance on interpretive media utilized at the park and would make recommendations on potential new programmatic offerings and virtual products. The plan could help the park explore the challenges of maintaining relevancy with more diverse audiences, one of its park-wide key issues.

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Emergency operations plan	H	An emergency operations plan is needed in order to address how to best protect the museum collections and respond to emergency events that may impact the museum collections. An emergency operations plan is one of the key planning documents identified for museum collections stewardship within the National Park Service.
OIRV	Meadow / open landscape management plan	H	A meadow / open landscape management plan would provide guidance on the maintenance and stewardship of both natural and historic conditions on the landscape within the park. This planning effort would build on recommendations made in various cultural landscape inventory and report documents, while balancing the needs of natural resources.
FRV	Farm fields management plan	M	Lands where the Battle of Gettysburg took place were primarily used for agricultural purposes in 1863. A farm fields management plan would provide guidance for how to maintain the open landscape in agricultural production while balancing the historic battlefield landscape context with modern agricultural techniques.
FRV	Historic structure reports for high priority buildings	M	Historic structures that have been identified as high priority buildings through the special resource study or related research should be fully documented in the form of historic structure reports. A historic structure report would provide a historic context related to individual buildings, as well as detailed architectural descriptions and treatment recommendations for the maintenance and stewardship of these structures.
FRV	Park records management plan	M	Because of its long history and the many events that occur at the park on an annual basis, a park records management plan would provide a framework for all park staff to use when organizing and managing internal park records and archives. The records management plan would be completed within the framework of Director's Order 11D (<i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i>).
FRV	Visual resource management plan	M	The park's rural setting and agricultural landscape contribute to its historic context and provide an immersive experience for visitors. A visual resource management plan would use information from the visual resource inventories to create recommendations for the preservation of primary viewsheds, including park land, inholdings, and adjacent property.
FRV	Historic structure adaptive reuse plan	M	Most of the park's historic structures were constructed during the 19th century as parts of farmsteads and rural vernacular landscape common in southern Pennsylvania. A plan that explores the feasibility of adaptive reuse possibilities for these buildings, which are recognized as a fundamental resource, would help the park better utilize and care for these structures and associated farm outbuildings in a more sustainable way.
FRV	Update collections management plan	M	The park's current collections management plan was completed in 1998 and needs to be updated given the many changes that have occurred at the park since its completion. An updated plan would better represent the current state of the museum collections, as well as address inventory practices and artifact storage.

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Cemetery management plan	M	A cemetery management plan would build on and complement the cultural landscape report for the Gettysburg National Cemetery. This plan would provide more administrative guidance on cemetery management and allow the park to better preserve, maintain, and interpret this fundamental park resource.
FRV	Historic structure report – Pennsylvania Monument	L	The Pennsylvania Monument is the largest example of commemorative art / structure on the Gettysburg battlefield. The monument includes metal statues, plaques, and a granite exterior. A historic structure report would provide a historic context related to the monument's construction, as well as a detailed architectural description and treatment recommendations for the maintenance of this monumental structure.
FRV	Earthworks management plan	L	The current landscape treatment plan used by the park does not include the stewardship of stone earthworks found throughout the battlefield. An earthwork management plan would provide guidance on the maintenance and stewardship for both stone and earthen defensive features that were built during the battle.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan for historic structures	L	An integrated pest management plan would provide guidance for the treatment of historic structures and abatement activities related to pests, including burrowing animals, nesting animals and birds, rodents, and insects commonly found in historic structures.
FRV	Exhibits plan	L	With one of the largest gallery spaces and the largest Civil War collection in the National Park Service, an exhibits plan would include recommendations for rotating and developing temporary exhibits. This plan could also include guidance on the development of alternative media such as online exhibits.
FRV	Archeological research plan / strategy for working with institutes of higher learning	L	An archeological research plan would identify strategies for engaging with various universities and other institutions to identify and develop important research questions and strategies for investigating the archeological record within the park.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Visitor use study	H	A visitor use study would be an important first step in better understanding and collecting data on the number of visitors at key sites within the park and visitor use patterns at these locations. These data would support the development of a visitor management plan and would aid managers in the decision-making process related to appropriate numbers of visitors at these locations.
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment	H	A comprehensive survey of archeological resources throughout the park is needed for compliance with section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Efforts would focus on the developed area of the park and those areas which are flagged for future park development. This overview would also include updating identified archeological site inventory documentation when needed.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Cultural resource condition assessment	H	A cultural resource condition assessment would take a comprehensive inventory of existing data and information on cultural resources at the park. It would also identify gaps in documentation that should be addressed. These data would support a resource stewardship strategy as well as management activities related to cultural resources.
FRV	Historic resource study	H	A historic resource study would provide scholar research and documentation of significant resources related to the Battle of Gettysburg within the surrounding area, both within and outside the park's current boundary. This information would provide a larger historic context for the Battle of Gettysburg and identify key resources that may be appropriate for inclusion within the park's boundary in the future.
OIRV	Natural resource condition assessment	H	The current natural resource condition assessment for the park is more than 20 years old, and implementation of the park's general management plan has resulted in significant efforts to restore the battlefield landscape. This data need would update conditions of park natural resources, include a wildlife inventory, and support a resources stewardship strategy planning effort.
FRV	Update cultural landscape inventory – commemorative landscape	M	The previous park cultural landscape inventory addressed the battlefield, but did not focus on the commemorative landscape, which has been identified as a fundamental resource. An inventory of the commemorative landscape would identify elements that contribute to this landscape and would provide a better understanding of the features that contribute to the commemorative landscape on a larger parkwide scale.
FRV	Baseline acoustic resource survey	M	The battlefield and national cemetery offer visitors the opportunity to reflect on the significant events and sacrifices that transpired at the Battle of Gettysburg. A soundscape survey would provide baseline data regarding the cultural and natural soundscape within the park. A baseline for monitoring is needed to inform future management decisions related to setting acceptable noise levels.
FRV	Baseline night sky data	M	With the park surrounding the Borough of Gettysburg, and the encroachment from development, the impacts of modern lighting on night skies is a concern. The development of baseline night sky data would set a bench mark for future monitoring efforts.
FRV	Update National Register of Historic Places nomination	M	The Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The park has grown significantly since the historic district was documented in the national register nomination. Park staff updated the national register nomination, which was accepted by the keeper of the national register in 2004. However, that nomination did not address archeology. There are also a number of additional resources that have been identified as a result of research associated with the Battlefield Landscape Treatment Plan. Updated documentation would include information related to the Borough of Gettysburg (which was last updated in 1984), battlefield archeology, information on ongoing restoration efforts, and any resources missed in 2004.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Update the battlefield cultural landscape inventory	M	The most recent cultural landscape inventory completed for the battlefield was done in 1996. New park lands and significant rehabilitation to the battlefield landscape has occurred since this document was completed. An updated report would better reflect current conditions and recent changes to the landscape, such as the removal of the cyclorama building.
FRV	Develop a digitized database and a wayfinding aid to locate burials	M	The park recognized the need to develop a digitized database for burials in Soldiers' National Cemetery that would support wayfinding and the location of individual grave sites. This data would improve interpretation and visitor connections to the cemetery.
FRV	Inventory of monument pieces kept in storage	L	A comprehensive inventory of monument pieces kept in storage would allow staff to keep track of damaged or fragile historic monument pieces kept in storage and would serve as a reference tool for future preservation and conservation efforts.
FRV	HABS documentation of all historic monuments	L	The Historic American Building Survey includes measured drawings, photographs, and written historical and architectural information of buildings and structures as a record of America's built environment. Having a documented record of all park monuments is a long-term goal.
FRV	Prioritize the documentation of key monument inscriptions	L	An overall survey and prioritization strategy is needed for documenting monument inscriptions that may be susceptible to weathering. The park can use this information to provide guidance to partner and volunteer groups that are currently undertaking this documentation effort.
FRV	Visitor survey of experience of cyclorama painting	L	The cyclorama painting is housed in a viewing auditorium within the park museum and visitor center. While this is a relatively new facility, park staff has observed visitor circulation and audio/visual challenges. A visitor survey would examine how the current presentation is perceived and the level of visitor satisfaction.
FRV	Architectural inventory and identification of character-defining features on historic structures in the park	L	An architectural inventory of historic structures in the park that includes the identification of their character-defining features would help with ongoing preservation and maintenance efforts, as well as increase staff knowledge of the park's cultural resources.
FRV	Update HABS/HAER documentation for observation towers	L	The three remaining observation towers were documented as part of the "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads" HAER project in 1998. Additional research, drawings, and photographs would ensure these structures are properly documented and recorded.
FRV	Complete full inventory and photo documentation of national cemetery headstones	L	This documentation project is currently underway, and as of April 2015, approximately 800 headstones in the national cemetery have been photographed.

Part 3: Contributors

Gettysburg National Military Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Gettysburg National Military Park

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS. SESS. II. CH. 59, 60, 61. 1867. 399

APPROVED, February 22, 1867.

CHAP. LXI — *An Act to establish and to protect National Cemeteries*

Feb 22, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the arrangement of the national cemeteries established for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have the same enclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence; and to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone, or block, with the number of the grave inscribed thereon, corresponding with the number opposite to the name of the party, in a register of burials to be kept at each cemetery and at the office of the quartermaster-general, which shall set forth the name, rank, company, regiment, and date of death of the officer or soldier; or, if unknown, it shall be so recorded.

National cemeteries to be enclosed

Graves to be marked.

Register to be kept.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause to be erected at the principal entrance of each of the national cemeteries aforesaid, a suitable building to be occupied as a porter's lodge; and it shall be his duty to appoint a meritorious and trustworthy superintendent who shall be selected from enlisted men of the army, disabled in service, and who shall have the pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant, to reside therein, for the purpose of guarding and protecting the cemetery and giving information to parties visiting the same. The Secretary of War shall detail some officer of the army, not under the rank of major, to visit annually all of said cemeteries, and to inspect and report to him the condition of the same, and the amount of money necessary to protect them, to sod the graves, gravel and grade the walks and avenues, and to keep the grounds in complete order; and the said Secretary shall transmit the said report to Congress at the commencement of each session, together with an estimate of the appropriation necessary for that purpose.

Porter's lodge to be erected at the principal entrance of each cemetery.

Superintendent, how selected, pay, &c.

An officer to be detailed to inspect annually all the cemeteries, and make reports

Reports to be submitted to Congress, with estimates

Penalty for wilfully defacing, removing, &c. any structure, or injuring, &c. any shrub, &c. in any national cemetery.

When to be prosecuted for.

Superintendent may arrest persons committing such acts, and take them before certain magistrates, &c

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, gravestone, or other structure, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break, injure, or remove any tree, shrub, or plant within the limits of any of said national cemeteries, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any district or circuit court of the United States within any State or district where any of said national cemeteries are situated, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of not less than fifteen nor more than sixty days, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence. And the superintendent in charge of any national cemetery is hereby authorized to arrest forthwith any person engaged in committing any misdemeanor herein prohibited, and to bring such person before any United States commissioner or judge of any district or circuit court of the United States within any State or district where any of said cemeteries are situated, for the purpose of holding said person to answer for said misdemeanor, and then and there shall make complaint in due form.

The Secretary of War may purchase or take any real estate necessary for national cemeteries.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to purchase from the owner or owners thereof, at such price as may be mutually agreed upon between the Secretary and such owner or owners, such real estate as in his judgment is suitable and necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and to obtain from said owner or owners title in fee simple for the same. And in case the Secretary of War shall not be able to agree with said owner or owners upon the price to be paid for any real estate needed for the purpose of this act, or to obtain from said owner or owners title in fee simple for the same, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter upon and appropriate any real estate, which, in his judgment, is suitable and necessary for the purposes of this act.

Proceedings where real estate is entered upon and appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War or the owner or owners of any real estate thus entered upon and appropriated are hereby authorized to make application for an appraisal of said real estate thus entered upon and appropriated to any district or circuit court within any State or district where such real estate is situated; and any of said courts is hereby authorized and required upon such application, and in such mode and under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, to make a just and equitable appraisal of the cash value of the several interests of each and every owner of the real estate and improvements thereon entered upon and appropriated for the purposes of this act, and in accordance with its provisions.

Fee simple of such estate, upon payment, &c. of appraised

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the fee simple of all real estate thus entered upon and appropriated for the purposes of this act, and of which appraisal shall have been made under the order and direction of any of said courts, shall, upon payment to the owner or owners, respec-

tively, of the appraised value; or in case said owner or owners refuse or neglect for thirty days after the appraisal of the cash value of the said real estate or improvements by any of said courts to demand the same from the Secretary of War, upon depositing the said appraised value in the said court, making such appraisal to the credit of said owner or owners, respectively, be vested in the United States, and its jurisdiction over said real estate shall be exclusive and the same as its jurisdiction over real estate purchased, ceded, or appropriated for the purposes of navy yards, forts, and arsenals. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to pay to the several owner or owners, respectively, the appraised value of the several pieces or parcels of real estate, as specified in the appraisal of any of said courts, or to pay into any of said courts by deposit, as hereinbefore provided, the said appraised value; and the sum necessary for such purpose may be taken from any moneys appropriated for the purposes of this act.

value, to be vested in the United States.

Jurisdiction exclusive, &c.

Owner to be paid the appraised value.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation

APPROVED, February 22, 1867.

CHAP. 80.—An Act To establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Penn-
sylvania. February 11, 1895.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to receive from the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, a corporation chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, a deed of conveyance to the United States of all the lands belonging to said association, embracing about eight hundred acres, more or less, and being a considerable part of the battlefield of Gettysburg, together with all rights of way over avenues through said lands acquired by said association, and all improvements made by it in and upon the same. Upon the due execution and delivery to the Secretary of War of such deed of conveyance, the Secretary of War is authorized to pay to the said Battlefield Memorial Association the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts of said association, the amount of such debts to be verified by the officers thereof, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to meet and defray such charges.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the lands aforesaid shall be conveyed to the United States the Secretary of War shall take possession of the same, and such other lands on the battlefield as the United States have acquired, or shall hereafter acquire, by purchase or condemnation proceedings; and the lands aforesaid, shall be designated and known as the "Gettysburg National Park."

SEC. 3. That the Gettysburg national park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of the commissioners heretofore appointed by the Secretary of War for the location and acquisition of lands at Gettysburg, and their successors; the said commissioners shall have their office at Gettysburg, and while on duty shall be paid such compensation out of the appropriation provided in this Act as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to superintend the opening of such additional roads as may be necessary for the purposes of the park and for the improvement of the avenues heretofore laid out therein, and to properly mark the boundaries of the said park, and to ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, so far as the same shall fall within the limits of the park.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to acquire, at such times and in such manner as he may deem best calculated to serve the public interest, such lands in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, not exceeding in area the parcels shown on the map prepared by Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army, and now on file in the office of the Secretary of War, which were occupied by the infantry, cavalry and artillery on the first, second and third days of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and such other adjacent lands as he may deem necessary to preserve the important topographical features of the battlefield: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed and held to prejudice the rights acquired by any State or by any military organization to the ground on which its monuments or markers are placed, nor the right of way to the same.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of acquiring the lands designated and described in the foregoing section not already acquired and owned by the United States, and such other adjacent land as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the preservation and marking of the lines of battle of the Union and Confederate armies at Gettysburg, the Secretary of War is authorized to employ the services of the commissioners heretofore appointed by him for the location, who shall proceed, in conformity with his instructions and subject in all things to his approval, to acquire such lands by purchase, or by condemnation

Gettysburg National Park.

Acceptance of land from Battlefield Memorial Association.

Appropriation.

Secretary of War to take possession, etc.

Designation.

Commissioners to be appointed.

Compensation.

Duty.

Acquiring additional land, etc.

Proviso. Rights not prejudiced.

Commissioners to acquire lands designated.

proceedings, to be taken by the Attorney-General in behalf of the United States, in any case in which it shall be ascertained that the same can not be purchased at prices deemed reasonable and just by the said commissioners and approved by the Secretary of War. And such condemnation proceedings may be taken pursuant to the Act of Congress approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, regulating the condemnation of land for public uses, or the Joint Resolution authorizing the purchase or condemnation of land in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Condemnation proceedings.
Vol. 25, p. 357.

Ante, p. 584.

Regulations, etc.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to establish and enforce proper regulations for the custody, preservation, and care of the monuments now erected or which may be hereafter erected within the limits of the said national military park; and such rules shall provide for convenient access by visitors to all such monuments within the park, and the ground included therein, on such days and within such hours as may be designated and authorized by the Secretary of War.

Penalty for destroying columns, etc.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove, except by permission of the Secretary of War, any column, statue, memorial structure, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees, growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, or shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter or any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles on the land or approaches to the park, or shall violate any regulation made and published by the Secretary of War for the government of visitors within the limits of said park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed, shall, for each and every such offense, forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered before such justice in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the county where the offense may be committed.

Bronze tablet containing Lincoln's address, etc.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be made a suitable bronze tablet, containing on it the address delivered by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Gettysburg on the nineteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, on the occasion of the dedication of the national cemetery at that place, and such tablet, having on it besides the address a medallion likeness of President Lincoln, shall be erected on the most suitable site within the limits of said park, which said address was in the following words, to wit:

Medallion.

Inscription.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or

detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

And the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the cost of said tablet and medallion and pedestal.

Appropriation for
tablet and medallion.

SEC. 9. That, to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the purposes of this Act, including the purchase or condemnation of the land described in sections four and five of this Act, opening, improving, and repairing necessary roads and avenues, providing surveys and maps, suitably marking the boundaries of the park, and for the pay and expenses of the commissioners and their assistants, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and all disbursements made under this Act shall require the approval of the Secretary of War, who shall make annual report of the same to Congress.

Appropriation for
expenses, etc.

Approved, February 11, 1895.

Quartermaster stable, \$2,700;
 Quartermaster storehouse, \$4,938;
 Quartermaster stable and warehouse, \$3,600;
 For Army Medical School, \$7,920;
 For attending surgeon and retiring board, \$3,000;
 Depot quartermaster office, \$2,500;
 Garage, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,500;
 Office of Aviation Section, Signal Corps, \$5,000.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY: For payment of claims for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training, practice, and operations of the Army that have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, from time to time, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That settlement of such claims shall be made by the Auditor for the War Department, upon the approval and recommendation of the Secretary of War, where the amount of damages has been ascertained by the War Department, and payment thereof will be accepted by the owners of the property in full satisfaction of such damages, \$5,000.

Target practice damage claims.

Proviso.
 Settlement, etc.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, for the Gettysburg National Military Park the land composing the right of way of the Gettysburg Railway Company (the rails, ties, and superstructure of same to remain the property of the Gettysburg Railway Company and to be removed by the said company as required by the Secretary of War), said right of way embracing the tracts known as the Amos Leister tracts, the F. G. Pfeffer tracts, the Jacob Benner estate tract, the Simon J. Godori tract, the Jacob Masonheimer tract, the Annie E. Beecher tract, the Rosanna E. Wible tract, the James W. Timbers tract, the S. W. Crawford tracts, the William H. Tipton tract, the Calvin P. Krise tract, the George Bushman tract, and the Peter D. Swisher tract within the limits of the battle field of Gettysburg and within the limits of the Gettysburg National Military Park for the sum of \$30,000, that being the amount awarded in condemnation proceedings in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which sum is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for such purchase.

Gettysburg Park.
 Purchase of additional lands.

Description.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING: For the employment of the necessary civilian instructors in the most important trades, for the purchase of carpenter's, machinist's, plumber's, mason's, electrician's, and such other tools and equipment as may be required, including machines used in connection with the trades, for the purchase of material and other supplies necessary for instruction and training purposes and the construction of such buildings needed for vocational training in agriculture for shops, storage, and shelter of machinery as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of section twenty-seven of the Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, authorizing, in addition to the military training of soldiers while in the active service, means for securing an opportunity to study and receive instruction upon educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial, and general business occupations, part of this instruction to consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanic arts, \$250,000: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, in order to carry out the last provision, select one or more and not exceeding three regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, or Field Artillery to be stationed at a regimental post within the continental limits of the United States on or before July first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and may transfer from such regiment to other organizations any enlisted man or men who do not desire educational or vocational training and instruction such as is

Vocational education.
 Employment of instructors, tools, etc.

Vol. 39, p. 186.

Provisos.
 Selection of regiments at continental posts.

Transfers of men not desiring instruction, etc.

Calendar No. 893

80TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

} REPORT
No. 844

RELATING TO THE EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN PRIVATE AND FEDERAL PROPERTIES WITHIN GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, PA.

JANUARY 23 (legislative day, JANUARY 21), 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3645]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3645) relating to the exchange of certain private and Federal properties within Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept on behalf of the United States approximately 4 acres of non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park. This land is to be conveyed without cost by the Evergreen Cemetery Association, of Gettysburg, and shall become part of the park. In exchange for the conveyance of this land, the bill proposes that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to convey to the Evergreen Cemetery Association approximately 1¼ acres of federally owned land within the park, such property constituting a right-of-way through the Evergreen Cemetery property.

This bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 25, 1947. In presenting the bill, on the floor of the House, Congressman Gross of Pennsylvania said:

The local cemetery, privately owned, adjoins the national cemetery, and it is simply straightening the line. The Department of the Interior recommends that this be done; the Bureau of the Budget also advises it. The Park Service will get 4 acres of land for which they will give an acre and a quarter to the local cemetery. It is like straightening a fence line between the two cemeteries.

2 EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN PRIVATE AND FEDERAL PROPERTIES

The Department of the Interior recommends the passage of this bill, and the Bureau of the Budget has interposed no objections. Copy of a letter dated July 24, 1947, from the Under Secretary of the Interior to the chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands is hereby made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington 25, D. C., July 24, 1947.

Hon. RICHARD J. WELCH,
Chairman, Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. WELCH: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 3645, entitled "A bill relating to the exchange of certain private and Federal properties within Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., and for other purposes." Under the terms of the bill, approximately 4 acres of private land within the park boundaries would be conveyed to the United States in exchange for Federal property consisting of a right-of-way that bisects property owned by the Evergreen Cemetery Association and embraces approximately 1¼ acres.

This Department recommends the enactment of this proposed legislation.

We believe that this proposed land exchange would be advantageous to the Federal Government. The 4-acre tract that would be acquired by the United States is situated within the park boundary and would further consolidate Federal ownership of land in the park. The property that would be conveyed by the Government is of little use for park purposes because of its location with respect to the private property of the Evergreen Cemetery Association. The Federal and private lands that would be exchanged, we believe, are of approximately equal value.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised me that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN.
Under Secretary of the Interior

○

PUBLIC LAW 100-132—OCT. 16, 1987

101 STAT. 807

Public Law 100-132
100th Congress

An Act

To authorize the donation of certain non-Federal lands to Gettysburg National Military Park and to require a study and report on the final development of the park.

Oct. 16, 1987
[H.R. 797]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DONATION OF NON-FEDERAL LANDS.

16 USC 430g-3.

The Secretary of the Interior shall accept on behalf of the United States, the donation of approximately 31 acres of land known as the "Taney Farm" for administration as part of the Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania if such land is offered to be conveyed to the United States without cost to the United States by the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association. Upon acceptance of title thereto by the United States, such property shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the park.

Pennsylvania.

SEC. 2. ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK; STUDY AND REPORT.

16 USC 430g
note.

(a) **ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL LANDS.**—Except as provided in section 1 of this Act, until Congress receives the study under subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior may not acquire by purchase, donation, exchange, or any other means any additional land for the Gettysburg National Military Park which is not within the boundaries of the 3,874 acre area depicted on the map dated July 25, 1974, numbered 305-92,004 and entitled "Gettysburg National Military Park".

(b) **STUDY BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.**—The Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service shall conduct a boundary study and shall submit a report to Congress within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, with recommendations with respect to the final development of the Gettysburg National Military Park. In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consult with the people of the community and their elected representatives at all levels as well as with other interested individuals and groups.

Approved October 16, 1987.

Public Law 101-377
101st Congress

An Act

Aug. 17, 1990
[H.R. 3248]

To revise the boundary of Gettysburg National Military Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

16 USC 430g-4. SECTION 1. GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY REVISION.

Public information.

(a) **LANDS INCLUDED IN THE PARK.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Act entitled “An Act to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania”, approved February 11, 1895 (16 U.S.C. 430g et seq.), the Gettysburg National Military Park (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “park”) shall hereafter comprise the lands and interests in lands within the boundary generally depicted as “Park Boundary” on the map entitled “Gettysburg National Military Park Boundary Map”, numbered NPS 305/80034-B, and dated March 1990, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(b) **LANDS EXCLUDED FROM THE PARK.**—Lands and interests in lands outside of the boundary so depicted as “Park Boundary” on the map referred to in subsection (a) are hereby excluded from the park and shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section 2(c).

16 USC 430g-5. SEC. 2. ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LANDS.

Gifts and property.

(a) **GENERAL AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands within the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise. In acquiring lands and interests in lands under this Act, the Secretary shall acquire the minimum Federal interests necessary to achieve the objectives identified for specific areas and the park.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO CONVEY FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD INTERESTS WITHIN PARK.**—The Secretary may convey lands and interests in lands within the park authorized in accordance with subsection (a) of the Act of July 15, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 4601-22), except that, notwithstanding subsection (d) of that section, the net proceeds from any such conveyance may be used, subject to appropriations, to acquire lands and interests within the park.

(c) **CONVEYANCE OF LANDS EXCLUDED FROM PARK.**—(1) The Secretary is authorized, in accordance with applicable existing law, to exchange Federal lands and interests excluded from the park pursuant to section 1(b) for the purpose of acquiring lands within the park boundary.

(2) If any such Federal lands or interests are not exchanged within five years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may sell any or all such lands or interests to the highest bidder, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe,

but any such conveyance shall be at not less than the fair market value of the land or interest, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) All Federal lands and interests sold or exchanged pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to such terms and conditions as will assure the use of the property in a manner which, in the judgment of the Secretary, will protect the park and the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "historic district"). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the net proceeds from any such sale or exchange shall be used, subject to appropriations, to acquire lands and interests within the park.

(d) **RELINQUISHMENT OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION TO PENNSYLVANIA.**—With respect to any lands over which the United States exercises exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction and which are excluded from the park pursuant to section 1(b), the Secretary may relinquish to the State of Pennsylvania such exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction by filing with the Governor a notice of relinquishment to take effect upon acceptance thereof, unless otherwise provided by the laws of the State.

SEC. 3. AGREEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO MONUMENTS AND TABLETS LOCATED OUTSIDE PARK BOUNDARY. 16 USC 430g-6.

The Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with the owners of property in proximity to but outside the boundary of the park on which historic monuments and tablets commemorating the Battle of Gettysburg have been erected on or before January 1, 1990. The Secretary may make funds available, subject to appropriations, for the maintenance, protection, and interpretation of such monuments and tablets pursuant to such agreements. In addition, within the area depicted as the "Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District" on the map referred to in section 1(a), or in proximity thereto, the Secretary may, with the consent of the owner, acquire, by donation, purchase, or exchange, lands and interests comprising such monuments and tablets together with lands and interests necessary to provide adequate public access thereto.

SEC. 4. CONSERVATION WITHIN GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT. 16 USC 430g-7.

(a) **ENCOURAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION.**—The Secretary shall take appropriate action to encourage conservation of the historic district by landowners, local governments, organizations, and businesses.

(b) **PRIORITIZATION OF GRANTS.**—Within the historic district, the Secretary shall give priority in making grants under section 101(d), and in providing technical assistance, information, and advice under section 101(h), of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a(d), (h)) to those programs and activities in the historic district that will assure development and use of natural and cultural resources in a manner that is consistent with the conservation and maintenance of the district's historic character.

(c) **PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to assist local governments in cooperative efforts which complement the values of the park and the historic district and to help landowners prepare individual property plans which meet landowner and conservation objectives in the historic district.

(d) **REIMBURSEMENT OF PLANNING COSTS.**—The Secretary, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe and at the request of any local or county government within the historic

district, shall provide matching reimbursements for up to 50 percent of the planning costs incurred by such government in the development of comprehensive plans and land use guidelines which are consistent with conserving the historic character of the historic district. Reimbursements may only be provided under this subsection to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

(e) **ACCEPTANCE OF EASEMENT DONATIONS.**—The Secretary, upon recommendation from the Director of the National Park Service, in consultation with the Advisory Commission established under section 5, is authorized to accept donations of conservation easements on land located within the historic district.

(f) **FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.**—(1) Any Federal or federally assisted activity or undertaking in the historic district, shall be consistent to the maximum extent possible with the purposes of the preservation of the historic district, including its rural, agricultural, and town elements, and shall also comply with the National Historic Preservation Act and other applicable laws.

(2) The head of any Federal agency (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the “agency”) having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in the historic district, and the head of any Federal agency having authority to license or permit any undertaking in such area, shall at the earliest feasible date prepare a detailed analysis of any proposed action and submit it to the Secretary.

(3) The Secretary shall review the analysis and consult with the agency. If after such review and consultation, the Secretary finds that the proposed action is not consistent with the purposes identified in this subsection, the agency shall not proceed with the action until after a justification for the action has been submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress with adequate time allowed for Congressional comment. Such justification shall include the following elements: the anticipated effects on the historic and commemorative character of the historic district, the social and economic necessity for the proposed action, all possible alternatives to the proposed action, the comparative benefits of proposed alternative actions, and the mitigation measures outlined in the proposed action.

16 USC 430g-8.

SEC. 5. ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is hereby established the Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Advisory Commission”). The Advisory Commission shall be composed of eleven members, as follows:

(1) One member representing each of the local governments from the four townships surrounding the park and the Borough of Gettysburg, appointed by the Secretary.

(2) One member representing the Adams County, Pennsylvania government, appointed by the Secretary.

(3) One member representing the State Historic Preservation Office of the State of Pennsylvania, appointed by the Secretary.

(4) Two members who are residents of Adams County and who are knowledgeable about the park and its resources, appointed by the Secretary, one of whom shall own land or interests in land within the park boundary.

(5) One member with expertise in local historic preservation, appointed by the Secretary.

PUBLIC LAW 101-377—AUG. 17, 1990

104 STAT. 467

(6) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee, ex officio.

Members shall be appointed for staggered terms of three years, as designated by the Secretary at the time of the initial appointments. Any member of the Advisory Commission appointed for a definite term may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor is appointed. The Advisory Commission shall designate one of its members as Chairperson. Six members of the Advisory Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(b) **MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.**—The Secretary, or his designee, shall from time to time, but at least semiannually, meet and consult with the Advisory Commission to coordinate the management of the park and the historic district with local jurisdictions.

(c) **MEETINGS.**—The Advisory Commission shall meet on a regular basis. Notice of meetings and agenda shall be published in local newspapers which have a distribution which generally covers the area affected by the park. Advisory Commission meetings shall be held at locations and in such a manner as to ensure adequate public involvement.

Public information.

(d) **EXPENSES.**—Members of the Advisory Commission shall serve without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairperson.

(e) **CHARTER.**—The provisions of section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) are hereby waived with respect to this Advisory Commission.

SEC. 6. INTERPRETATION.

16 USC 430g-9.

In administering the park, the Secretary shall take such action as is necessary and appropriate to interpret, for the benefit of visitors to the park and the general public, the Battle of Gettysburg in the larger context of the Civil War and American history, including the causes and consequences of the Civil War and including the effects of the war on all the American people.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

16 USC 430g-10.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved August 17, 1990.

(e) *OFFSET.*—Section 7302(f) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 469n(f)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, except that the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not appropriated as of the date of enactment of the First State National Historical Park Act shall be reduced by \$6,500,000”.

SEC. 3034. GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

(a) *BOUNDARY REVISION.*—Section 1(b) of Public Law 101–377 (16 U.S.C. 430g–4(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “include the” and insert “include—
“(1) the”;

(2) at the end of paragraph (1) (as designated by paragraph (1)), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) the properties depicted as ‘Proposed Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Gettysburg National Military Park Proposed Boundary Addition’, numbered 305/80,045, and dated January, 2010 (2 sheets), including—

“(A) the property commonly known as the ‘Gettysburg Train Station’; and

“(B) the property located adjacent to Plum Run in Cumberland Township.”.

(b) *ACQUISITION OF LAND.*—Section 2(a) of Public Law 101–377 (16 U.S.C. 430g–5(a)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(1) *AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE LAND.*—The Secretary”;

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “In acquiring” and inserting the following:

“(2) *MINIMUM FEDERAL INTERESTS.*—In acquiring”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) *METHOD OF ACQUISITION FOR CERTAIN LAND.*—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary may acquire the properties added to the park by section 1(b)(2) only by donation.”.

SEC. 3035. HARRIET TUBMAN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, MARYLAND.

(a) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *HISTORICAL PARK.*—The term “historical park” means the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) *MAP.*—The term “map” means the map entitled “Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park, Proposed Boundary and Authorized Acquisition Areas”, numbered T20/80,001A, and dated March 2014.

(3) *SECRETARY.*—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) *STATE.*—The term “State” means the State of Maryland.

(b) *HARRIET TUBMAN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.*—

(1) *ESTABLISHMENT.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—There is established as a unit of the National Park System the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in the State, consisting

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Stakeholders	Purpose
Management Agreement with the Gettysburg Foundation	General agreement	Gettysburg Foundation	This agreement outlines the working relationship between Gettysburg National Military Park and their primary partner, the Gettysburg Foundation.
David Wills House Management Agreement	Memorandum of understanding	Gettysburg Foundation	This agreement outlines the cooperative management and staffing between Gettysburg National Military Park and their primary partner, the Gettysburg Foundation, for the David Wills House located in downtown Gettysburg.
Armory Cannon Carriage Shop Operations Agreement	Memorandum of understanding	Gettysburg Foundation, State of Pennsylvania	This agreement outlines the use of the cannon carriage shop located next to the armory building.
Gettysburg Train Depot	Letter of intent	Gettysburg Foundation	With the passage of legislation to include the Gettysburg Train Depot into the parks boundary, this agreement outlines managing roles and responsibilities between Gettysburg National Military Park and their primary partner, the Gettysburg Foundation, for this site.
Municipal Utility Rights-of-Way	Rights-of-way	Local municipalities and utility customers throughout Adams County	Multiple utility rights-of-way run through Gettysburg National Military Park including sewer, water, electrical (Metropolitan Edison), telephone (United Telephone), cable (Comcast), and gas (Columbia Gas) lines.
Numerous Scenic and Conservation Easements	Easement	Numerous private land owner	Currently, Gettysburg National Military Park contains 605.65 acres in easement, roughly 10% of the land within the park's legislated boundary. These easements describe the required conditions for protecting the lands and their associated significant resources within the boundary of the park and for conserving the resources of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.
Deer Management Program with U.S. Department of Agriculture	Inter-agency cooperative agreement	U.S. Department of Agriculture	Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site annually conduct wildlife management projects with the assistance of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services.
State Monuments Maintenance Agreement	Cooperative agreement	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Gettysburg National Military Park is the beneficiary of an agreement between Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association (GBPA) and Adams County Bank. This agreement sets forth guidelines for the park to apply for funds to support maintenance of Pennsylvania monuments.
Artist-in-Residence Program Agreement	Cooperative agreements	NPS Arts Foundation	This agreement outlines the roles and responsibilities of Gettysburg National Military Park in relation to the NPS Artist-in-Residence Program that the park participates in.
Journey through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area Programmatic Agreement	National heritage area designation	Journey through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area	Gettysburg National Military Park is a primary site and key destination with the larger designated Journey through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area. The park works on a programmatic level to promote the national heritage area (NHA).

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

Document	Date
Historic Structures Report (Part II) National Cemetery (Portion) Walls	1962
"Geology and the Gettysburg Campaign" by the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, Educational Series 5	1962
Furnishings Plan for General Meade's Headquarters (Leister House)	1974
Gettysburg Collections Management Plan	1976
General Management Plan for Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery	1982
Little Round Top / Devil's Den Development Concept Plan	1986
Visitor Services Project. Report 7. Gettysburg National Military Park	1987
Environmental Assessment, Boundary Study, Gettysburg National Military Park, Draft Report to Congress	1987
Geohydrology and Water Quality in the Vicinity of Gettysburg NMP & Eisenhower NHS	1989
Development Concept Plan / Environmental Assessment, Guinn Woods Administrative Site	1989
Management Report. Archeological Assessment and Mitigation Rehabilitation of Park Roads. Gettysburg National Military Park. (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)	1990
Land Protection Plan	1993
Resources Management Plan. Gettysburg National Military Park	1994
Final Environmental Assessment for Rehabilitation of Park Roads (and Findings of No Significant Impact)	1994
Economic Impact on Gettysburg and Adams County	1994–1997, 2002
Traffic Impact Analysis: Gettysburg National Military Park Project	1994
Draft Development Concept Plan Environmental Assessment, Gettysburg Museum of the Civil War	1995
Gettysburg College-National Park Service Land Exchange, Study of Alternatives / Environmental Assessment	1995
Plant Community Development in Historic Forest Stands at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site	1995
Final Environmental Impact Statement. White-Tailed Deer Management Plan	1995
Visitor Services Project. Gettysburg National Military Park. Eisenhower National Historic Site. (University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit)	1995
Archeological Testing of Culps Run Relief Interceptor Gettysburg National Military Park	1996
Cultural Landscape Inventory for Gettysburg National Military Park (Landscape Level II)	1997

Document	Date
Strategic Park Management Plan. FY 98 Annual Work Plan	1998
Environmental Assessment Phase II – Rehabilitation of Park Roads (with Findings of No Significant Impact)	1998
Road Inventory of Gettysburg National Military Park	1998
Inventorying and Monitoring Protocols of Birds in National Parks of the Eastern US	1998
Gettysburg National Military Park Collection Management Plan	1998
Effectiveness of Bird Inventory Protocols in National Parks in the Eastern U.S. Based on Estimation of Species Richness	1998
Final General Management Plan and EIS	1999
Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis. Gettysburg NMP & Eisenhower NHS	1999
Record of Decision Final General Management Plan / EIS Gettysburg NMP	1999
Interpretive Plan. Borough of Gettysburg	2000
Inventory and Monitoring Protocols of Terrestrial Vertebrates in National Parks of the Eastern U.S.: Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site	2000
Inventory of Amphibian and Reptile Species at Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS	2001
Inventory Of Invertebrates at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site, with Special Reference to Forest Removal	2001
Comprehensive Inventory Program for Birds at Six Pennsylvania National Parks	2001
Transportation Field Report. Gettysburg NMP	2001
Hummelbaugh House Historic Structure Report. Condition Assessment and Recommendations for Treatment (ICON Architecture, Inc.)	2001
Regenerating Mixed-Oak Historic Woodlots at Gettysburg National Military Park	2002
Emmitsburg Road Ridge Cultural Landscape Report, Vol II, Parts I and II (Battle Narrative)	2002
David Wills House Historic Structure Report	2003
Gettysburg NMP. Alternative Transportation System Planning Study Final Report (John A Volpe National Transportation Systems Center)	2004
Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape	2004
Long-Term Monitoring of Woodlot Plant Communities at Gettysburg NMP	2004
National Register Documentation	2004
Defense of Cemetery Hill Cultural Landscape Report	2004
Weather and Climate Inventory. NPS Mid-Atlantic Network	2006

Document	Date
Conceptual Ecological Model for Management of Breeding Shrubland Birds in the Mid-Atlantic Region	2006
The Road Inventory of Gettysburg NMP Cycle 3 (FHA, Eastern Federal Lands Hwy Div.)	2006
Inventory of Bat Community Composition at Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS	2006
Inventory of Plant Species of Special Concern at Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS	2006
Survey for Endangered and Threatened Mammals at Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS	2006
Vegetation Classification and Mapping at Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS	2006
Vegetation Status in Selected Woodlots at Gettysburg NMP Pre and Post White-Tailed Deer Management	2006
Centennial Challenge Project – Rehabilitation of Cemetery Ridge	2007
Status of Native and Invasive Crayfish in Ten NPS Properties in Pennsylvania	2007
Eisenhower NHS and Gettysburg NMP Weather (2007, 2008, 2009)	2007–2009
Fish Inventories of Mid-Atlantic...Parks with Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania	2008
Mid-Atlantic Network Vital Signs Monitoring Plan	2008
Potential Development of the Natural Gas Resources in the Marcellus Shale. NY, PA, WV, OH	2008
Development of the Natural Gas Resources in the Marcellus Shale. NY, PA, WV, OH	2009
Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS Geologic Resources Inventory Report	2009
Cultural Landscapes Report. Gettysburg Landscape. Gettysburg National Military Park	2010
Daniel Klingel Farmhouse Historic Structure Report (Oehrlein & Associates Architects)	2010
James Warfield Farmhouse Historic Structure Report (Oehrlein & Associates Architects)	2010
Ephraim Wisler / First Shot House Historic Structure Report (Oehrlein & Associates Architects)	2011
John Blocher Farmhouse Historic Structure Report (Oehrlein & Associates Architects)	2011
Air Quality Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network	2011
Macroinvertebrate Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition. Mid-Atlantic Network	2011
Water Quality Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network	2011

Document	Date
Final Disposition of the Gettysburg Cyclorama Building. Environmental Assessment (and Findings of No Significant Impact)	2012, 2013
Little Round Top Cultural Landscape Report, Treatment & Management Plan	2012
Estimating White-Tailed Deer Abundance at Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS	2012
Forest Vegetation Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network	2012
Weather and Climate Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network	2012, 2013
Weather of Eisenhower NHS and Gettysburg NMP. Mid-Atlantic Network Summary	2012, 2013
Forest Vegetation Resource Brief. Weather of Eisenhower NHS and Gettysburg NMP	2013
Environmental Assessment for a Fire Management Plan – Gettysburg National Military Park & Eisenhower National Historic Site	2014
List of Classified Structures Database	2014
Superintendent's Compendium	2014
Climate Change Summary	2014
Climate Change Resource Brief. Recent Climate Change Exposure of Gettysburg NMP	2014
Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: Gettysburg NMP	Ongoing
NPSpecies, Information of National Species in National Parks. Gettysburg NMP	Ongoing





**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Gettysburg National Military Park**

August 2016

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.



8/16/16

RECOMMENDED

Ed Clark, Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park

Date



8/17/16

APPROVED

 Michael Caldwell, 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.

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