



Foundation Document

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Virginia

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Contents

Mission of the National Park Service 1

Introduction. 2

Part 1: Core Components 3

 Brief Description of the Park. 3

 Park Purpose 5

 Park Significance 6

 Fundamental Resources and Values 7

 Other Important Resources and Values 10

 Interpretive Themes 11

Part 2: Dynamic Components 12

 Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments 12

 Assessment of Planning and Data Needs 12

 Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values 12

 Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values 29

 Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs 32

 Planning and Data Needs 34

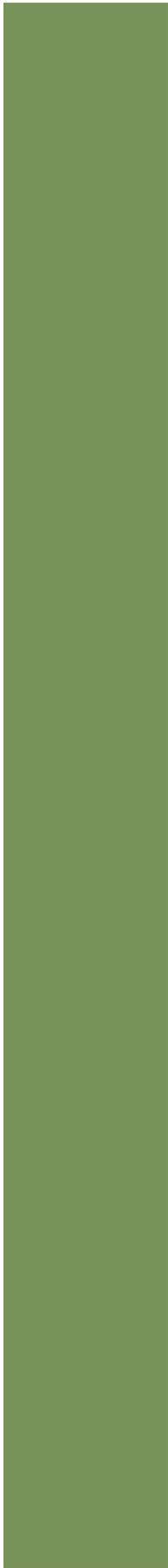
Part 3: Contributors 38

Appendixes 39

 Appendix A: Secretarial Order and Legislative Acts for Manassas
 National Battlefield Park 39

 Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and
 Administrative Commitments 47

 Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and
 Data Collection Efforts 50





Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes designated Manassas National Battlefield Park on May 10, 1940, to commemorate the Civil War battles of First and Second Manassas. Manassas National Battlefield Park is located in the Piedmont region of Virginia in Fairfax and Prince William counties, approximately 25 miles west of Washington, D.C. Of the park's 5,071 acres, the federal government owns approximately 85% and private owners hold the remaining 15%. Interstate 66 borders the park to the south, Pageland Lane (Virginia State Route 705) borders the park to the west, and Bull Run forms the eastern boundary of the park.

The battles of First and Second Manassas are two well-known battles of the Civil War. First Manassas marked the first major land battle of the Civil War, and Second Manassas, fought approximately a year later, paved the way for Confederate General Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North. In each instance Confederate armies won and dangerously threatened the national capital in Washington.

The First Battle of Manassas (July 18–21, 1861) had been eagerly awaited by raw recruits and inexperienced officers who rushed into service following the firing on Fort Sumter. Soldiers and civilians from the North and South envisioned a short and easy war highlighted by shiny uniforms, brass bands, and heroic adventure. However, the reality of 10 hours of fighting on Matthews Hill, Henry Hill, and Chinn Ridge during this first battle put away all preconceived notions of a short war. The Union would call this field of battle Bull Run, while the Confederacy would name it Manassas. The 900 Americans killed on the battlefield that day were graphic proof that civil war would be a protracted, bloody struggle if the divided American nation was to be reunited.





This lesson on the cost of war was reinforced 13 months later when the armies returned to fight a four-times larger, four-times bloodier battle on August 28–30, 1862. The Second Battle of Manassas, a contest fought by seasoned veterans, took the Confederacy to the height of its power. As was the First Battle of Manassas before it, Second Manassas was the largest battle fought in the western hemisphere up to that time.

Among the park's most important resources are the large tracts of land managed to represent the battlefield landscape as it existed at the time of the Civil War. Included in this landscape are three houses that date from the Civil War period, several post-war historic buildings, a Confederate cemetery, the reconstructed Stone Bridge over Bull Run, six miles of historic road traces, and numerous other resources, including historic structures, archeological resources, cemeteries, trenches, and earthworks.

The farmlands and fields that historically surround the park are giving way to suburban Washington, D.C. While the areas to the north of the park retain some rural character, the areas south and west of the park now bustle with residential and commercial development.

The current area that comprises Manassas National Battlefield Park is bisected by Lee Highway (U.S. Highway 29, also known by its historic name of the Warrenton Turnpike) and Sudley Road (Virginia State Route 234). These two roads follow the basic historic road alignments used by Civil War troops. Today, they provide the main visitor access to important battlefield sites. The roads also receive heavy use by commuters, residents, and commercial trucks from nearby quarries and construction operations. The heavy volumes of commuter and truck traffic create a safety problem and a significant impact on the visitor experience. Travel through the park during rush hours is extremely slow and impacts the feeling of being inside a national park.

During the 1980s, pressure from residential and commercial development threatened Stuarts Hill and brought national attention to both Manassas National Battlefield Park and the importance of Civil War battlefield preservation. The proposal for the commercial development of this significant historic site rallied the civil war battlefield preservation community. Their efforts and subsequent success resulted in Congress enacting outright purchase of Stuarts Hill and incorporation of this site into Manassas National Battlefield Park. In what began as a local issue, the protection of Stuarts Hill rose to both a regional and national audience. These efforts at Manassas National Battlefield Park signaled a renaissance in battlefield protection that continues to influence battlefield preservation efforts to this day.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Manassas National Battlefield Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by Secretarial Order on May 10, 1940 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK preserves and protects the land and resources associated with the First and Second Battles of Manassas to foster understanding and appreciation of the battles and their significance by providing opportunities for interpretation, education, enjoyment, and inspiration.



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 Manassas National Battlefield 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 Manassas National Battlefield Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- More than a half century of sectional strife led to bloodshed on July 21, 1861, as Federal and Confederate forces clashed on the fields outside Manassas Junction near Bull Run. This first major land battle of the Civil War was a setback for Union forces that brought sobering casualties on both sides and an escalation in hostilities.
- The Union defeat at the Battle of Second Manassas was the culmination of the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862, shifting the seat of war from the gates of Richmond, Virginia, to the doorsteps of Washington, D.C., and opening the way for Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North.
- The presence of civilian spectators at First Manassas reflected the nation's fascination with an early, glorified expectation of what civil war entailed. While they flocked to the Battle of First Manassas, civilians fled the destruction that came with the Battle of Second Manassas.
- With few commemorative monuments on the battlefield landscape, and due to delayed designation as a national park, Manassas National Battlefield Park provides an opportunity to explore the complicated relationship between Civil War history, political action, and commemoration fueled by the Confederate victories / Federal defeats at the battles of First and Second Manassas.
- The contiguous rural landscape preserved and protected by Manassas National Battlefield Park allows visitors to better connect with the historic events of the battles, helps foster reverence for the suffering and sacrifices of its participants, and provides opportunities for learning in an immersive environment.
- As a largely unspoiled area surrounded by the intense pressure of regional development from Washington D.C., the streams, landforms, fields, and forests that comprise Manassas National Battlefield Park are becoming an important refuge for both wildlife and people.
- Manassas National Battlefield Park protects historic structures, museum collections, and archeological resources that are tangible links to the events that unfolded at the battles of First and Second Manassas and serve as a physical record of the people who experienced the Civil War first-hand.

Fundamental Resources and Values

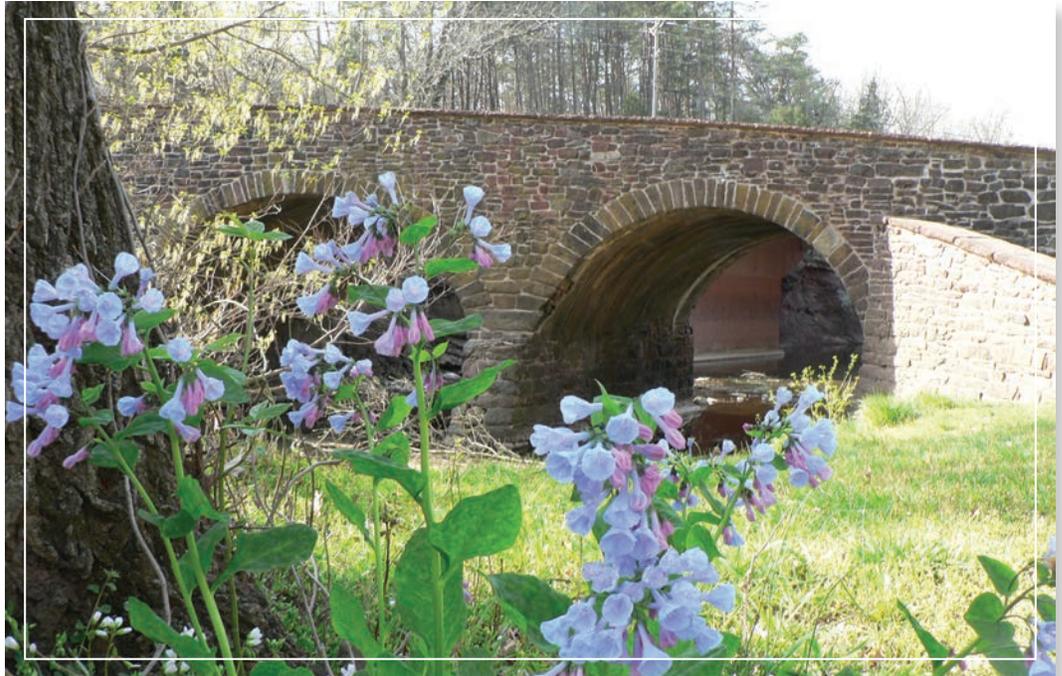
Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining 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 Manassas National Battlefield Park:

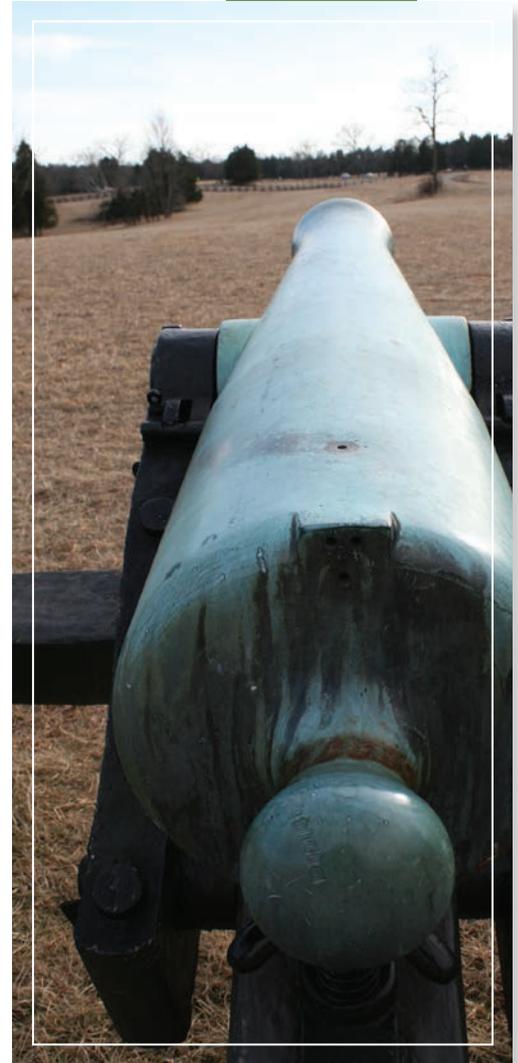
- Battlefield Landscape** – Fought on July 21, 1861, the battle of First Manassas is recognized as the first major land battle of the Civil War. Roughly 13 months later, the Battle of Second Manassas began on August 28, 1862, and raged for three long days over much of the same terrain as First Manassas. These battlefield landscapes are the most important resources at the park and comprise numerous landscape features. The key landscape features associated with the Battle of First Manassas include Bull Run, the Stone Bridge, Van Pelt Hill, Matthews Hill, Buck Hill, Henry Hill, Chinn Ridge, and Portici. The key landscape features associated with the Battle of Second Manassas include Brawner's Farm, the unfinished railroad grade, Battery Heights, Stuarts Hill, Chinn Ridge, Groveton, Dogan Ridge, and Henry Hill. Numerous historic roads, farm lanes, and historic fence lines influenced troop movements during both battles and are pivotal to understanding these historic events. The historic Manassas-Sudley Road (Sudley Road) and Warrenton Turnpike (Lee Highway), along with Featherbed Lane, Groveton Road, and Pageland Lane, are historic roads that visitors use today to tour the park. Many landscape features such as Chinn Ridge, Stone House, and Stone Bridge are associated with both battles. Combined, these significant features make up the battlefield landscape, creating a living map that provides a tangible link to the events of 1861 and 1862.





- Historic Structures** – As landmarks of the battlefield, historic structures throughout Manassas National Battlefield Park are fundamental to understanding both the battles of First and Second Manassas and provide important historic context to the park experience. The Stone House, the Lucinda Dogan House, and the Thornberry House are the only historic buildings within the park that date to the time of the battles. Both Stone House and Lucinda Dogan House have been rehabilitated to their 1860s appearance. All three buildings offer opportunities for highlighting the experience of civilians on the battlefield and how they coped with the impact of war in their midst. The Stone Bridge, although reconstructed after the Civil War, closely resembles its appearance at the time of First Manassas. The bridge and surviving road traces give visitors a sense of the scale of the roads that the armies used during the war. The unfinished railroad, meanwhile, survives as a transportation-related structure that played a key role at Second Manassas as a defensive position. Although constructed after the battles, other historic structures that mark the location of Civil War-period dwellings include Henry House, John Dogan House (Rosefield), and the Brawner farmhouse. These historic structures play a key role in the interpretation of the battles of First and Second Manassas and as markers for Civil War era building locations. The ruins and foundations from other historic structures such as the Chinn House also support and enhance interpretation at the park.
- Archeological Resources** – Archeological resources exist throughout the park, ranging from prehistoric sites and lithic scatters to historic remnants, building foundations, and military-related artifacts, which are directly associated with the events that took place during the battles of First and Second Manassas. The archeological remains of antebellum plantations, modest farmsteads, slave quarters, and outbuildings provide important data on the complexity of the agricultural setting where the battles unfolded in 1861 and 1862. Traces of earthworks along Bull Run, remnants of soldiers’ huts, and depressions from disinterred battlefield burials are among the archeological features directly associated with both battles. Although a comprehensive archeological survey of the entire park has not been completed, individual surveys have revealed significant archeological resources throughout Manassas National Battlefield Park and have identified 99 archeological sites. Material and artifacts excavated during archeological investigations are stored in the park’s museum collections.

- Museum Collection** – More than 165,000 objects make up the park’s growing museum collection. The collection focuses on original documents and historic artifacts related to the battles of First and Second Manassas, and the families and farms impacted by these battles. Accessioned as part of the collection, 38 original cannon tubes (and 2 replica cannon tubes) on reproduction carriages are on display throughout the park, and mark important artillery positions during both battles. Artifacts recovered from archeological investigations and salvaged architectural materials can also be found in the collection. The majority of the collection is stored off-site at the NPS Museum Resource Center, a regional museum storage facility in Landover, Maryland. There are also limited on-site storage facilities located at the Henry Hill Visitor Center and other locations within the park. Although less than 1% of the park’s museum collections are on display, the collection plays a significant role in interpreting and connecting visitors to the legacy of the battles of First and Second Manassas.
- Commemorative Atmosphere** – Despite having few Civil War monuments or memorials at Manassas National Battlefield Park, the commemorative atmosphere is considered fundamental to the park. The most recognized commemorative feature at the park is the equestrian statue of General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson overlooking Henry Hill. Monuments to Confederate Colonel Francis Bartow and Confederate Brigadier General Barnard Bee are also located on Henry Hill. Other important monuments include a pair of sandstone obelisks erected by Union veterans, one at Henry Hill honoring First Manassas and one adjacent to the Deep Cut of the unfinished railroad honoring Second Manassas. There is also a collection of three New York State monuments near Groveton. Groveton Confederate Cemetery is the final resting place for more than 260 Confederate dead and contributes to this commemorative atmosphere. These commemorative features are intended to honor those who fought and died in the battles, while evoking an atmosphere of both reflection and reverence.
- Solemnity** – Because of the death and tragic loss of life on the grounds protected by Manassas National Battlefield Park, the land has been described as hallowed ground. This provides a sense of solemnity that is a fundamental value for the park. Perhaps best reflected in President Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, “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.” Maintaining this sense of solemnity is an important goal to consider in any future management decisions at the park. Manassas National Battlefield Park provides an opportunity to experience a solemn and serene landscape, where one can reflect upon the sacrifices of the fallen and the implications of the Civil War on the nation.
- Natural Communities** – The natural communities (habitat) within Manassas National Battlefield Park are primarily made up of open grassland fields and hardwood forest stands. Grasslands cover roughly 35% of the park and are maintained through agricultural leases and park mowing programs, while forest communities of primarily deciduous stands comprise 50% of the parklands. These natural communities sit within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Youngs Branch is the primary stream through the park, which runs north and east eventually draining into Bull Run, at the eastern boundary of the park. Species documented within the park include 168 bird species, 26 mammal species, 23 reptile species, and 19 amphibian species. The park’s meadows, woodlands, wetlands, and streams serve as a refuge from surrounding development, contribute to regional biodiversity, and serve as an important wildlife corridor.

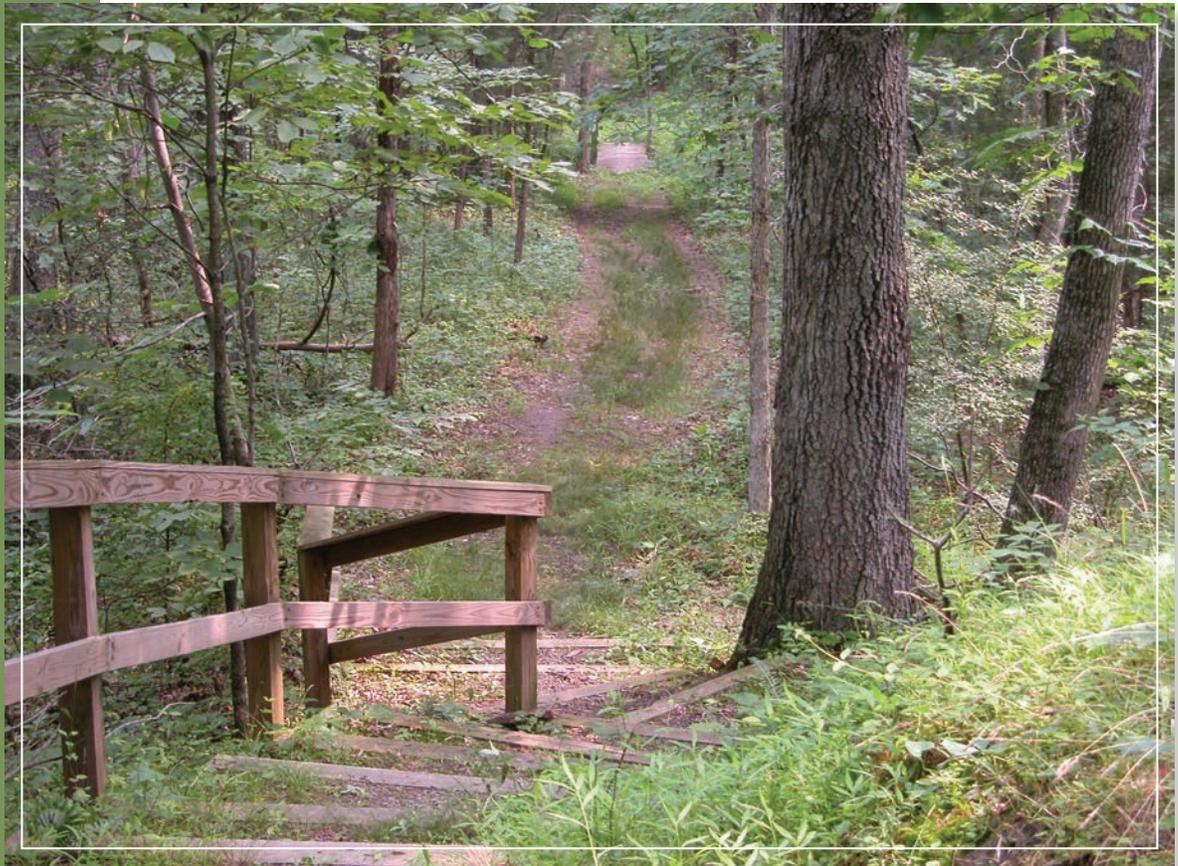


Other Important Resources and Values

Manassas National Battlefield 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 Manassas National Battlefield Park:

- **Appropriate Recreation** – The expansive Manassas National Battlefield Park serves as one of the largest remaining areas of open space in an increasingly urbanized region. Approximately 22 miles of hiking trails and 20 miles of equestrian trails are located within the park boundary. Numerous self-guided walking tours of the battlefields include interpretive signage and waysides that provide insights into the historic events that took place on the landscape. The growing demands for park recreational use by local residents of the surrounding communities provides an opportunity to educate visitors on the mission of the National Park Service, the significance of the battles of First and Second Manassas, and provide environmental education and appropriate types of recreational uses in a battlefield park. Because the park protects the hallowed ground where two Civil War battles were fought, recreational activities must respect the solemnity of the battlefield landscape. The protected lands within the park provide opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, birding, fishing, dog walking, wildlife viewing, photography, and more. The park also maintains two picnic areas, one at Brownsville, and another at Stuarts Hill Center.



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 Manassas National Battlefield Park:

- The two battles of Manassas, fought 13 months apart on the same grounds, reflect the transformation of the Civil War in purpose, scale, methods, and impacts on both soldiers and civilians.
- The comparative changes in leadership, army strength, and weaponry in the months during and between the two battles of Manassas illustrate the application and advancement of 19th century military science and technology, as well as the mobilization of both Northern and Southern society to achieve the aims of an expanding war effort.
- The experience of the civilians, free and enslaved, who inhabited the battlefield landscape of Manassas, reflects the changing nature of the Civil War, leading variously to hardship, sacrifice, and freedom for those who lived here.
- The memorialization reflected on the battlefield landscape helped create and influence competing memories of Manassas and the Civil War, reflecting the evolving values regarding the legacy of the battles and the preservation of the battlefield as a place of shared remembrance.
- The experience of battle at Manassas forged bonds of brotherhood among the armies and individual units engaged on the battlefield, influenced political actions of the civilian leadership of North and South, spurred the emergence of a national identity for the Confederacy, and tested the resolve of the Union to pursue the war and expand its aims.



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 Manassas National Battlefield Park.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Manassas National Battlefield 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.

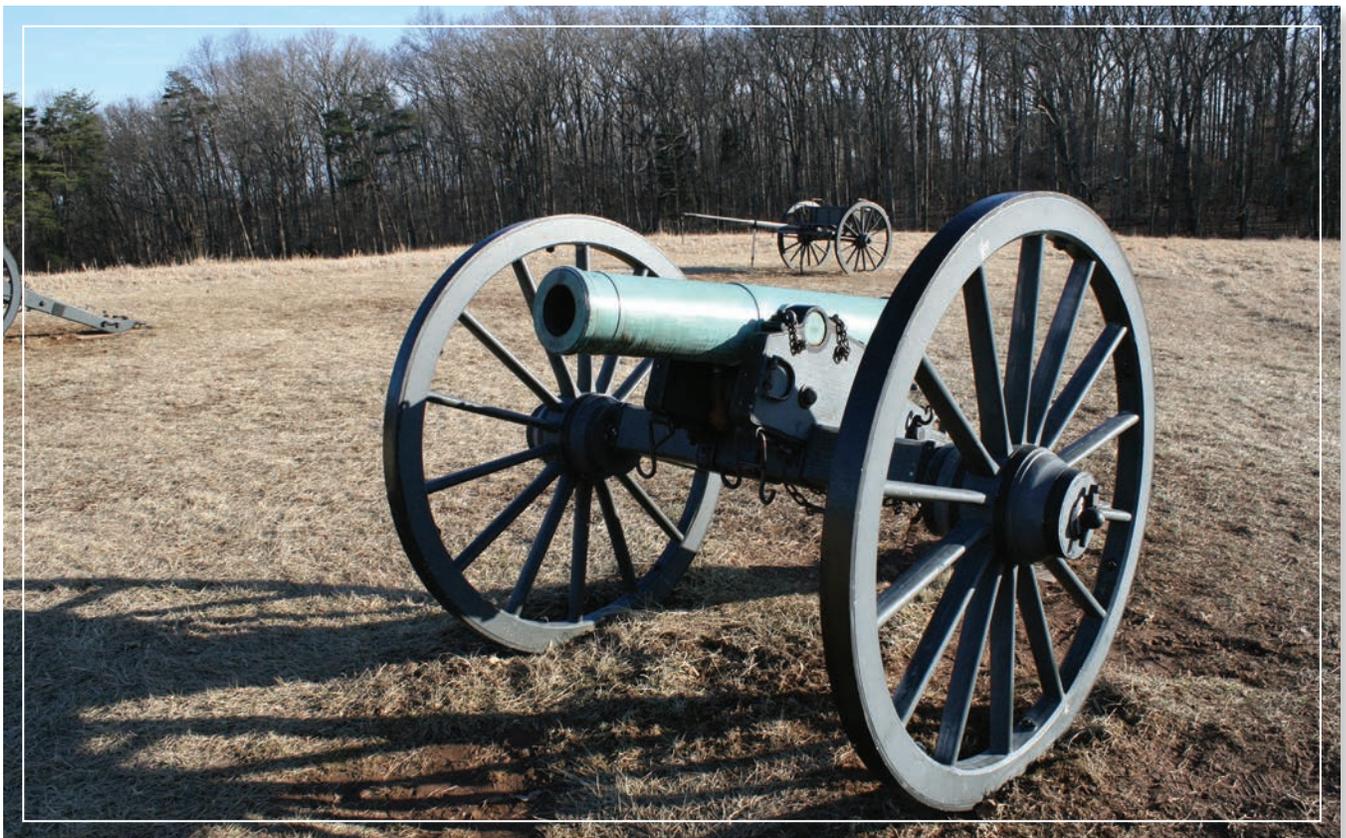
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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
Related Significance Statements	<p>More than a half century of sectional strife led to bloodshed on July 21, 1861, as Federal and Confederate forces clashed on the fields outside Manassas Junction near Bull Run, resulting in the first major land battle of the Civil War, a setback for Union forces that brought sobering casualties on both sides and an escalation in hostilities.</p> <p>The Union defeat at the Battle of Second Manassas was the culmination of the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862, shifting the seat of war from the gates of Richmond, Virginia, to the doorsteps of Washington, D.C., and opening the way for Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North.</p> <p>The presence of civilian spectators at First Manassas reflected the nation's fascination with and early, glorified expectations of what civil war entailed; while they flocked to the Battle of First Manassas, civilians fled the destruction that came with the Battle of Second Manassas.</p> <p>The contiguous rural landscape preserved and protected by Manassas National Battlefield Park allows visitors to better connect with the historic events of the battles, helps foster reverence for the suffering and sacrifices of its participants, and provides opportunities for learning in an immersive environment.</p> <p>Manassas National Battlefield Park protects historic structures, museum collections, and archeological resources that are tangible links to the events that unfolded at the battles of First and Second Manassas and serve as a physical record of the people who experienced the Civil War first-hand.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development outside of the park continues to impact historic views from the battlefield landscape to points beyond its boundaries. • The park has recently completed a deer management plan / environmental impact statement and is currently working to implement this plan's recommendations in order to better protect the battlefield landscape. • Existing utility corridors also continue to negatively impact the views and visitor experiences on the battlefields. • A cultural landscape treatment report for the historic fence lines, fields, and forests was recently completed in 2013, providing guidance for ongoing battlefield restoration and preservation efforts. • Information is available on the cultural landscape inventory database. • The battlefield landscape continues to maintain a high level of historic integrity, despite increased pressure from regional development and growth. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are repeated requests to widen certain park roads, which are highways maintained by the state. Wider roads would result in increased traffic and adversely impact park resources and visitor experience. • An increasing population of deer has resulted in negative impacts on park resources. • There are requests to widen the utility rights-of-way; more utilities would adversely impact the views from the battlefield landscapes.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing development outside of the park impacts views from the park to points beyond its boundaries. • Increasing commercial and commuter traffic passing through the park continues to impact the battlefield landscape. • Commercial cell and water tower installations outside of the park continue to threaten views from the park. • There are continual proposals for expansion of U.S. Highway 29 and Virginia State Route 234. This would increase car and truck traffic and negatively impact the battlefield landscapes. • Tree growth and forestation continue to block important battlefield sight lines. • An increase in impervious surface outside of the park has resulted in increased run-off that drains into the park. • Connectivity for the driving tour of Second Manassas is becoming more challenging and fragmented; visitors are having trouble navigating due to increased traffic in the park. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected with more intense heat waves. Annual mean temperature for the region that includes Manassas National Battlefield Park is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F between 2021 and 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F between 2041 and 2070 (compared to the reference period 1971–1999). The warmer temperatures and changes in storm frequency and intensity could impact the current battlefield landscape over time, such as fostering an increase in invasives. • The potential expansion of Interstate 66 would impact the park’s southern border. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battlefield sight lines are being restored through vegetation management efforts. • There is an opportunity to provide outdoor classrooms to reach out to the local urban population. • The park’s general management plan has identified ongoing battlefield restoration as a priority. • The park could partner with other local organizations and governments to minimize visual impacts from outside development. • Approval of the Bi-County Parkway and Manassas Battlefield Bypass would allow the transfer of state roads to the park. • The park may be able to acquire adjacent properties and inholdings. • The park may be able to expand the park boundary.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive boundary survey / study and installation of boundary markers. • Cultural landscape inventory for the battlefield landscape. • Visitor use study. • Transportation study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for the battlefield landscape. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Sign plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Finalize environmental impact statement for Manassas Battlefield Park Bypass. • Development concept plan for Brownsville and Stone Bridge.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Superintendent's Compendium • American Battle Monuments Commission (36 CFR Chapter IV) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "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 (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"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • 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"





Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>More than a half century of sectional strife led to bloodshed on July 21, 1861, as Federal and Confederate forces clashed on the fields outside Manassas Junction near Bull Run, resulting in the first major land battle of the Civil War, a setback for Union forces that brought sobering casualties on both sides and an escalation in hostilities.</p> <p>The Union defeat at the Battle of Second Manassas was the culmination of the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862, shifting the seat of war from the gates of Richmond, Virginia, to the doorsteps of Washington, D.C., and opening the way for Robert E. Lee’s first invasion of the North.</p> <p>The presence of civilian spectators at First Manassas reflected the nation’s fascination with and early, glorified expectations of what civil war entailed; while they flocked to the Battle of First Manassas, civilians fled the destruction that came with the Battle of Second Manassas.</p> <p>With few commemorative monuments on the battlefield landscape and delayed designation as a national park, Manassas National Battlefield Park provides an opportunity to explore the complicated relationship between Civil War history, political action, and commemoration fueled by the Confederate victories / Federal defeats at the battles of First and Second Manassas.</p> <p>Manassas National Battlefield Park protects historic structures, museum collections, and archeological resources that are tangible links to the events that unfolded at the battles of First and Second Manassas and serve as a physical record of the people who experienced the Civil War first-hand.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 24,000 vehicles per day pass by the Stone House, of which 30% is truck traffic. • The Stone House is sited at the bottom of a hill in a drainage path, which results in water and drainage issues. • The Stone House and Brawner House are open seasonally. • The Stone House heating and cooling systems have a limited range. • The Brawner House is scheduled for repair. • The Pringle House has cracks and leaks as a result of the earthquake. • The Stone Bridge has erosion issues. • The Henry House and Thornberry House have accessibility issues that need to be resolved because their ramps have settled. • There is limited access to Thornberry House and Dogan House during special events. • The Stone Bridge has been vandalized with graffiti. • 1.5 miles of vegetation have been removed on the unfinished railroad grade. • There are varying levels of protection and preservation at all of the historic structures. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truck traffic on the roads adjacent to the Stone House is increasing and adversely impacting the structure.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree roots are impacting the foundation of the Stone House. • Air brakes from trucks and general vibration from traffic are adversely impacting the Stone House. • The hydrostatic pressure from hillside drainage near the Stone House is adversely impacting the structure. • The heating system for the Brawner House is not fully functional, making climate control within this historic structure problematic. • The Brawner House has an insect infestation. • The Henry House has cracking of both the interior and exterior walls, which needs to be addressed. • Despite vegetation removal, there is still vegetation encroachment on the unfinished railroad that needs to be removed. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected with more intense heat waves. Annual mean temperature for the region that includes Manassas National Battlefield Park is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F between 2021 and 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F between 2041 and 2070 (compared to the reference period 1971–1999). The warmer temperatures could accelerate weathering of structures and increase the potential for invasives and pests (termites, mice, invasive plants). • The vegetation around the Stone House is impacting the structure and should be removed. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could explore drainage solutions near the Stone House. • The Pringle House earthquake damage needs to be repaired.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures report for the Stone House (update). • Historic structures report for the Stonewall Memory Gardens House. • Historic furnishings report for the Stone House. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize environmental impact statement for Manassas National Battlefield Park bypass. • Visitor use management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • State of the park report. • 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"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • 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> (1998) • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • 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	Archeological Resources
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>More than a half century of sectional strife led to bloodshed on July 21, 1861, as Federal and Confederate forces clashed on the fields outside Manassas Junction near Bull Run, resulting in the first major land battle of the Civil War, a setback for Union forces that brought sobering casualties on both sides and an escalation in hostilities.</p> <p>The Union defeat at the Battle of Second Manassas was the culmination of the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862, shifting the seat of war from the gates of Richmond, Virginia, to the doorsteps of Washington, D.C., and opening the way for Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North.</p> <p>The presence of civilian spectators at First Manassas reflected the nation's fascination with and early, glorified expectations of what civil war entailed; while they flocked to the Battle of First Manassas, civilians fled the destruction that came with the Battle of Second Manassas.</p> <p>Manassas National Battlefield Park protects historic structures, museum collections, and archeological resources that are tangible links to the events that unfolded at the battles of First and Second Manassas and serve as a physical record of the people who experienced the Civil War first-hand.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An archeological survey has been completed for 40% of the park. • The collections contain 99% of the archeological artifacts professionally excavated through permitting by the park. • GPS has been used to locate and map all archeological sites in the park. • The archeological collection contains historic and prehistoric artifacts. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitoring, protection, and assessment of archeological resources are ongoing in the park.
<p>Threats</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion from horse use on existing trails and the development of social trails adversely impact the archeological resources. • There are visitors who come to the park to hunt relics, threatening the integrity of archeological resources and damaging archeological sites. • There is pressure to expand the state highways in the park; any road expansion would likely adversely impact archeological resources. • The vegetation around the Stone House is impacting the structure as well as the archeological resources located in and around this property. • Wind storms often result in trees falling, uprooting the root balls and exposing archeological resources. • Climate change resulting in severe storm events can lead to ground disturbance, which impacts archeological resources. • Heavy trail use, such as on portions of the Unfinished Railroad trail, can cause erosion and negatively impact cultural resources from continued use. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events projected for the region due to climate change could lead to increase ground disturbances (e.g., soil erosion, wind-damaged trees) impacting archeologic resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could interpret the Pittsylvania cemetery. • Additional archeological resources could be documented. • An archeological investigation could be conducted at the unfinished railroad site. • Interpretive programs and exhibits (including the park website) provide an opportunity to educate the public about the importance and stewardship of archeological resources. • Archeological resources present research opportunities and the development of potential partnerships with academic institutions. • Compliance-based archeological research provides funding opportunities for additional archeological research and surveys. • Approximately 60% of the park has not yet been surveyed and more archeological sites and resources may be identified in the future.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological surveys / research plan for Pittsylvania, Hazel Plain, Rosefield, the unfinished railroad, and Matthews Ruins. • Site-specific ground penetrating radar to identify mass graves.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No planning needs were identified for this FRV.
<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"> • American Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.1.3) "Identification and Evaluation of Resources," and (§5.3.5.1) "Archeological Resources" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>More than a half century of sectional strife led to bloodshed on July 21, 1861, as Federal and Confederate forces clashed on the fields outside Manassas Junction near Bull Run, resulting in the first major land battle of the Civil War, a setback for Union forces that brought sobering casualties on both sides and an escalation in hostilities.</p> <p>The Union defeat at the Battle of Second Manassas was the culmination of the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862, shifting the seat of war from the gates of Richmond, Virginia, to the doorsteps of Washington, D.C., and opening the way for Robert E. Lee’s first invasion of the North.</p> <p>The presence of civilian spectators at First Manassas reflected the nation’s fascination with and early, glorified expectations of what civil war entailed; while they flocked to the Battle of First Manassas, civilians fled the destruction that came with the Battle of Second Manassas.</p> <p>With few commemorative monuments on the battlefield landscape and delayed designation as a national park, Manassas National Battlefield Park provides an opportunity to explore the complicated relationship between Civil War history, political action, and commemoration fueled by the Confederate victories / Federal defeats at the battles of First and Second Manassas.</p> <p>Manassas National Battlefield Park protects historic structures, museum collections, and archeological resources that are tangible links to the events that unfolded at the battles of First and Second Manassas and serve as a physical record of the people who experienced the Civil War first-hand.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum collections within the park are housed in three different locations. • The majority of the park’s museum collections are stored at the NPS Museum Resource Center and are in good condition. • Museum collections are only displayed at the visitor center. • The cannons located on the battlefields are considered part of the museum collection. There are 40 historical cannons and 2 reproductions. • There is a backlog of archeological records that needs to be entered into the Interior Collections Management System. • The collection also consists of certain items on long-term loans to other parks. • A condition survey has been completed for the majority of the paper and metal objects. • The collection management plan has recently been updated to reflect current conditions of the museum collections. • The park has a small natural history collection containing plant and fossil specimens. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collection is growing at a rate of approximately 5 to 10 accessions per year; these are typically field collections and one or two donations. • There are requests to access the collection for research; last year there were six research requests.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled climatic environments result in temperature fluctuations, which are affecting some of the collections. • The exhibit cases sometimes get insects in them. • The maintenance of the fiber optic lighting for display cases can be an issue at times. • The building heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems are not designed to standard for museum collections. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational materials could be used for outreach to schools groups.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation treatment plan for uninformed of Colonel William S.H. Baylor. • Museum scope of collections (revise). • Exhibit plan (update). • Housekeeping plan for museum collection. • 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"> • “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collection” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • American Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • 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 (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) “Science and Scholarship” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) “General Management Concepts” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) “Partnerships” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) “Studies and Collections” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) “Research” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) “Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities” • Director’s Order 24: <i>Museum Collections</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, 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>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Atmosphere
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>With few commemorative monuments on the battlefield landscape and delayed designation as a national park, Manassas National Battlefield Park provides an opportunity to explore the complicated relationship between Civil War history, political action, and commemoration fueled by the Confederate victories / Federal defeats at the battles of First and Second Manassas.</p> <p>The contiguous rural landscape preserved and protected by Manassas National Battlefield Park allows visitors to better connect with the historic events of the battles, helps foster reverence for the suffering and sacrifices of its participants, and provides opportunities for learning in an immersive environment.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land ownership of the Texas monument is unknown. • The gates to the New York monument have been completely restored and reinstalled. • The appearance of the Confederate Cemetery could be improved; park staffing reductions have impacted the ability to provide sufficient maintenance. The iron fence at the cemetery was improved in the last 10 years. • The monument at the Confederate Cemetery has been evaluated and undergone some restoration efforts. • The commemoration for the Fifth New York coincides with the commemoration events for the Battle of Second Manassas. • The Civil War reenactment community would like the National Park Service to change its policy to allow them to reenact events at national parks. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The headstone for Judith Henry's grave has been fading over time; the park may want to consider creating a marble replica and bringing the original headstone inside. • The Swart Cemetery has family members who are still living and visit their family cemetery that lies within the park. • The United Daughters of the Confederacy have placed plantings at the Confederate Cemetery in the past. • The United Daughters of the Confederacy acquire a permit for their own annual commemorative events. • Commercial groups have submitted requests for filming in the park, which is a permitted activity.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Atmosphere
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a groundhog issue that is affecting the cemeteries, historic structures, and some monuments. • There are periodic requests for the placement of additional monuments in the park that would impact the historic battlefield landscape. NPS policy requires congressional approval for the placement of new monuments in a national park. • The trees next to the Confederate Cemetery need to be trimmed and monitored to ensure they don't fall into the cemetery. • Vandalism could be an issue at the monuments and at cemetery sites with soft sandstone. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could seek to provide research and study opportunities for academic institutions that would be interested. This could provide research that the park is unable to conduct due to the reduction in staffing and funding. • The park could engage Gettysburg experts regarding monument treatment plans. • There may be opportunities to partner with Sudley Church on documenting the history of the church and congregation. • The park may want to consider creating a marble replica of Judith Henry's headstone to prevent fading. • The park needs to prepare for events in commemoration of the NPS centennial.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument history report (update). • Administrative history (update). • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for the Confederate Cemetery. • Monument treatment plan. • Visitor use management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Air Act (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 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • 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 for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Solemnity
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>With few commemorative monuments on the battlefield landscape and delayed designation as a national park, Manassas National Battlefield Park provides an opportunity to explore the complicated relationship between Civil War history, political action, and commemoration fueled by the Confederate victories / Federal defeats at the battles of First and Second Manassas.</p> <p>The contiguous rural landscape preserved and protected by Manassas National Battlefield Park allows visitors to better connect with the historic events of the battles, helps foster reverence for the suffering and sacrifices of its participants, and provides opportunities for learning in an immersive environment.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers are responsible for the vast majority of trail maintenance and visitor contact at the visitor center. The reliance on volunteers is the result of the reduction in park staff. Even with this reliance on volunteers, park staff still needs to invest time to train the volunteers and monitor their work. • A soundscape study was conducted in conjunction with a road study in 1996. The study determined that a number of cultural locations in the park are considered “marginal” in terms of visitor experience because of sound intrusion from traffic. • Widening of the intersection of U.S. Highway 29 and Virginia State Route 234 adversely impacted the solemnity of the park. • A recent bird study for the park found that bird species are changing the pitch of their songs to be heard over the increase in traffic noise. • The noise from overhead air traffic from Dulles International Airport and Manassas Regional Airport is negatively impacting the visitor experience. • There are very few places within the park that are void of traffic noise. • Prince William County invited the park to participate in a viewshed study. The study was completed and the park identified critical viewsheds to be preserved. Prince William County surrounds three sides of the park and actively works with the park to protect critical viewsheds. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current trends indicate that development outside the park will continue to increase, as will traffic on park roads and the state highways bisecting the park. • The increase in traffic has made it more challenging for tractors to travel on roads within the park. This has resulted in the loss of one hay lease so far, and will probably mean the loss of more over time. • Air quality is impacted by continued increases in commercial and commuter traffic through the park as well as nearby urban sources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Solemnity
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise from traffic threatens the solemnity of the site, particularly from gravel trucks. • Certain visitor activities (i.e., running, off-leash dog walking, etc.) may threaten the solemnity of the site. • Visitors walk the trails for a solemn experience. Inadequate clearing of vegetation can amplify the presence of ticks, and threaten that experience. • The views and vistas from the park are impacted by external development. A landfill, adjacent commercial development, and power lines can all be seen from Henry Hill, which negatively affects the park experience. • The increase in traffic has made it more challenging for tractors to travel on roads within the park. This has resulted in the loss of one hay lease so far, and will probably mean the loss of more over time. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could plant a buffer screen of vegetation in certain areas of the park that need screening from views and sounds, including along State Route 20. • Construction of a bypass road would alleviate many of the current and future traffic issues and concerns. • There are opportunities for cooperative conservation to protect air quality, scenic views, and resources sensitive to air pollution.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soundscape survey. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Soundscape plan. • Land protection plan (update). • Visitor use management plan. • Finalize environmental impact statement for Manassas Battlefield Park Bypass.
<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"> • Superintendent’s Compendium • American Battle Monuments Commission (36 CFR Chapter IV) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Clean Air Act (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"> • 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 (§4.9) “Soundscape Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) “Cultural Soundscape Management”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Communities
Related Significance Statements	<p>As a largely unspoiled area surrounded by the intense pressure of regional development from Washington D.C., the streams, landforms, fields, and forests that comprise Manassas National Battlefield Park are becoming an important refuge for both wildlife and people.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing and changing vegetation alters visitors’ impressions of the historic battlefield landscape. • Nonnative and invasive species (such as English ivy and butterfly bush) within the park need to be treated. • Strategically planting vegetation has been used successfully as a means to screen the views outside the park. • A fire management plan is currently being developed by park staff. • There are three rare ecological communities that have been identified within the park. • Funding for a bat survey has been submitted. • The grasslands in the park are doing well. • Currently there are four acres of forest clearing that are funded and through the compliance process. • There are numerous wetlands, seeps, and vernal pools in the park. • Inventory and monitoring of the vernal pools is conducted annually by the region. • Birding and bird surveys are conducted annually, which is part of a designated, important birding area. The bird population is supported by ongoing warm season grassland conversions. • The park’s effort to convert grassland to warm season grassland is nearly complete. • The park has secured funding for a three-year fee project to enhance natural resource education. • The park has established cell phone tours for visitors. • The “Bridging the Watershed” program is in place at the park. • A camera study will begin the summer of 2014; the purpose of the study is to look for carnivores. • An entomology study is currently underway. • Increasing development outside the park elevates the importance of the park as habitat. • The National Capital Region Inventory and Monitoring Program is monitoring forests, forest birds, water quality, amphibians and land-use throughout the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic wasting disease is affecting the deer in the region and threatens to spread to the deer population within the park, resulting in the development of a deer management plan / environmental impact statement. • Approximately 3,000 to 4,000 students come to Brownsville every year as part of science classes. • Canada geese are no longer migrating and they spend winter in the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Communities
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The banks of the streams in the park are eroding more frequently from tree removal and increased stormwater run-off entering the park. • The water quality in Bull Run is poor; the park boundary is midway in the run, which is managed by the state. • Nonnative plant species are an ongoing threat to the park. • The emerald ash borer has been found in the park and is impacting the forests. • Ticks bearing diseases, such as Lyme disease, are in the park and present a threat to park staff and visitors. • Increasing development outside the park has increased the feral cat populations; the feral cats hunt and kill the bird and animal species inside the park. • Housing communities adjacent to the park plant nonnative species such as English ivy butterfly bush and euonymus that invade the park and need to be removed. • Increasing development outside the park has increased the amount of impervious surface, causing flooding in Bull Run. Future planned developments will contribute to this impact. • The pollution from drainage runoff into Bull Run is pushing debris downstream into the park, which has to be removed by park staff. • The beaver population in the park is damming up streams, creating flooding and erosion issues. • The rules in the park for fishing are catch and release; often visitors do not follow that rule. • The park’s natural resources inventory and monitoring program is significantly affected by limited staffing and funding. • The park’s stream structures, i.e., bridges and culverts, are undersized for current flow conditions. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected with more intense heat waves. Annual mean temperature for the region that includes Manassas National Battlefield Park is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F between 2021 and 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F between 2041 and 2070 (compared to the reference period 1971–1999). The warmer temperatures and changes in storm frequency and intensity could impact the current battlefield landscape over time, such as by fostering an increase in invasive species and pests, increasing erosion of stream riparian areas, and decreasing water quality (e.g., lower dissolved oxygen). • Air quality is impacted by continued increases in commercial and commuter traffic through the park as well as nearby urban sources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park should encourage the establishment of Bull Run as a scenic river. • There are additional environmental education opportunities to establish outdoor classrooms in the park. • The park continues to convert forest land to grassland; although forest land is lost this contributes to battlefield restoration and provides a diversity of habitat. Several hundred more acres of forest land have been identified for conversion.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bat survey. • Comprehensive survey for grassland birds. • Coyote survey. • Water quality monitoring.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Communities
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation for deer management plan / environmental impact statement. • Climate change scenario plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • State of the park report. • Management direction that emphasizes cooperative conservation to protect air quality, scenic views, and resources sensitive to air pollution.
<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"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712) • The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321) • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act • Water rights adjudication and law • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 11988, "Flood Plain Management" • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • National Flood Insurance Program • 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> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • 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> (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.2) "Water Rights" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.4) "Floodplains" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • NPS Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • NPS <i>Wildland Fire Management Reference Manual 18</i> • Special Directive 93-4 "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993)

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>The contiguous rural landscape preserved and protected by Manassas National Battlefield Park allows visitors to better connect with the historic events of the battles, helps foster reverence for the suffering and sacrifices of its participants, and provides opportunities for learning in an immersive environment.</p> <p>As a largely unspoiled area surrounded by the intense pressure of regional development from Washington D.C., the streams, landforms, fields, and forests that comprise Manassas National Battlefield Park are becoming an important refuge for both wildlife and people.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The large open spaces afforded by the battlefield sites draw recreationists from the surrounding, highly developed community. • Historically the determination of what is appropriate recreation on a battlefield site has been at the discretion of the park management team based on an interpretation of park policies. The superintendent’s compendium identifies what is considered to be appropriate recreation. • The Brownsville picnic area is the site of the most diverse types of recreational activities allowed in the park. • During snowfall events, there is a demand from park visitors to sled on Buck Hill, Henry Hill, and New York Avenue. • Cross-country skiers can be found on the park trails during the wintertime. • Local running clubs submit requests to use the park for small races and weekend group runs. • Various orienteering clubs have been permitted to use the park; some orienteering group requests have been turned down when the activities are determined to be inappropriate for a battlefield park. • The owners of search and rescue dogs have used the park for training purposes. • The expansive open space of woodlands and meadows attracts many visitors to the park who like to bird watch. • Visitors who engage in virtual geocaching have been allowed to use the park. • The parks, rivers, and streams are fished by local residents. • There have been visitors who canoe and kayak Bull Run in the park. • The park provides 20 miles of equestrian trails and horse trailer parking at designated trail heads. • The park has a trail committee and trail management plan in place. • The parking lot at the visitor center is the most heavily used parking lot in the park and is often filled beyond capacity. • Currently the park has 20 bridle trails and approximately 30 interpretive trails. • There are approximately 14 road crossings for equestrian and hiking trails; these crossings are often unsafe due to excessive speeding by vehicles. • A road from Chinn Ridge was closed and made into a trail; fewer visitors take the time to hike the trail to Chinn Ridge, resulting in an overall decrease in visitation to the site. • The Battlefield Equestrian Society, the Blue & Gray, and other volunteers are active park partners in maintaining the trail system in the park. • The Battlefield Equestrian Society repairs damaged trails in the park; they are able to repair approximately one mile of trail a year. The repair work is focused on trails with the most need. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor demand is increasing for recreational opportunities. • There has been an increase in social trails leading from adjacent private properties into the park. • A recent regional NPS study cited Manassas National Battlefield Park as the most understaffed park in the National Capital Region; understaffing limits the amount of law enforcement that can be provided and the ability to collect park fees.

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase in traffic on roads within the park makes intersections increasingly difficult to cross for hikers, equestrians, and visitors touring the park by car. • Mountain bike recreation is increasing in the region, and it is expected that mountain bike users will be requesting to use the park for recreation. • There will probably be requests from owners of all-terrain vehicles to recreate in the park. • The need to repair and maintain the existing trail network is increasing as a result of the growing use of trails by park visitors. • The most significant trail maintenance issues are erosion and drainage. • The greatest single-use impact on trails in the park is from equestrians. • The trailhead parking lots that provide both horse trailer parking and general visitor parking sometimes experience conflict between the two uses. • Trails, such as the unfinished railroad, sometimes negatively impact cultural resources by exposing archeological resources over time from continued trail use. • Ticks and other invasive species are often introduced to the park through visitors. • Adjacent landowners are creating social trails to access the park trail system from their private properties. • Severe weather events adversely impact the trail system (e.g., tree falls, ice, and flooding). • Bull Run outside of the park is listed by the State of Virginia as impaired due to PCBs in fish tissue and may impact recreational fishing and fish consumption. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected with more intense heat waves. Annual mean temperature for the region that includes Manassas National Battlefield Park is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F between 2021 and 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F between 2041 and 2070 (compared to the reference period 1971–1999). The warmer temperatures and changes in storm frequency and intensity could influence visitor behavior including visitation patterns and recreational interests. • There have been ongoing requests from running clubs and nonprofits trail clubs to use the trails for 5K runs. The activity is in conflict with the park’s efforts to have visitors make a meaningful connection to the battlefields. • Ticks bearing diseases, such as Lyme disease, are in the park and present a threat to park staff and visitors. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could connect the trail network inside the park with the trail network at Bull Run Regional Park. • Establishing a comprehensive recreation strategy with local and regional parks in the area may allow the park management team to direct inappropriate recreation requests to a more appropriate location nearby. • Information and education can be provided to visitors through the use of interpretive signs along trails. This would be especially helpful considering an increase in trail use. • The existing fire road between Chinn Ridge and Groveton could be designated for mountain biking. Fire roads and fire breaks, unlike walking trails, may be designated for mountain biking in national parks. Designation of mountain bike trails on fire roads or fire breaks at the park would be under the superintendent’s authority. • Trail connectivity could be increased to Conway Robinson State Forest, Bull Run Park, and Sudley Woodlands Park. • The park could connect to the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club Trail. • Development of more accessible trails at Stone Bridge and Henry Hill to accommodate all ability levels. • Relationships could continue to develop with local schools and scouting programs to implement projects in the park. • Requests for large organized events can generally be directed to the Brownsville area of the park in order to accommodate these types of recreational uses.

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Comprehensive survey of regional recreational opportunities. • Transportation study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Financial sustainability plan. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Development concept plan for Brownsville – Stone Bridge that addresses trail accessibility. • Finalize environmental impact statement for Manassas Battlefield Park Bypass.
<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"> • Superintendent’s Compendium • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (2006) • Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation (36 CFR 2) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Concessions Contracts (36 CFR 51) • “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” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs, Facilities, and Services</i> • Director’s Order 48A: <i>Concession Management</i> • Director’s Order 48B: <i>Commercial Use Authorizations</i> • Director’s Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” including (§9.3) “Visitor Facilities” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) “Commercial Visitor Services”



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 Manassas National Battlefield Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Increasing Traffic Congestion.** Growing regional development is contributing to the rise of commuter traffic within the park boundaries. During the Civil War era, the existing pathways of Sudley Road and Warrenton Turnpike (now called Lee Highway) were established surface transportation routes; however, in recent times, the roads have been paved and widened. Now these roads serve high-speed commuter and truck traffic that diminishes park visitors' experience of the park's historic character and is a visitor safety concern. Visitors must contend with long backups during the morning and afternoon rush hours as they attempt to drive to the dispersed battlefield and historic sites around the park. Commuter traffic speeds often exceed the posted limit, making it challenging and dangerous for park staff, visitors, and the farmers with hay leases in the park to safely pull on or off the roadways. Vibrations from the continuous car and truck traffic have been shown to adversely impact the historic structures such as the Stone House that are located near roads. A 1996 soundscape study identified a number of spots considered to be marginal as cultural or park-like areas because of the intrusion of vehicular sound. There are in fact, very few locations in the park that are free from the sound of traffic. There are plans for two major roadway improvements that would provide improved routes for commuters and other travelers by directing them around the park: the Bi-County Parkway (previously known as the Tri-County) and the Manassas Battlefield Bypass. A 2013 alternative transportation study identified strategies to improve visitor safety, experience, and access while addressing the issue of traffic.
- **Increasing Deer Populations.** Although relatively rare at the turn of the 20th century, white-tailed deer populations in the Mid-Atlantic region have grown significantly in recent years. It is estimated that on average there are 139 deer per square mile in the park. The deer thrive on food and shelter available in the "edge" habitat. These "edge" conditions, created by suburban development, are increasing and creating a fragmentation of the landscape that also reduces the availability of suitable hunting opportunities. The high density of white-tailed deer compromises the park's cultural landscape and preservation goals. Browsing and other damage to native seedlings, saplings, and understory vegetation by deer prevents successful forest and riparian buffer regeneration and results in impacts on the native wildlife that are dependent upon this vegetation for food, shelter, and cover. Additionally, chronic wasting disease, a contagious neurological disease affecting the deer, is a threat to healthy deer populations throughout the region. A recently completed white-tailed deer management plan and environmental impact statement recommends a variety of management methods to reduce the size of the herd and maintain a viable population while protecting other park resources. Antietam National Battlefield, Manassas National Battlefield Park, and Monocacy National Battlefield have jointly agreed to establish a shared deer management staff position to implement the white-tailed deer management plan recommendations at all three parks.

- **Adjacent Development / Viewshed Encroachment.** The growing suburbanization of the Northern Virginia landscape surrounding the park presents increasing challenges to maintain the historic viewsheds and stop visual encroachment from adjacent land development. Viewsheds and vistas are an important part of the battlefield landscape experience and contribute to the solemnity of site. Regional development of modern structures like cell phone towers and power lines threatens viewsheds and impact both resources and visitor experiences within the park boundary. Three sides of the park are under the jurisdiction of Prince William County and the park recently coordinated with the county to identify critical viewsheds to be protected. The park continues to develop GIS models to provide more detailed viewshed analysis for local jurisdictions in an effort to work cooperatively to preserve the historic views. The successful efforts in the 1980s to preserve Stuarts Hill raised the importance of battlefield preservation among local jurisdictions and residents. Residents of the heavily suburbanized community surrounding the park create social trails into the park and recently the local community college has proposed the development of a new trail into the park. Installing park boundary markers and maintaining good relationships with the adjacent landowners is an ongoing effort by the park staff and management.
- **Bull Run Watershed and Stormwater Management.** Located in the Bull Run watershed, the park is surrounded by one of the largest and fastest developing areas in Fairfax and Prince William counties. While the areas to the north retain some rural character, the areas south and west of the park are fully developed with residential and commercial uses. The park's 5,000 acres of meadows, woodlands, and streams serve as the one of the few remaining open spaces in the region. The proximity to the impervious, hard surfaces of this heavily suburbanized surrounding frequently results in impacts on streams in the park. During storm events the stormwater run-off from the surrounding area enters the park streams at a larger volume and faster rate that cannot be accommodated, causing frequent flooding and erosion of stream banks and bridge abutments. All of the water from the park, including streams, rivers, and storm run-off, eventually contributes to the Chesapeake Bay, depositing all of the nutrients and chemicals it acquires along the way. There is an opportunity for park staff to partner with residents, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations to establish a comprehensive approach to stormwater management and identify ways to work collaboratively to improve the over-all water quality and mitigate the effects of stormwater run-off on the Bull Run Watershed. Water quality monitoring as well as a watershed/stormwater management plan were both identified as high priority needs that would enable the park to address this key issue.
- **Challenges of Interpreting Two Separate Battles.** The park was established to preserve the historic landscapes and views associated with the Battles of First and Second Manassas and subsequently has the unique challenge of telling the story of two uniquely different and complex civil war battles in one park. Visitors most frequently start their visit at the Henry Hill Visitor Center, the primary interpretive site of First Manassas. A 2013 alternative transportation study found that approximately 73% of all visitors to Henry Hill did not go on to visit any of the other sites associated with Second Manassas within the park. In addition to the Henry Hill Visitor Center, there is a 12-stop auto/driving tour that interprets Second Manassas. The challenge of connecting visitors to the sites associated with Second Manassas through a driving tour is compounded by the fact that two heavily traveled commuter roads, Lee Highway (U.S. Highway 29) and Sudley Road (Virginia State Route 234) bisect the park. These roads provide the main visitor access to the sites associated with the battlefield, but the traffic congestion creates difficulties for visitors to stop at these locations, and makes it challenging for them to navigate between the key sites within the park. While the park has developed numerous interpretive strategies such as interpretive applications for smart phones, park brochures, and wayside exhibits to make visitors aware of both battles, the challenge of telling the story of First and Second Manassas in one park remains. A long-range interpretive plan was identified as a high-priority planning need to address this parkwide challenge.

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
—	Position management plan	H	A position management plan will inform park management on the current vacancies and prioritize how to best fill those vacancies.
FRV	Long-range interpretive plan	H	A long-range interpretive plan is needed to develop interpretive themes and specific strategies for communicating these themes to visitors and the public. It will establish a 5- to 10-year vision for park programming.
FRV	Cultural landscape report for the battlefield landscape	H	A cultural landscape report will guide treatment and use of the battlefield landscape.
FRV	Monument treatment plan	H	This plan will evaluate the integrity and condition of monuments, as well as provide treatment recommendations for their preservation.
FRV	Finalize environmental impact statement for Manassas National Battlefield Park bypass	H	The environmental impact statement will provide a preferred alternative for routing regional traffic around the park.
FRV	Exhibit plan (update)	H	An update to the park’s existing exhibit plan will provide guidance on future displays, signage, and interpretive materials at the site, and will be a key part of communicating the story of Manassas to park visitors.
FRV	Watershed/ stormwater management plan	H	This effort will help the park work with surrounding jurisdictions to address watershed-wide surface runoff and flooding issues arising from the increase in impervious surfaces outside the park. Additionally the plan will provide support to the ongoing best management practices being planned and implemented in the park.
FRV	Implementation for deer management plan / environmental impact statement	M	This plan will provide prioritized actions for implementation of recommendations from the deer management plan / environmental impact statement, which has already been completed.
FRV & OIRV	Visitor use management plan	M	Urban development and population growth continues in the area surrounding the park. These trends will probably contribute to an increase in visitation and increased use of the recreational facilities in the park. The plan should provide strategies for accommodating increased visitor use while also preserving natural and cultural resources.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Museum scope of collections (revise)	M	This plan will define the purpose and significance of the museum collection, and outline general guidance for which types of items should be collected at the site based on that purpose.
FRV	Land protection plan (update)	M	This plan will update the methods used to protect park resources, provide for visitor use, and develop park facilities. The last land protection plan was completed in 1980, and an update will ensure institutional knowledge is passed down appropriately to park managers.
FRV	Resource stewardship strategy	L	This plan will provide a snapshot of the current status and future trends related to the condition of natural and cultural resources, visitor experience, and park facilities. It will help inform visitors and park stakeholders about the park's efforts to maintain and improve the condition of resources.
FRV	State of the park report	L	The state of the park report would be conducted in conjunction with the resource stewardship strategy by providing a snapshot of Manassas National Battlefield Park and its current conditions.
FRV & OIRV	Sign plan	L	This plan will provide specific guidance for appropriate types and locations of signs and wayside to facilitate improved visitor experience. It would follow recommendations in the long-range interpretive plan.
FRV	Conservation treatment plan for uniform of Colonel William S.H. Baylor	L	This plan would provide guidance on the restoration, care, and treatment of the Baylor uniform that was donated to the park.
OIRV	Financial sustainability plan	L	It will be used to review forms of revenue, and provide an analysis of potential additional funding sources to support park operations. This plan is also tied to the park position management plan; it can help determine if funding/revenue can be used to meet hiring needs.
FRV	Cultural landscape report for the Confederate Cemetery	L	A cultural landscape report will provide guidance for treatment and use of the Confederate Cemetery. It will help ensure there are no adverse effects on the cemetery, and minimize loss of its important characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the site will include an examination of archeological records, base maps, and soil samples to get an appropriate understanding of past features and conditions. This would also function as a cemetery management plan.
FRV	Climate change scenario plan	L	Climate change presents significant risks and challenges to the park's resources, infrastructure, and visitor experience. A climate change scenario plan or workshop would translate climate change data and knowledge into management actions.
OIRV	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	L	This plan will help the park identify gaps in accessibility compliance, and determine if particular trails or facilities meet Architectural Barriers Act standards. It will help the park effectively prioritize accessibility needs for funding requests.
FRV & OIRV	Development concept plan for Brownsville and Stone Bridge	L	A development concept plan will provide park staff with site-specific guidance for general site improvements and enhanced visitor experience and Brownsville and Stone Bridge.
FRV	Housekeeping plan for museum collection	L	This plan will establish a schedule for preventative treatments of items in the museum collection. It will provide a framework for consistent care of museum objects, including when and how often maintenance should be performed.
FRV	Soundscape plan	L	A soundscape plan will identify methods to preserve natural soundscapes and eliminate, mitigate, or minimize inappropriate noise sources.

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	Archeological surveys / research plan for Pittsylvania, Hazel Plain, Rosefield, the unfinished railroad, and Matthews Ruins	H	These surveys and plans would provide archeological data that is currently missing for seven key historical sites in the park.
FRV & OIRV	Visitor use study	H	This study will examine current and potential visitor opportunities and develop long-term strategies for providing access, connecting visitors to key visitor experiences, and managing use. It will incorporate best practices for managing visitor use to protect resources and promote high-quality visitor experiences, while meeting legal requirements. This will inform the visitor use management plan.
FRV	Comprehensive boundary survey and installation of boundary markers	H	The survey and installation of park boundary markers will help park management better understand the park's borders and improve relationships with adjacent landowners.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory for battlefield landscape	H	This inventory will provide a detailed physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for each battlefield landscape. The information will be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation. This inventory will inform the cultural landscape report.
FRV	Historic furnishings report for the Stone House	M	This historic furnishings report will guide the acquisition of reproduction furnishings for the Stone House.
FRV	Monument history report (update)	M	This report will provide history, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for each monument in the park. The information will be used in compliance, preservation and interpretation. It will also help inform the monument treatment plan. The previous report was completed in 1986.
FRV & OIRV	Transportation study	M	This study will evaluate visitor use patterns at the park's trailheads and parking lots. The plan will provide site maps, analysis that will be used in making long-term planning efforts and future park management decisions.
FRV	Historic structures report for the Stone House (update)	M	This report will provide information about the history and existing condition of the Stone House. It is prepared to minimize loss of character-defining features and materials whenever existing information about the developmental history and condition of the historic structure does not provide an adequate basis upon which to address anticipated management objectives.
FRV	Site-specific ground penetrating radar to identify mass graves	L	This ground penetrating radar would provide information on the locations of hallowed grounds and inform subsequent management actions.

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	Historic structures report for the Stonewall Memory Gardens House	L	This report will provide information about the history and existing condition of the Stonewall Memory Gardens House. The report is prepared to minimize loss of character-defining features and materials whenever existing information about the developmental history and condition of the historic structure does not provide an adequate basis upon which to address anticipated management objectives
OIRV	Comprehensive survey of regional recreational opportunities	L	This survey will provide a comprehensive look at regional recreational opportunities, which would better inform managers on where to direct recreational requests that are not appropriate in a battlefield park.
FRV	Administrative history (update)	L	This thorough, accurate record of park policies, decisions, and activities will reflect how preservation of important remnants of its cultural and natural history is maintained. It will update the park's last administrative history, which was completed in 1995.
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	L	The ethnographic overview and assessment will identify associated groups, traditional resource users, and associated cultural and natural resource projects that respond to particular park needs. It can also be used to assess ethnographic needs and develop ethnography plans.
FRV	Bat survey	L	This survey will help park staff understand issues with white-nose syndrome, a lethal disease that strikes hibernating bats.
FRV	Comprehensive survey for grassland birds	L	This survey would inform park staff on the size and habitat of the bird population.
FRV	Coyote survey	L	This survey would inform park staff on the size and habitat of the coyote population.
FRV	Soundscape survey	L	Information from the soundscape survey will inform the park on where the greatest loss is to the Solemnity of Site value caused by intrusion of noise, particularly noise cause by trucks and vehicular traffic.



Part 3: Contributors

Manassas National Battlefield Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Secretarial Order and Legislative Acts for Manassas National Battlefield Park

1824

FEDERAL REGISTER, Tuesday, May 21, 1940

provides safe or sane ways of self-medication in securing relief from delayed menstruation; that Neofem Liquid provides a potent, direct and positive relief for cases of delayed menstruation; that Cerene will give relief for stubborn cases of delayed menstruation or that it is dependable for such use; or which advertisements fail to reveal that the use of such preparations may result in serious and irreparable injury to the health of the user.

It is further ordered. That the respondent shall, within sixty (60) days after the service upon it of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which it has complied with this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 40-2043; Filed, May 20, 1940; 11:18 a. m.]

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE: TREASURY

CHAPTER I—MONETARY OFFICES

PART 133—AMENDMENT TO GENERAL LICENSE No. 3 UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 8389, APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED, AND REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO, RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, ETC.

General License No. 3¹ is hereby amended to read as follows:

"A general license is hereby granted authorizing banking institutions within the United States:

(a) to make payments from accounts in which Norway or Denmark or a national thereof has a property interest within the meaning of the Executive Order of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued thereunder, of checks and drafts drawn or issued prior to April 8, 1940, and to accept and pay and debit to such accounts drafts drawn prior to April 8, 1940, under letters of credit, and

(b) to make payments from accounts in which the Netherlands, Belgium or Luxembourg or a national thereof has a property interest within the meaning of the Executive Order of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued thereunder, of checks and drafts drawn or issued prior to May 10, 1940, and to accept and pay and debit to such accounts drafts drawn prior to May 10, 1940, under letters of credit;

Provided, That each banking institution making, after May 17, 1940, any payment or debit authorized by this general license shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank

¹ 5 F.R. 1695.

weekly reports showing the details of such transactions."*

[SEAL] D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
MAY 17, 1940.

[F. R. Doc. 40-2032; Filed, May 18, 1940; 11:25 a. m.]

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

National Park Service.

ORDER DESIGNATING THE MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, VIRGINIA

Whereas the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

Whereas certain lands and structures in Manassas Magisterial District, Prince William County, Virginia, because of their historical importance as the battlefield site of the First and Second battles of Manassas during the war between the States, have been declared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and other monuments to be of national significance; and

Whereas title to the above-mentioned lands with the buildings and structures thereon is vested in the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred by section 2 of the act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), do hereby designate all those certain tracts or parcels of land, with the structures thereon, containing approximately 1,604.575 acres and situated in Manassas Magisterial District, Prince William County, Virginia, as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, to be a national historic site, having the name "Manassas National Battlefield Park".

The administration, protection, and development of this area shall be exercised by the National Park Service in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 21, 1935, *supra*.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface or remove any feature of this park.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be

*Part 133; Sec. 5 (b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; Public Resolution No. 69, 76th Congress; 12 U.S.C. 95a; E.O. 6560, Jan. 15, 1934; E.O. 8389, April 10, 1940; E.O. 8405, May 10, 1940; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended, May 10, 1940.

¹ See p. 1825.

affixed, in the City of Washington this 10th day of May, 1940.

[SEAL] HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 40-2025; Filed, May 18, 1940; 9:16 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Food and Drug Administration.

[Docket No. FDC-16]

IN THE MATTER OF THE PUBLIC HEARING FOR PURPOSE OF RECEIVING EVIDENCE UPON BASIS OF WHICH TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING A REASONABLE DEFINITION AND STANDARD OF IDENTITY FOR THE FOOD KNOWN UNDER ITS COMMON OR USUAL NAME AS CANNED TOMATOES SHALL BE AMENDED

PRESIDING OFFICER'S SUGGESTED FINDINGS OF FACT AND SUGGESTED ORDER

Upon the basis of the evidence received at the above-entitled hearing duly held pursuant to the notice issued by the Secretary on March 29, 1940, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 30, 1940, the undersigned Presiding Officer having presided pursuant to the Secretary's designation dated March 29, 1940, suggests the following findings of fact and order, namely:

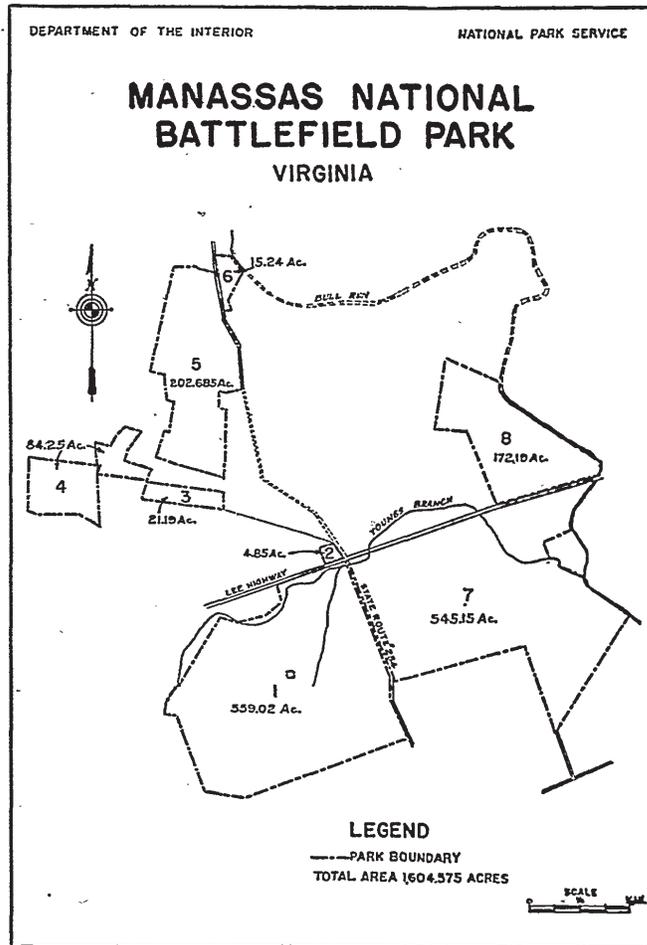
Finding 1. There is in effect a standard of identity for canned tomatoes duly promulgated by the Secretary on January 1, 1940, which does not include calcium chloride as an optional ingredient. (O. I. P. Ex. Abv. 1)

Finding 2. Fresh tomatoes, like all fresh fruits, contain pectic constituents which are relatively insoluble and which form a firm gel around the fibrous tissues of the tomato thus preventing their collapse and in that way aid in keeping the tomato firm. (R., pp. 15-16, 38-42; Gov't. Exs. 6, 7)

Finding 3. The process of canning causes a break-down of the cell structure of mature tomatoes. (R., pp. 13-15, 120-121, 137, 152-153; Gov't. Exs. 3, 4, 6; O. P. Ex. 3)

Finding 4. When there is a break-down of the cell structure, the pectic constituents naturally present in tomatoes are brought into contact with enzymes, also naturally present in tomatoes, and by reason of such contact the pectic constituents are transformed into a pectic acid by the action of an enzyme, thus increasing the proportion of pectic acid present in tomatoes. (R., pp. 15-16, 18-19, 42-43, 46-47, 49, 119, 139, 148-149)

Finding 5. Pectic acid imparts less firmness to tomato tissues than the original pectic constituents, and when such constituents are transformed into pectic acid, the tomato tissues, being no longer



supported by them, tend to collapse. (R., pp. 46-47; O. P. Ex. 3; Gov't. Exs. 6, 7)

Finding 6. Fully ripe tomatoes of the highest grade are most susceptible to break-down of tissues. (R., pp. 63-64, 152-153, 164-168)

Finding 7. The calcium salt of pectin acid is extremely insoluble. (R., pp. 18-19)

Finding 8. The addition of calcium salts to tomatoes causes the formation of a calcium pectate gel which supports the tissues and protects the tomato against softening which naturally results when pectin substances are converted into pectic acids. (R., pp. 18-19, 41-42, 46-47, 49-50, 139, 149; O. P. Ex. 3; Gov't. Exs. 6, 7)

Finding 9. On the basis of reported experiments, the calcium salt best suited for the purpose of retaining tomatoes in

a firm state and the only one demonstrated to be entirely satisfactory for that purpose is pure, anhydrous calcium chloride. (R., pp. 19-20, 57-59, 103-103, 113, 130-131, 139; O. P. Ex. 3; Gov't. Exs. 6, 7)

Finding 10. When calcium chloride, in proper amount, is added to tomatoes before canning, the firmness of the finished canned tomato approaches the firmness of the tomato before canning. (R., pp. 23, 32, 152, 153)

Finding 11. When an excessive amount of calcium chloride is added to tomatoes such tomatoes will acquire a "salty" or "bitter" taste and will become excessively firm, that is, they will acquire a "tough" or "rubbery" texture. (R., pp. 19, 24, 33, 34, 109, 111, 113, 132, 139, 144, 149)

Finding 12. The amount of pure, anhydrous calcium chloride required to be

added to tomatoes to retain the optimum firmness varies, the variation depending on the degree of maturity or firmness of the original tomato which in turn varies with different growing conditions, climatic conditions and varietal differences of the tomatoes, but it has been established that the maximum amounts reasonably required on the basis of such variations is about 0.05 percent by weight of the finished canned tomatoes. (R., pp. 25-26, 28-29, 105, 108-109, 114-115, 121-122, 134, 139; O. P. Ex. 3; Gov't. Exs. 3, 4, 6, 7)

Finding 13. Consumers object to excessively softened tomatoes and demand those which retain their shape to a considerable degree and which are sufficiently firm so that they can be cut across and used in salads and the like. (R., pp. 137-138, 172, 174)

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the foregoing suggested findings of fact it is concluded that the definition and standard of identity for canned tomatoes promulgated by the Secretary on July 14, 1939 (§ 53.040, Title 21, C. F. R.), should be amended by adding thereto the language appearing in italics and deleting therefrom the language appearing in brackets as follows:

§ 53.040 *Canned tomatoes.* Identity; label statement of optional ingredients:

(a) Canned tomatoes are mature tomatoes of red or reddish varieties which are peeled and cored and to which may be added one or more of the following optional ingredients:

- (1) The liquid draining from such tomatoes during or after peeling and coring.
- (2) The liquid strained from the residue from preparing such tomatoes for canning, consisting of peelings and cores with or without such tomatoes or pieces thereof.
- (3) The liquid strained from mature tomatoes of such varieties.
- (4) *Purified calcium chloride, in a quantity reasonably necessary to firm the tomatoes, but in no case more than 0.05 percent (calculated as anhydrous calcium chloride) of the weight of the finished canned tomatoes.*

It may be seasoned with one or more of the optional ingredients:

- [(4)] (5) Salt.
- [(5)] (6) Spices.
- [(6)] (7) Flavoring.

(b) When optional ingredient (2) is present, the label shall bear the statement "With Added Strained Residual Tomato Material from Preparation for Canning." When optional ingredient (3) is present, the label shall bear the statement "With Added Strained Tomatoes."

When optional ingredient (4) is present, the label shall bear the statement "Trace of Calcium Chloride Added" or "With Added Trace of Calcium Chloride."

When optional ingredient [(5)] (6) or [(6)] (7) is present, the label shall bear

Public Law 338

CHAPTER 153

AN ACT

April 17, 1954
[H. R. 5529]

To preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas, and for other purposes.

Manassas National Battlefield Park. Boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to establish satisfactory boundaries for the Manassas National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and to contain within such boundaries the important historic lands relating to the two battles of Manassas, the boundaries of such battlefield park hereafter shall contain that area which is bounded, in general, as follows: The south boundary of the park shall be the southernmost limits of the present federally owned lands in the south portion of the park; the east and northeast boundaries shall be that portion of the Bull Run Creek which extends from the south boundary of the park north and westward to the north boundary of the park as hereinafter prescribed; the southwest boundary shall be that portion of Compton's Lane from its nearest point adjacent to the south boundary and extending northwesterly to State secondary highway numbered 622; the west and northwest boundary shall be State secondary highway numbered 622, from the point where it connects with Compton's Lane and extending northward until it reaches the Sudley Church property; the north boundary shall be the northernmost limits of the present Federal park holdings in the immediate vicinity of the Sudley Church property. The boundaries of the park also may include not more than two hundred and fifty acres of land adjacent to the aforesaid west and north boundaries of the park, which land shall become a part of the park upon acquisition thereof by the United States: *Provided,* That the total acreage which may be acquired for the park pursuant to this Act shall not exceed one thousand four hundred acres. Such land or interests therein may be procured by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest.

For exchange purposes, particularly in connection with State and other highway developments, the Secretary is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, any non-Federal land or interests therein situated within the park area herein prescribed, and in exchange therefor to convey park land or interests therein of approximately equal value.

Approved April 17, 1954.

Public Law 96-442
96th Congress

An Act

To amend the Act entitled “An Act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes”, approved April 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 56; 16 U.S.C. 429b).

Oct. 13, 1980
[H.R. 5048]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the “Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1980”.

Manassas
National
Battlefield Park
Amendments of
1980.
16 USC 429b
note.
16 USC 429b.

SEC. 2. The Act entitled “An Act to preserve within the Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes”, approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b), is amended to read as follows: “That there is established as a unit of the national park system in the Commonwealth of Virginia the Manassas National Battlefield Park, which shall contain within its boundaries the important historical lands relating to the two battles of Manassas. The total area of the park shall not be greater than four thousand five hundred and twenty-five acres. The boundaries of the park shall be the boundaries depicted on the map entitled ‘Boundary Map, Manassas National Battlefield Park’, dated October 1980, and numbered 379/80,009, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register, as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, but no later than one year from the effective date of this section, a detailed description and map of the boundaries. Notwithstanding section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (91 Stat. 211), as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601), the Secretary may not make any changes in the boundaries of the park. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national park system.

Description.

Publication in
Federal
Register.

16 USC 4601-9.

“SEC. 2. (a) In order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange, any property or interests therein which are located within the boundaries of the park, except that property owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia or by any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

Funding.
16 USC 429b-1.

“(b) With respect to areas within the 1954 boundaries of the park, as identified on the map referred to in the first section of this Act, the Secretary may not acquire fee simple title to such areas without the consent of the owner so long as the lands continue to be devoted to a use which is the same as that in effect on September 1, 1980. Further, if the Secretary proposes to acquire fee simple title to such property because of a change in use, the owner of such property may seek a review of the proposed acquisition of his or her property and is entitled to a hearing on the record in accordance with section 554 of title 5 of the United States Code.

94 STAT. 1886

PUBLIC LAW 96-442—OCT. 13, 1980

Route 234
bypass.

“(c) If the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation determines that the proposed Route 234 bypass should be properly located between the Virginia Electric Power Company powerline easement and Route 705, the Secretary shall make available the land necessary for such bypass, subject to such revisions, terms, and conditions as the Secretary deems are necessary and appropriate to assure that such bypass is located, constructed, operated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the administration of the park.

“(d) The Secretary may not close any State roads within the park unless action permitting the closing of such roads has been taken by appropriate officials of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Residential
property.
16 USC 429b-2.

“SEC. 3. (a) Subsequent to the date of enactment of this section, the owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of the spouse of the owner, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless this property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner an amount equal to the fair market value of the property on the date of its acquisition less the value on such date of the right retained by the owner. If such property is donated (in whole or in part) to the United States, the Secretary may pay to the owner such lesser amount as the owner may agree to. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary’s notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

42 USC 4601.

“(b) No property owner who elects to retain a right of use and occupancy under this section shall be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101(6) of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894). Such owners shall be considered to have waived any benefits which would otherwise accrue to them under sections 203 through 206 of such Act.

42 USC
4623-4626.
Definitions.
16 USC 429b-3.

“SEC. 4. For purposes of this Act—

“(1) The term ‘improved property’ means a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before January 1, 1979, which is used for noncommercial residential purposes, together with not to exceed three acres of land on which the dwelling is situated and together with such additional lands or interests therein as the Secretary deems to be reasonably necessary for access thereto, such lands being in the same ownership as the dwelling, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on such land.

“(2) The term ‘park’ means the Manassas National Battlefield Park established under this Act.

“(3) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

“(4) The term ‘owner’ means the owner of record as of September 1, 1980.

16 USC 429b-4.

“SEC. 5. (a) In addition to sums heretofore expended for the acquisition of property and interests therein for the park, from funds available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as established under the Land and Water Conservation Fund

Act of 1965, not more than a total of \$8,700,000 may be expended for the acquisition of property and interests therein under this Act.

16 USC 460l-4 note.

“(b) It is the express intent of Congress that, except for property referred to in subsection 2(b), the Secretary shall acquire property and interests therein under this Act within two complete fiscal years after the date of the enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1980.

“SEC. 6. (a) Authorizations of moneys to be appropriated under this Act from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of properties and interests shall be effective on October 1, 1981.

Ante, p. 1885.
Effective date.
16 USC 429b-5.

“(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, authority to enter into contracts, to incur obligations, or to make payments under this Act shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.”

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a study to determine appropriate measures for the protection, interpretation, and public use of the natural wetlands and undeveloped uplands of that portion of the Hackensack Meadowlands District identified as the DeKorte State Park on the official zoning maps of that District. The Secretary shall, in the course of the study, consult with and seek the advice of, representatives of interested local, State, and other Federal agencies. As a part of the study, the Secretary shall determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the area as a unit of the national park system, including its administration as a unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, together with alternative measures that may be undertaken to protect and interpret the resources of the area for the public. Not later than two complete fiscal years from the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall transmit a report of the study, including the estimated development, operation, and maintenance costs of alternatives identified therein, to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, together with his recommendations for such further legislation as may be appropriate.

Study.
16 USC 460cc note.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated from amounts previously authorized to study lands for possible inclusion in the national park system not to exceed \$150,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Report to congressional committees.

Appropriation authorization.

Approved October 13, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-490 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 96-968 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 125 (1979): Oct. 9, considered and passed House.
Vol. 126 (1980): Sept. 29, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Sept. 30, House concurred in certain Senate amendments and in others with amendments.
Oct. 1, Senate concurred in House amendments.

102 STAT. 3810

PUBLIC LAW 100-647—NOV. 10, 1988

Manassas
National
Battlefield Park
Amendments of
1988.
Virginia.
Conservation.
16 USC 429b
note.

TITLE X—MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

SEC. 10001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988”.

SEC. 10002. ADDITION TO MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK.

The first section of the Act entitled “An act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes”, approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b), is amended—

- (1) by inserting “(a)” after “That”; and
- (2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(b)(1) In addition to subsection (a), the boundaries of the park shall include the area, comprising approximately 600 acres, which is south of U.S. Route 29, north of Interstate Route 66, east of Route 705, and west of Route 622. Such area shall hereafter in this Act be referred to as the ‘Addition’.

Real property.

“(2)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective on the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in and to, and the right to immediate possession of, all the real property within the Addition.

“(B) The United States shall pay just compensation to the owners of any property taken pursuant to this paragraph and the full faith and credit of the United States is hereby pledged to the payment of any judgment entered against the United States with respect to the taking of such property. Payment shall be in the amount of the agreed negotiated value of such property or the valuation of such property awarded by judgment and shall be made from the permanent judgment appropriation established pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1304. Such payment shall include interest on the value of such property which shall be compounded quarterly and computed at the rate applicable for the period involved, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities from the date of enactment of the Manassas

National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988 to the last day of the month preceding the date on which payment is made.

“(C) In the absence of a negotiated settlement, or an action by the owner, within 1 year after the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, the Secretary may initiate a proceeding at anytime seeking in a court of competent jurisdiction a determination of just compensation with respect to the taking of such property.

“(3) Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed description and map depicting the boundaries of the Addition. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Federal Register, publication. Public information.

“(c) The Secretary shall not allow any unauthorized use of the Addition after the enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, except that the Secretary may permit the orderly termination of all operations on the Addition and the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property from the Addition.”.

SEC. 10003. VISUAL PROTECTION.

Section 2(a) of the Act entitled “An Act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes”, approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b-1), is amended—

- (1) by inserting “(1)” after “(a)”; and
- (2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(2) The Secretary shall cooperate with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the political subdivisions thereof, and other parties as designated by the Commonwealth or its political subdivisions in order to promote and achieve scenic preservation of views from within the park through zoning and such other means as the parties determine feasible.”.

SEC. 10004. HIGHWAY RELOCATION.

16 USC 429b note.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Secretary”), in consultation and consensus with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Federal Highway Administration, and Prince William County, shall conduct a study regarding the relocation of highways (known as routes 29 and 234) in, and in the vicinity of, the Manassas National Battlefield Park (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “park”). The study shall include an assessment of the available alternatives, together with cost estimates and recommendations regarding preferred options. The study shall specifically consider and develop plans for the closing of those public highways (known as routes 29 and 234) that transect the park and shall include analysis of the timing and method of such closures and of means to provide alternative routes for traffic now transecting the park. The Secretary shall provide for extensive public involvement in the preparation of the study.

(b) **DETERMINATION.**—Within 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the study under subsection (a). The study shall determine when and how the highways (known as routes 29 and 234) should be closed.

(c) **ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary shall provide funds to the appropriate construction agency for the construction and improvement of the highways to be used for the rerouting of traffic now utilizing highways (known as routes 29 and 234) to be closed pursuant to subsection (b) if the construction and improvement of such alternatives are deemed by the Secretary to be in the interest of protecting the integrity of the park. Not more than 75 percent of the costs of such construction and improvement shall be provided by the Secretary and at least 25 percent shall be provided by State or local governments from any source other than Federal funds. Such construction and improvement shall be approved by the Secretary of Transportation.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary not to exceed \$30,000,000 to prepare the study required by subsection (a) and to provide the funding described in subsection (c).

Approved November 10, 1988.

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Potomac / Appalachian Trail Club agreement for trail maintenance	MOU	/ 5/2018	Park and Potomac / Appalachian Trail Club	Agreement related to trail maintenance and stewardship. (Note: MOU-G3840-13-0001)
Battlefield Equestrian Society	No current agreement			
Manassas Battlefield Trust	No current agreement		Park and Manassas Battlefield Trust	Agreement to provide philanthropic support to the park. (Note: Agreement under draft)
Eastern National	Cooperative agreement	10/1/2014 / 9/30/2015	Park and Eastern National	Fee collection and assistance with providing interpretive information. (Note: Annual agreement for fee collection)
Board of County Supervisors, Prince William County	MOU	7/10/2014 / 7/10/2017	Park; the Board of County Supervisors, Prince William County; and Prince William County Police	Provide for use of NPS-owned horses by local law enforcement for mounted patrols.
Virginia Department of Transportation	Special use permit	11/29/2000 / 9/1/2020	Park and Virginia Department of Transportation	20-year special use permit (2020) use of Virginia State Route 234 to function on NPS property.
Scenic easements – McGlothlin / Sudley Church	Deeded easements	Variable / N/A	Park and affected property owners	Protection of land resources and scenic views.
Rights-of-way: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company (gasoline)	Right-of-way	4/25/2013 / N/A	Park, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, Civil War Trust	Permanent easement over Tract 02-180 for expansion of pipeline; transfer of \$400,000 to Civil War Trust to convey two tracts to Richmond National Battlefield Park. (Note: Pre-existing easement over Tract 02-101, found in DB 145, p. 193; DB 284, p. 73; DB 288, p. 298; amended in DB 580, p. 525. Pre-existing easement over Tract 02-102 found in DB 142, p. 94; supplemental recorded in DB 305, p. 709; amended in DB 510, p. 601; DB 508, p. 476.)
Right-of-way: Dominion Virginia Power (power line)	Right-of-way	5/30/1996 / N/A	Park, Dominion Virginia Power, and adjacent property owners	Power line (Dominion Virginia Power) along park's western boundary at Brawner Farm and Stuart's Hill. (Note: Power lines were relocated to new right-of-way in 1998 following acquisition of Stuart's Hill tract in 1988.)

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Prince William County Wild Flower Society	MOU	9/21/2012 / 12/31/2017	Park and Prince William County Wildflower Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide access to these meadow sites indicated on the attached map, and other areas as needed, for the use of field trip activities. 2. Establish a mowing schedule for these meadow sites to benefit the propagation and health of these communities. More specifically, mowing will occur only during the months of November–March. 3. Provide any and all authorized and currently available information requested by the partner to enhance the experience for the field trip participants.
Hay leases (multiple)	MOU	Variable	Park and Lessees	Cutting and maintenance of the park hay fields. Currently, charging \$5.00 per acre, money put in agriculture account and used for liming and soil samples of fields.
Sons of Confederate Veterans	Deed with covenants	2/12/1940 / N/A	Park, Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park, Sons of Confederate Veterans	Transfer of Henry Hill to federal government (National Park Service) with covenants stipulating that the National Park Service erect a museum, markers, and monuments; that the National Park Service observe accuracy and fairness in markers and monuments; that states be permitted to erect monuments with approval of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts and the National Park Service (Jackson Monument specifically cited); that the actions of the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park, Manassas Battlefield Foundation Committee, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans to acquire the Henry Farm and to donate it to the government be acknowledged on a marker; that the purpose of the transfer is to preserve the battlefield for posterity.
Virginia Department of Forestry	MOU	12/31/2010 / 12/31/2015	Park, Virginia Department of Forestry, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Virginia Cooperative Extension	The objective of this agreement is to establish the terms and conditions regarding the establishment of a Natural Resource Summer Internship. The major responsibilities of this position are to conduct fieldwork on Manassas National Battlefield Park and Conway Robinson State Forest in support of Virginia’s LEAF (Link to Education about Forestry) program. LEAF is a collaborative partnership between state, local, federal, and nonprofit entities to develop natural resource learning opportunities at strategic heritage tourism locations. The intern will have office space at Manassas National Battlefield Park and, if needed, can stay at the seasonal housing available in the park. The intern will divide his/ her time equally between the two sites.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Northern Virginia Chapter 16 Quail and Upland Wildlife Federation	MOU	9/30/2011 / 9/30/2016	Park and Northern Virginia Chapter 16 Quail and Upland Wildlife Federation	The objective of this agreement is to establish the framework under which the National Park Service and Northern Virginia Chapter 16 Quail and Upland Wildlife Federation will jointly participate in enhancement and management of select areas of the Manassas National Battlefield Park for healthy and thriving habitat that sustains northern bobwhite quail and other wildlife.
Northern Virginia Community College, Manassas Campus	Cooperative agreement	12/7/2011 / 12/7/2016	Park and Northern Virginia Community College, Manassas Campus	The principle purpose of this cooperative agreement is to stimulate and support studies that will be valuable to the educational and professional programs of Northern Virginia Community College and to promote studies that will be valuable and necessary for the management of the areas and resources under the jurisdiction of the Manassas National Battlefield Park. The nature of the projects and work will require substantial involvement by Manassas National Battlefield Park staff.
Prince William County Public Schools	MOU		Park and Prince William County Public Schools	The objective of this agreement is to establish the terms and conditions regarding the establishment of natural resource educational and outreach programs within the park. More specifically, this agreement will focus on a sixth grade hands-on science exploration program in Manassas National Battlefield Park. This program, "From the Mountains to the Estuary: From the Schoolyard to the Bay," is a program designed to provide a meaningful watershed experience for thousands of sixth grade students in Prince William County Public Schools. Activities will encourage problem solving and the development of research projects that will have a positive influence on the students' local watershed and, ultimately, the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem. The program will occur at the Brownsville Picnic Area, located in the southeast section of the park.
SPARK (Prince William County Public Schools Education Foundation)	General agreement	2/27/2014 / 2/27/2019	Park, SPARK, and Prince William County Public Schools	The objective of this agreement is to establish the framework under which the National Park Service and SPARK will jointly participate in natural resource education and interpretation of select areas of the Manassas National Battlefield Park for the education of Prince William County Public Schools students and the local community to encourage stewardship and understanding of the natural environment and highlight the importance of small parks such as Manassas National Battlefield Park.

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

Document	Date
Manassas National Battlefield Park Historic Handbook	1953
Dogan House Historic Structures Report Part I & II	1960
Dogan House Historic Structures Report Part III	1962
Manassas National Battlefield Park Master Plan (GMP)	1962
Stone House Furnishing Plan	1965
National Register of Historic Places Manassas National Battlefield Park	1981
Road Inventory and Needs Study	1983
Historic Report on Troop Movement	1985
Environmental Assessment Transmission Line	1991
Route 234 Bypass Environmental Impact Statement (Draft)	1993
GMP Amendment	1994
Interpretive Prospectus	1994
Cultural Landscape Inventory Northeast Quadrant	1996
Cultural Landscape Inventory Northwest Quadrant	1996
Cultural Landscape Inventory Southern Portion	1996
Transportation Study	1996
Visitor Study	1996
Battle of Brawner Farm Archeological Report	2001
Environmental Assessment – Henry House Rehabilitation	2003
Environmental Assessment – Thornberry House Rehabilitation	2003
Avian Inventory NCRN	2004
Paleontological Resource Inventory NCRN	2004
Value Analysis Brawner Farm	2004
Bypass Study Environmental Impact Statement (Draft)	2005
Environmental Assessment – Brawner Farm, Deep Cut Vista Enhancement	2005
Cultural Landscape Report Brawner Farm	2005
Cycle 3 Road Inventory	2006
Fossil Vertebrate Tracks	2006
Weather and Climate Inventory	2006
Grasslands Conservation	2007
Urban Fossils	2007

Document	Date
Ecological Impacts of Battlefield Restoration	2008
General Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement	2008
Geologic Resource Evaluation	2008
Sedge, Grass, and Rush Inventory NCRN	2008
Deer Monitoring	2009
Long-term Forest Monitoring Protocol	2009
Cultural Landscape Inventory Brawner Farmstead	2009
Environmental Assessment Power Transmission Upgrade	2009
Manassas National Battlefield Viewshed Plan	2009
Biological Monitoring for Water Resources	2010
Forest Vegetation Monitoring NCRN	2010
Water Resources Monitoring	2010
Cultural Landscape Inventory Groveton Cemetery	2011
Superintendents Compendium	2011
General Management Plan Record of Decision	2011
Acidification Main	2011
Acidification NCRN	2011
Fish Resource Brief NCRN	2011
Lichen Biomonitoring to Detect Air Quality	2011
Natural Resource Condition Assessment Summary	2011
Nitrogen Sensitivity NCRN	2011
Stream Discharge Trends	2011
Water Chemistry and Quantity Monitoring Protocol	2011
Fish Resource Brief	2012
Manassas National Battlefield Park Operations Plan	2012
Using GIS to Determine Civil War Cannon Locations	2012
Draft White-Tail Deer Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement	2013
Forest Bird Monitoring	2013
Manassas National Battlefield Park Transportation Study	2013
Manassas National Battlefield Park List of Classified Structures	2013



National Capital Region Foundation Document Recommendation Manassas National Battlefield Park

October 2014

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

RECOMMENDED

Jon James
Jon James, Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

10-8-14
Date

APPROVED

Lisa A Mendelson-Ielmini
Lisa Mendelson-Ielmini, Acting Regional Director, National Capital Region

10/8/2014
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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