



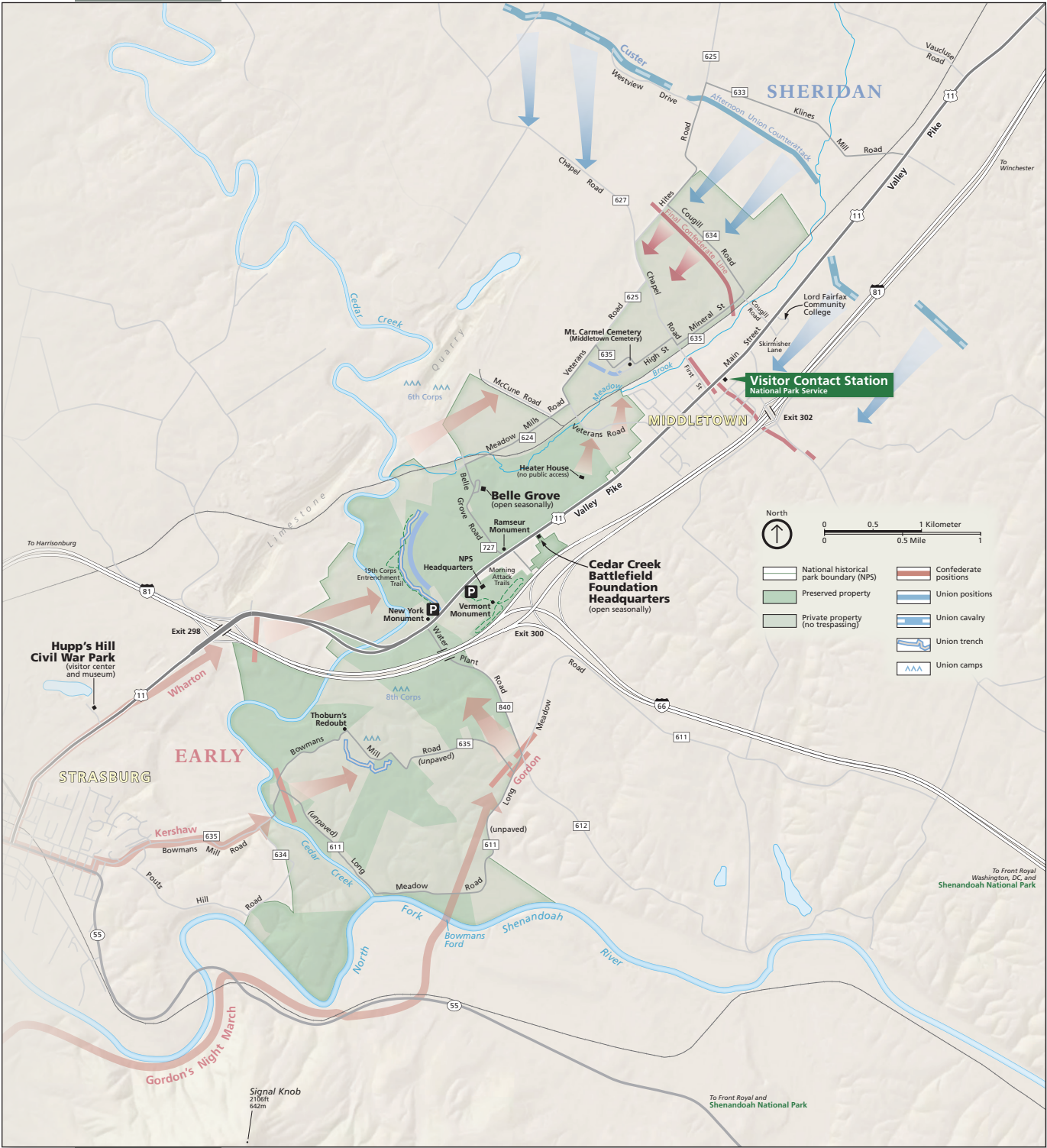
Foundation Document

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park

Virginia

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



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

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical 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

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park was created by Congress in December 2002 to help preserve, protect, and interpret a nationally significant Civil War landscape and antebellum plantation; to tell the rich story of Shenandoah Valley history; to preserve historic, natural, cultural, military, and scenic resources; and to serve as a focal point within the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District. The park is located in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, adjacent to the historic towns of Middletown and Strasburg, and is within the counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren. The park consists of approximately 3,713 acres that includes prehistoric resources, ecologically important areas, evidence of valley settlement and early European history of the region, examples of plantation life and culture, and significant Civil War resources.

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park is a partnership park with limited property in federal ownership that works collaboratively with other entities including Belle Grove, Inc., the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Shenandoah County, and the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation. These legislated key partners provide the foundation for protecting, preserving, and interpreting park resources by virtue of their ownership of significant acreage within the park, their commitment to a shared preservation ethic, their willingness to provide visitor services and public access, and their consent to manage their property as part of the national historical park. The National Park Service also cooperates with its community partners—the towns of Middletown and Strasburg, and the counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren—to further the purposes of the park. The key partners now own and protect about a third of the land within the park boundary, preserving historic resources, maintaining open space, and protecting unique natural resources.

The Battle of Cedar Creek had a direct impact on the course of the Civil War, nearly eliminating Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley. Substantial portions of the Cedar Creek Battlefield lie within the park boundary, including historic landscapes, structures, monuments, river fords, military encampments, and avenues of approach. Early European settlement is evident in the park, notably the Valley Pike that has been a major roadway throughout its history, from a prehistoric hunting path, to a wagon road, to a turnpike, to a U.S. highway. The park contains significant examples of the valley's antebellum agricultural community, including manor houses, farmsteads, mills, and a complex network of road traces that reflect the economic and social fabric of the rural community. Belle Grove, Harmony Hall, and Long Meadow, the plantation homes of the Hite and Bowman families, are three impressive historic structures in the park that speak to the power and influence of the slaveholding class—despite being a distinct minority west of the Blue Ridge—during the antebellum period. The natural landscapes and resources of the park offer visitors opportunities for quiet and solitude in an ever-expanding suburban area. Cedar Creek and the Shenandoah River, limestone upland habitats, and cave and karst features in the park provide regionally and nationally significant opportunities for visitor enjoyment and scientific study.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on December 19, 2002 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of CEDAR CREEK AND BELLE GROVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to preserve, protect, and interpret a nationally significant Civil War landscape and antebellum agricultural community; to tell the rich story of Shenandoah Valley history from early American Indian occupation onward; to preserve and interpret the significant historic, natural, cultural, military, and scenic resources associated with the Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove Plantation areas through partnerships with local landowners and the community; and to serve as a focal point within the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District to recognize and interpret important Civil War events, including the key battles and campaigns of 1862 and 1864.



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 Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical 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 Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park includes well-preserved cultural and natural landscape features from the early human occupation of the Shenandoah Valley, including features associated with migration, agriculture, transportation, and commerce.
2. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park contains historically significant examples of the antebellum agricultural community that defined the northern Shenandoah Valley, its ethnic and cultural traditions, merchant milling and market systems, and farm economy that included both slave labor and family farms, as well as examples of the post-Civil War transformation of a changing labor structure. A representative example of the valley's agricultural history and culture is preserved and interpreted at the nationally significant Belle Grove Manor House and other privately held 18th- and 19th-century farmsteads within the park.
3. The Battle of Cedar Creek was a principal strategic operation that had a decisive influence on the Valley Campaign of 1864 and direct impacts on the course of the Civil War. The Union victory contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln and essentially eliminated the Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley. The battlefield and strategic landscapes at Cedar Creek retain a high degree of integrity, serve to memorialize the events of the battle, and contribute to greater understanding of the Civil War.
4. The panoramic views of the mountains, natural areas, waterways, and pastoral surroundings convey an aesthetic and historic sense of life in the Shenandoah Valley, provide visitors with an inspiring setting of great natural beauty, and offer outstanding opportunities for quiet and solitude in an ever-expanding suburban area.
5. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park is the focal point for recognizing and interpreting important events and geographic locations within the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District representing key Civil War battles in the Shenandoah Valley, including those battlefields associated with the Stonewall Jackson Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862 and Sheridan's Valley Campaign of 1864.



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 Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park:

- **Intertwined Landscapes.** The landscape features at Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park serve as tangible links to the Battle of Cedar Creek and further our understanding of the historic events that took place here. The Battle of Cedar Creek was a major event of the Civil War and in the history of this country. It represented the end of the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864 and contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln. The park preserves portions of the historic core of Cedar Creek Battlefield, including military encampments, earthworks, river fords, and other avenues of approach that help interpret the battles and deployments associated with the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

The Plantation of Belle Grove was at the center of the decisive battle of Cedar Creek. The Belle Grove Plantation is integral to the story of the battle and offers the opportunity to experience the Shenandoah Valley and the way of life in America before, during, and after the Civil War. Other farmsteads currently held in mixed ownership within the park facilitate the interpretation of life within the Shenandoah Valley include Harmony Hall, Long Meadow Farm, Solomon Heater Farm, Bownam-Hite Farm, and the Stickley Farm.





- **Historic Structures.** Structures found in the park are a reflection of the community's cultural and building arts heritage, representing many of the park's important historical eras. Structures within the Belle Grove Plantation include the manor house, plantation office and store, dependency, springhead, stable and barn complexes, and Hite-Hottle Mill complex. Other fundamental structures within the park held in mixed ownership include Harmony Hall, Long Meadow, the Daniel Stickley Farmhouse, Stickley Mill, Heater House, the Bowman-Hite House and Barn, and numerous other residences, outbuildings, and industrial structures that contribute to an understanding of the area's history.
- **Prehistoric and Historic Archeology.** Archeological resources have been documented throughout Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. These archeological resources are associated with American Indian occupation; residential, agricultural, and milling development beginning in the late 18th century; plantation lifestyle including resources associated with the enslaved population; and resources associated with and the Battle of Cedar Creek and its aftermath. These resources provide valuable information and are fundamental to understanding and interpreting the development of the Shenandoah Valley as well as the Battle of Cedar Creek.
- **Historic Transportation Corridors.** Previously used by American Indians as a migratory route and for hunting, the major north-south trading route through the Shenandoah Valley, known as the Great Warrior Path and later as the Great Wagon Road and Valley Pike (U.S. Route 11), became a major transportation corridor for European settlers. Valley Pike connected the Shenandoah Valley with the larger trade markets in the north resulting in immense economic impacts on Shenandoah Valley inhabitants. Valley Pike also played a critical role in the Battle of Cedar Creek. The park contains a number of road traces, earthworks, and sections of Valley Pike that help interpret the battles and deployments associated with the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864 and Stonewall Jackson's campaigns of 1862 and avenues of approach.
- **Waterways.** Created by a unique limestone geologic system, Cedar Creek and the Shenandoah River provide regionally and nationally significant opportunities for visitor enjoyment and scientific study. These waterways serve as key features of the battlefield landscape, early settlement, and the natural setting.
- **Museum and Research Collections.** Historic and archeological artifacts, archival material, and research collections associated with early settlement of the Shenandoah Valley; its agricultural, economic, and transportation history; the Battle of Cedar Creek; and other objects relating to the broader Civil War story are part of the museum collection and contribute to the visitor experience and interpretation of the park.



- **Scenic Viewsheds.** The park’s enabling legislation states that “the panoramic views of the mountains, natural areas, and waterways provide visitors with an inspiring setting of great natural beauty.” These scenic views contribute to the integrity of the park’s battlefields and cultural landscapes and are important to protect. Viewsheds include the natural landscapes and panoramic views, particularly of Massanutten Mountain, the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the Allegheny Mountains that flank the Shenandoah Valley.
- **Plantation and Farmstead Lifestyle and Culture.** The park and its surrounding environs provide a setting that enables visitors to understand and appreciate Shenandoah Valley’s agricultural life and culture including the significance of the Shenandoah Valley’s granary to the Civil War, the role slavery played in agricultural life, the economy of the region, the transportation systems that allowed for social interaction and the movement of agricultural products, and the importance of the valley’s unique limestone geology to the Shenandoah Valley as a building material for structures and the 19th-century quarrying industry.
- **Partnerships.** Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park was conceived as a partnership park with many different entities collaborating together to both preserve the park’s resources and provide support for visitor experiences. The park’s community partners include the adjacent historic towns of Middletown and Strasburg as well as Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren counties. The park’s key partners—who collectively own or hold easements on more than 1,300 acres within the park—include Belle Grove, Incorporated; Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation; the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Shenandoah County; and the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation. The park also engages in informal partnerships with other nonprofit organization, including land preservation and historical preservation groups.

- **Opportunities for Contemplation, Inspiration, and Education.** The physical environment of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park provides visitors with opportunities to reflect on, understand, and experience the history of the development of the Shenandoah Valley, the American Civil War battles that occurred within the valley, and lifestyles and cultures of the people who settled in the area.
- **Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District.** Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park is deeply rooted in the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District. Congress established the park to serve as a focal point to recognize and interpret important events and geographic locations within the historic district. Through its various relationships and partnerships, the park plays a pivotal role in the interconnected preservation landscape as well as regional education and interpretive efforts. This relationship means that the preservation of park lands and structures is dependent on a continued connection between the park, the historic district, and the surrounding communities.

Other Important Resources and Values

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical 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 Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park:

- **Other Natural Resources.** Many areas of the park are known to have significant natural resources, such as the Panther Conservation Site, encompassing a unique montane dry calcareous forest/woodland area with high biodiversity along Cedar Creek; the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, Meadow Brook, Middle Marsh Brook, Buffalo Marsh Run, and Cedar Creek, designated by the state as “threatened and endangered species waters” because of the presence of three state listed species; and a portion of the North Fork near Strasburg, designated a “stream conservation unit” because of its general biodiversity significance.



Related Resources

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

The following related resources have been identified for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park:

- **Other Shenandoah Valley Farmsteads.** Several additional farmsteads exist outside of the park boundary that represent the antebellum agricultural communities that defined the northern Shenandoah Valley. These include the Mount Pleasant Plantation, Hupp Mansion, Thorndale Farm, Middletown Historic District, Monte Vista, Rienzi Knoll Farm, and Kline's Mill.
- **Sites Associated with Related Civil War Campaigns.** The park is associated with several Civil War Campaigns including Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (1862), the Gettysburg Campaign (1863), and Sheridan's Valley Campaign (1864). A number of regional museums and preserved battlefields are open to the public and offer additional opportunities to learn about these important Civil War battles. These sites include:
 - Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign: Stonewall Jackson's Headquarters, First Battle of Kenstown, McDowell Battlefield, Front Royal Battlefield, First Winchester Battlefield, Cross Keys Battlefield, and Port Republic Battlefield.
 - Gettysburg Campaign: Gettysburg Battlefield, Battle of Manassas Gap, and Second Winchester Battlefield.
 - Sheridan's Valley Campaign: Guard Hill, Berryville, Third Winchester Battlefield, Fisher's Hill Battlefield, and Tom's Brook Battlefield.
- **Shenandoah Valley Settlement Museums and Sites.** Other regional museums and sites offer visitors additional opportunities to learn about early European settlement of the Shenandoah Valley and/or offer park staff additional research opportunities. These museums and sites include the Museum of the Shenandoah Valley, Frontier Culture Museum, Abram's Delight Museum, Smithsonian Museum of American History, and the Clermont Farm among others.
- **African American Related Sites.** Sites offering additional research and/or interpretive opportunities to explore the story of the Shenandoah Valley's African American community pre- and post-Civil War include the Middletown Afro-American Cemetery and Montpelier. The Middletown Afro-American Cemetery, located outside of the park boundary, was given to the local African American community in 1801 as a burial site. The cemetery is thought to be associated with a nearby African American church. Nelly Madison Hite, sister of President James Madison, brought the first enslaved people to Belle Grove from the Madison home, Montpelier. Montpelier offers additional research and educational opportunities to learn about Belle Grove's enslaved community.

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 Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park:

- **Shenandoah Valley Corridor.** While fertile soil and a transportation and economic corridor brought wealth and prosperity to the Shenandoah Valley, it made a target of destruction and an avenue of invasion and counter-invasion during the Civil War possible, bringing permanent change to the social order and economic life of the valley.
- **The Civil War, the Shenandoah Valley, and the Battle of Cedar Creek.** The desperate and dramatic Battle of Cedar Creek established federal control of the Shenandoah Valley, ended military threats to Washington D.C., and denied the valley's rich granary to the Confederate Army. Combined with other Union victories during the fall of 1864, the Battle of Cedar Creek virtually assured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and ultimately led to Union victory by April 1865.
- **The Age of Grain.** The antebellum period in the Shenandoah Valley was the "Age of Grain" when a combination of economic, transportation, and industrial factors made the Shenandoah Valley the most productive wheat producing area in the South, with Belle Grove, atypical for the region, representing the height of agricultural and economic system based on grain and slavery.
- **The Peopling of the Shenandoah Valley.** The Shenandoah Valley supported human settlement for thousands of years that continues today. It attracted early settlers to the region where Virginia Colonial land policies promised opportunity for settlers but also presented danger for those who became human buffers to French and Indian territorial claims. Not all settlement was voluntary; enslaved inhabitants also significantly shaped the history of the valley.



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 Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

- **Park Advisory Commission.** There is established the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historic Park Advisory Commission whose duties are to: advise the Secretary in the preparation and implementation of a general management plan and advise the Secretary with respect to identification of sites of significance outside the park boundary deemed necessary to fulfill the purposes of the park (Public Law 107-373).
- **Key Partners Organization.** In recognition that central portions of the park are owned and operated for the benefit of the public by key partner organizations, the Secretary shall acknowledge and support the continued participation of these partners in the management of the park: Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Belle Grove, Inc.; Shenandoah County; Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation; and park community partners (defined as surrounding towns and counties). Each of these key partner organizations may continue to own, operate, and manage their lands within the park.
- **Battle Reenactments.** The Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation may continue to conduct battle reenactments on foundation-owned land within the park (Public Law 107-373).
- **Conservation of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park.** The Secretary and the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historic Park Advisory Commission shall encourage conservation of the historic and natural resources within and in proximity to the park by landowners, local governments, organizations, and businesses. The Secretary may provide technical assistance to local governments, in cooperative efforts that complement the values of the park. Any federal entity conducting supporting activities directly affecting the park shall consult, cooperate, and, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate its activities with the Secretary in a manner that is consistent with the purposes of this Act and the standards and criteria established pursuant to the general management plan; is not likely to have an adverse effect on the resources of the park; and is likely to provide for full public participation in order to consider the views of all interested parties.



Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical 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	Intertwined Landscapes
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park includes well-preserved cultural and natural landscape features from the early human occupation of the Shenandoah Valley, including features associated with migration, agriculture, transportation, and commerce. 2. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park contains historically significant examples of the antebellum agricultural community that defined the northern Shenandoah Valley, its ethnic and cultural traditions, merchant milling and market systems, and farm economy that included both slave labor and family farms, as well as examples of the post-Civil War transformation of a changing labor structure. A representative example of the valley's agricultural history and culture is preserved and interpreted at the nationally significant Belle Grove Manor House and other privately held 18th- and 19th-century farmsteads within the park.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preserved battlefield landscapes are fragmented. • Ownership of the landscapes is widely mixed—some in ownership by the National Park Service and the park partners with the remainder in private ownership. • Areas within the park have a long history of relic hunting. • Park landscapes have been highly altered in certain areas because of development or agricultural practices. Many areas under private ownership continue to be manipulated by human activity and economic development. • The park's cultural landscape has not been maintained (preserved). Vegetative patterns have changed, and tree growth has taken over areas that were once agricultural fields or battlefields. • Some of the original battlefield earthworks remain. • Much of the battlefield is inaccessible to the public. Access is mainly limited to major roads. • There is a lack of documentation and archeological investigation and baseline data. • There is a lack of cohesive visitor ecosystem and fragmented orientation infrastructure. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is continued vegetation growth along and on earthworks. • There are efforts to open up more of the battlefield landscape. The park is faced with the challenge of connecting trails across mixed-use and mixed-ownership lands to create a cohesive network. • There is a greater awareness for battlefield preservation. • Demolition or removal of non-historic structures.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Intertwined Landscapes
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure of development on privately-owned lands for industrial and residential development (specifically on the northern end of the park in Frederick County). • VDOT is preparing an Interstate 81 Corridor Improvement Plan to identify targeted improvements along I-81, which may include widening the road to increase the number of travel lanes through the park. • Potential for development along Interstate 66 (corridor H). • Carmuese Quarry could impact viewsheds from within the park. • Modern intrusions to the landscape (roadways, structures, etc.) create challenges for battlefield landscapes. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify additional land protection opportunities (land acquisition by the National Park Service and/or partners). Develop new land protection plans to target parcels for protection. • Provide additional public access to the National Park Service and partner protected land. • Conduct archeological investigations throughout the park. • Address public access through trail development / trails strategy. • Develop interpretive media or educational material to encourage preservation of the natural and cultural landscape and scenic resources by landowners, local governments, organizations, and businesses. • Work with existing and find new friends group(s) that may be able to assist with preservation or education. • Use agricultural leases on farmland to help preserve or maintain farmland. • Broaden interpretation to include the agricultural story at Bowman-Hite/lower Shenandoah Valley. • Broaden interpretation to include agricultural history, women's history, and enslaved history at Fort Bowman/Harmony Hall.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan. • Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey. • 1937 Aerial Photographs of Middletown and Park Areas. • LiDAR photography. • Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Maps; Frederick, Warren, and Shenandoah Counties, Virginia. • Historic Resource Context Study for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park in Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties, Virginia. • Land Use History for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. • Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District Final Management Plan. • An Overview and Assessment of Cultural Resources and Landscapes Within the Legislated Cedar Creek-Belle Grove National Historical Park: Volume III: Cultural and Natural Viewscapes. • Bowman Hite Farm Cultural Landscape Analysis. • Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Trail Development Strategy and Management Plan. • Historic Resource Study for Proposed National Historic Landmark Nomination Revision Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Intertwined Landscapes
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory. • Archeological research, investigations, and surveys to support the park's themes (multiple). • Compile and update GIS database. • Land use study. • Historic context study. • Visitor use study. • Military terrain analysis. • Historic resource study of earthworks. • National Historic Landmark nomination (update). • Natural resource inventory and condition assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape reports (multiple). • Natural resources management plan. • Historic landscape maintenance plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Land protection plan. • Earthworks management plan. • Park partner strategic action strategy. • Woodlot study / survey and management plan. • Community outreach strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park includes well-preserved cultural and natural landscape features from the early human occupation of the Shenandoah Valley, including features associated with migration, agriculture, transportation, and commerce. 2. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park contains historically significant examples of the antebellum agricultural community that defined the northern Shenandoah Valley, its ethnic and cultural traditions, merchant milling and market systems, and farm economy that included both slave labor and family farms, as well as examples of the post-Civil War transformation of a changing labor structure. A representative example of the valley's agricultural history and culture is preserved and interpreted at the nationally significant Belle Grove Manor House and other privately held 18th- and 19th-century farmsteads within the park.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of structures vary widely depending on ownership and current use. • Most are inaccessible to the public other than Belle Grove. • The ownership is mixed but almost entirely owned by partners or under private ownership. • The Heater House needs emergency stabilization work. • The condition of many of the structures is unknown because of a lack of historic structure reports. • The park lacks a long-term historic structures management plan to guide maintenance and operations of the historic structures. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining interest in / visitation to historic homes. • Challenging to find funding for historic preservation. • Increased public awareness and positive response to increased African American interpretation. • Structures are being used outside of traditional historic house tours and instead are being used as focal points for events, school groups, special programs, community outreach, etc.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued deterioration of some structures because of deferred maintenance, lack of funds, lack of staffing, etc. Quarry blasting may affect structural integrity of some structures. Piecemeal maintenance of the structures because of a lack of historic structure reports, historic structures management plan, and list of prioritized maintenance needs. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with the National Trust for Historic Preservation for historic structure preservation needs—use of Hands-On Preservation Experience (HOPE) crews. Work with partners or create new partnerships to compete for preservation funds through National Park Service process. Provide increased public access to historic structures for interpretation and education purposes. Broaden interpretation to include the agricultural story at Bowman-Hite / lower Shenandoah Valley. Broaden interpretation to include agricultural history, women's history, and enslaved history at Fort Bowman/Harmony Hall.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belle Grove Plantation and Harmony Hall: Data Contributing to a Master Site Plan with Recommendations for Resource Management and Interpretation, Volume I: Historical Context, Site History and Recommendations. Bowman Hite Farm Cultural Landscape Analysis. Bowman-Hite Bank Barn Historic Structure Documentation: Building Evolution and Use; Physical Description and Inventory. Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. Historic Overview of Fort Bowman/Harmony Hall 242 Fort Bowman Road, Strasburg, Virginia, 22657. Land Use History for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. Scaled Drawings of Bowman Hite-Farmhouse and Barn. The Bowman-Hite Property Warren County, Virginia Bowman-Hite Bank Barn Historic Structures Report. The Bowman-Hite Property Warren County, Virginia Bowman-Hite Bank Barn Historic Structures Report Part II. The Bowman-Hite Property Warren County, Virginia Bowman-Hite Farmhouse Historic Structures Report. The Bowman-Hite Property Warren County, Virginia Bowman-Hite Farmhouse Historic Structures Report Part II. The Bowman-Hite Property Warren County, Virginia Forensic Analysis of the Bowman-Hite Farmhouse and Barn. The Bowman-Hite Property Warren County, Virginia Narrative History, Timeline, and Annotated Bibliography. Historic Resource Study for Proposed National Historic Landmark Nomination Revision Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative histories for historic structures. • Compile and update GIS database. • Historic context study. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Populate List of Classified Structures database. • Historic structures survey. • National Historic Landmark nomination (update). • Determination of eligibility statements. • National Register of Historic Places nominations (updates).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports (multiple). • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Visitor and administrative facilities plan. • Land protection plan. • Comprehensive housekeeping plan for Belle Grove. • Park partner strategic action strategy. • Community outreach strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • “Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR 65) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Prehistoric and Historic Archeology
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park includes well-preserved cultural and natural landscape features from the early human occupation of the Shenandoah Valley, including features associated with migration, agriculture, transportation, and commerce. 2. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park contains historically significant examples of the antebellum agricultural community that defined the northern Shenandoah Valley, its ethnic and cultural traditions, merchant milling and market systems, and farm economy that included both slave labor and family farms, as well as examples of the post-Civil War transformation of a changing labor structure. A representative example of the valley's agricultural history and culture is preserved and interpreted at the nationally significant Belle Grove Manor House and other privately held 18th-and 19th-century farmsteads within the park. 3. The Battle of Cedar Creek was a principal strategic operation that had a decisive influence on the Valley Campaign of 1864 and direct impacts on the course of the Civil War. The Union victory contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln and essentially eliminated the Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley. The battlefield and strategic landscapes at Cedar Creek retain a high degree of integrity, serve to memorialize the events of the battle, and contribute to greater understanding of the Civil War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources have been disturbed by relic hunting, agriculture, transportation networks, etc. • Small project-specific studies have limited application to understanding the larger picture. Studies have been done piecemeal and not tied together. (Issues with 2006 park overview and assessment). • Conditions vary widely depending on ownership and current use. • Many areas of the park are inaccessible to the public other than Belle Grove and other partner sites. • Land ownership is mixed, but the park is mostly owned by partners or private landowners. Preservation efforts and studies are limited or non-existent on nonfederally owned property. • The amount and level of detail of information for each site is inconsistent. • Significant alterations have occurred within the historic landscapes, which could have disturbed archeological resources (land development, agricultural practices). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increasing interest in archeological studies of the battlefields. • There is an increased interest in using archaeology to understand and to learn about disenfranchised peoples. • There is a rise of noninvasive surveying techniques.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park lacks an on-site curation infrastructure to properly maintain and store artifacts as work is completed. • There is an increased interest in relic hunting as a hobby, which could lead to damage or loss of archeological material. • Pressure of development and encroachment onto lands adjacent and within the park that may contain archeological resources related to the park. Changes in ownership, subdivision of property, highway expansion, expansion of utility rights-of-way, and other forms of development have the potential to disturb archeological resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Prehistoric and Historic Archeology
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of reenactments outside areas currently used by Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation for that purpose have the potential to cause resource damage and alter the integrity of the battlefield. • The effects of heavy storm events, particularly through erosion, have the potential to uncover or damage archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop new and strengthen existing partnerships that focus on archeological research. • Develop archeological research projects that will contribute to a greater understanding of the battlefield and the peoples who settled the Shenandoah Valley. • Work with academic institutions to conduct additional archeological research. Use public archeology programs to educate the community about the importance of archeological resources. • Conduct surveys and digs at mill sites and mill traces to learn more about their history. • Use interpretation to help visitors understand the relevance of archeological research. • Develop interpretive materials on archeological resources that are compatible with graduate school curriculum. • Using improved technologies, such as ground-based LiDAR or terrestrial scanning, to expand the scope and depth of documentation of the park's sites.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vermont Monument Archeology Assessment (Archeological Survey and Evaluation of the Vermont Monument Property [44FK060], Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Frederick County, Virginia). • A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the circa 152 Acre Keister Farm, Shenandoah County, Virginia. • A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Meadow Mills Feed Mill Site, Meadow Mills, Virginia. • An Archeological Assessment of the Bowman-Hite Property, Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, Warren County, Virginia. • An Assessment of the Archaeological Components at Bowman's Fort or Harmony Hall. • An Overview and Assessment of Archeological Resources and Landscapes within Lands Managed by Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Volumes: I, II and III. • Archeological Investigations of the Belle Grove Smokehouse. • Ongoing surveys at Belle Grove enslaved quarters (not complete).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment for the park. • Archeological research, investigations, and surveys to support the park's themes (multiple). • Archeological investigations within the park. • Compile and update GIS database. • Utility and right-of-way survey. • Conduct and update Section 110 inventory to be entered into the Archeological Sites Management Information System database. • National Historic Landmark nomination (update). • Comprehensive collections condition and storage assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Prehistoric and Historic Archeology
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy. • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Archeological resources management plan. • Collections management and storage plan. • Park partner strategic action strategy. • Community outreach strategy.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Transportation Corridors
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park includes well-preserved cultural and natural landscape features from the early human occupation of the Shenandoah Valley, including features associated with migration, agriculture, transportation, and commerce. 3. The Battle of Cedar Creek was a principal strategic operation that had a decisive influence on the Valley Campaign of 1864 and direct impacts on the course of the Civil War. The Union victory contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln and essentially eliminated the Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley. The battlefield and strategic landscapes at Cedar Creek retain a high degree of integrity, serve to memorialize the events of the battle, and contribute to greater understanding of the Civil War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many historic road traces are difficult to locate or are on private lands. • Fragmented portions of Valley Turnpike wall are still visible but not one area that shows the historic integrity of the turnpike. • There is limited knowledge of riverways as transportation corridors. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening of roadways (Interstate 81 and U.S. Route 11) could impact or alter historic corridor(s). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased trail infrastructure can provide access to historic road traces and remnants of the Valley Turnpike. • Increased access to waterways for recreational and educational use. • Provide access to bridge abutments at Cedar Creek for interpretation. • Interpret the role of the historic transportation corridors as part of a larger border region connected to places north, east, and south (lesser so to the west).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Trail Management Plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile and update GIS database. • Historic context study. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Utility and right-of-way survey.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Transportation Corridors
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation / visitor circulation concept plan. • Wayfinding / signage plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management" • Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" • Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" • "Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • "Vehicles and Traffic Safety" (36 CFR 4) • "Commercial and Private Operations" (36 CFR 5) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i> • <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i> • Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS-28: <i>Cultural Resource Management Guideline</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Order 52C: <i>Park Signs</i> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook</i> • <i>NPS Park Road Standards</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Waterways
Related Significance Statements	4. The panoramic views of the mountains, natural areas, waterways, and pastoral surroundings convey an aesthetic and historic sense of life in the Shenandoah Valley, provide visitors with an inspiring setting of great natural beauty, and offer outstanding opportunities for quiet and solitude in an ever-expanding suburban area.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterways within the park fall under various ownership; most run through private property. Access to waterways is limited. Portions of Cedar Creek within the park are listed as impaired because of <i>E. coli</i> contamination. These portions of Cedar Creek do not meet recreational quality water standards. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased interest in access to waterways for recreational uses.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural uses continue to threaten water quality of the Shenandoah River and Cedar Creek. Access to the waterways continues to decrease as private land acquisition continues. Limited staffing levels hinders the park's ability to manage visitor experience on the waterways. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop interpretive programming at distinct locations to show how waterways are crucial to human development (battle, bridge abutments, and mills). Develop educational programs around the waterways. Focuses could include historic uses and stewardship/preservation. Include education based on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM). On water interpretive programming similar to other parks (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania History on Kayaks).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Study of the Home Ranges and Movements of Eastern Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene carolina carolina</i>, on the Bayliss Tract, Cedar Creek Battlefield, Middletown, Virginia. Ecological Communities of the Keister Tract, Shenandoah County: A Survey with Recommendations for Protection and Interpretation. The Cedar Creek Watershed. A Preliminary Assessment of its Aquatic and Terrestrial Communities in Frederick and Shenandoah Counties, Virginia. Archeological Overview and Assessment Vols. I, II, and III.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality and quantity monitoring. Natural resource inventory and condition assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources management plan. Invasive species management plan. Resource stewardship strategy. Park partner strategic action strategy. Community outreach strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Waterways
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321)• Clean Water Act• Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.)• Water rights adjudication and law• Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.6.2) "Water Rights"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.6.4) "Floodplains"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.8.1.1) "Shorelines and Barrier Islands"• Director's Order 77-2: Floodplain Management



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum and Research Collections
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park includes well-preserved cultural and natural landscape features from the early human occupation of the Shenandoah Valley, including features associated with migration, agriculture, transportation, and commerce. 2. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park contains historically significant examples of the antebellum agricultural community that defined the northern Shenandoah Valley, its ethnic and cultural traditions, merchant milling and market systems, and farm economy that included both slave labor and family farms, as well as examples of the post-Civil War transformation of a changing labor structure. A representative example of the valley's agricultural history and culture is preserved and interpreted at the nationally significant Belle Grove Manor House and other privately held 18th- and 19th-century farmsteads within the park. 3. The Battle of Cedar Creek was a principal strategic operation that had a decisive influence on the Valley Campaign of 1864 and direct impacts on the course of the Civil War. The Union victory contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln and essentially eliminated the Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley. The battlefield and strategic landscapes at Cedar Creek retain a high degree of integrity, serve to memorialize the events of the battle, and contribute to greater understanding of the Civil War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPS collection is stored in facilities in Boston, Massachusetts. Access to the collection is difficult because of the distance from the park. • Additional collections are owned and maintained by park partners. Condition and access to the partners' collections varies. None of the partners' collections storage facilities meet NPS standards. • Exhibit space is limited or nonexistent (especially in NPS facilities located in Middletown). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park's collection is expected to grow as the park becomes more established. • As the National Park Service conducts archeological studies (both research and compliance driven), plans will need to be established for transfer of artifacts as well as standard operating procedures for curation.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to the collections vary among partners as each partner has their own collections policies. • In general, fire, water, heat, humidity, and light damage threaten collections that are not stored properly. None of the partners' collection storage facilities meets NPS standards. • Some sites are vulnerable to theft. • The absence of a park museum curator has resulted in erratic legal documentation and accountability for museum collection record keeping. • Poor documentation and record keeping of museum objects could lead to the loss of information. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More of the park and partner collections could be displayed and interpreted in visitor areas. • Exhibits need to be updated to include possible implementation of rotating exhibit spaces.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive collections condition and storage assessment. • Administrative history. • Functional space / use analysis. • Archival survey.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum and Research Collections
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collections management and storage plan.• Integrated pest management plan.• Comprehensive housekeeping plan for Belle Grove.• Historic structure reuse plan.• Long-range interpretive plan (update).• Scope of collection statement.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"• Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management• NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III



Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Viewsheds
Related Significance Statements	4. The panoramic views of the mountains, natural areas, waterways, and pastoral surroundings convey an aesthetic and historic sense of life in the Shenandoah Valley, provide visitors with an inspiring setting of great natural beauty, and offer outstanding opportunities for quiet and solitude in an ever-expanding suburban area.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the viewshed varies by location within the park. • Development is the primary impact on scenic viewsheds. • Viewsheds are critical to visitor understanding of the battle landscapes. • Viewsheds allow for night sky programs and other environmental learning opportunities. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased population and urban development is expected to continue to rise. The northern end of the park is seeing the largest increase in housing developments. • Vegetation encroachment in some areas of the park inhibits views.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased suburban and industrial sprawl north of Middletown and between Middletown and Strasburg. • Increasing development creates additional light pollution and threatens the night sky. • Piecemeal approach (treating preserved land, not all in park boundaries) will lead to challenges of cohesiveness. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with landowners and real estate companies to express concern over viewsheds. • Educate public on the benefits of conservation and/or scenic easements.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resources inventory. • Soundscape inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species management plan. • Historic landscape maintenance and treatment plan. • Comprehensive road management plan. • Woodlot study / survey and management plan. • Community outreach strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§3.1) "General" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Plantation and Farmstead Lifestyle and Culture
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park includes well-preserved cultural and natural landscape features from the early human occupation of the Shenandoah Valley, including features associated with migration, agriculture, transportation, and commerce. 2. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park contains historically significant examples of the antebellum agricultural community that defined the northern Shenandoah Valley, its ethnic and cultural traditions, merchant milling and market systems, and farm economy that included both slave labor and family farms, as well as examples of the post-Civil War transformation of a changing labor structure. A representative example of the valley's agricultural history and culture is preserved and interpreted at the nationally significant Belle Grove Manor House and other privately held 18th- and 19th-century farmsteads within the park.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited knowledge and research on the history of the park's historic plantations, lifestyles, and cultures. • The historic structures currently in mixed ownership provide opportunities for the park to tell the stories. • Limited access to structures prohibits the full telling of the stories. • Many farmstead boundaries are not their historic boundaries. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased interest and research about the enslaved population. • Increased interest in agricultural operations (crops, dairy goods, livestock, etc.) and the history of food ways. • Decreased public interest in furniture and architectural interpretive emphasis. • Increased interest in self-guided tours rather than structured tour schedules.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge of historic property boundaries and lack of an overarching land protection strategy. • Conditions of structures are threatened through lack of planning and vision of use. • Continued development of nearby lands for industrial and residential purposes. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new living history programs to convey the plantation and farmstead stories. • Enter into formalized agreements with private landowners for limited access to private property. • Expand and strengthen partnerships to facilitate research and sharing of information. • Expand interpretation and education programs to include the role of mills and waterways on the people and landscape. • Expand research interests with partners and other organizations to include history of specific families or time periods (Reconstruction, pre-antebellum). Include African American stories. • Use of agricultural leases to rehabilitate landscapes to their historic functions.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Plantation and Farmstead Lifestyle and Culture
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. • Bowman-Hite Historic Structure Report. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Historic Resource Study for Proposed National Historic Landmark Nomination Revision at Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. • Bowman-Hite Cultural Landscape Study Part 2: Early Agricultural Economy. • Historic Resource Study on African American Experience.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative histories for historic structures. • Special history studies / historic resource studies related to park themes (multiple). • Historic furnishings report. • Compile and update GIS database. • Determination of eligibility statements. • National Register of Historic Places nominations (updates). • Populate List of Classified Structures database. • National Historic Landmark nomination (update).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Visitor and administrative facilities plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Historic structure reuse plan. • Visual resources management plan. • Historic structure reports (multiple). • Cultural landscape reports (multiple). • Land protection plan. • Park partner strategic action strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park includes well-preserved cultural and natural landscape features from the early human occupation of the Shenandoah Valley, including features associated with migration, agriculture, transportation, and commerce. 2. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park contains historically significant examples of the antebellum agricultural community that defined the northern Shenandoah Valley, its ethnic and cultural traditions, merchant milling and market systems, and farm economy that included both slave labor and family farms, as well as examples of the post-Civil War transformation of a changing labor structure. A representative example of the valley's agricultural history and culture is preserved and interpreted at the nationally significant Belle Grove Manor House and other privately held 18th- and 19th-century farmsteads within the park. 3. The Battle of Cedar Creek was a principal strategic operation that had a decisive influence on the Valley Campaign of 1864 and direct impacts on the course of the Civil War. The Union victory contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln and essentially eliminated the Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley. The battlefield and strategic landscapes at Cedar Creek retain a high degree of integrity, serve to memorialize the events of the battle, and contribute to greater understanding of the Civil War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship the National Park Service has with its legislated partners is generally constructive. • The park's legislative partners include Belle Grove, Inc.; Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation; the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Shenandoah County; and Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation. • Belle Grove, Inc. manages Belle Grove Plantation through a co-stewardship agreement with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and owns more than 100 acres within the park, including Harmony Hall. • Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation owns and manages more than 300 acres of land within the park, including the Heater House. • The National Trust for Historic Preservation owns 283 acres of land, including the 1797 Belle Grove Manor House. • Shenandoah County owns more than 150 acres of land within the park with plans to manage passive recreation at the site. • The Shenandoah Valley Battlefield Foundation manages the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District. They own more than 400 acres of land and hold easements on land within the park. • The partners hold in common a mission to preserve, protect, and interpret their resources. • Other partners include the American Battlefield Trust. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of park partners is expected to continue to grow. • The park works with both legislated partners and others to reach community members outside park boundaries.

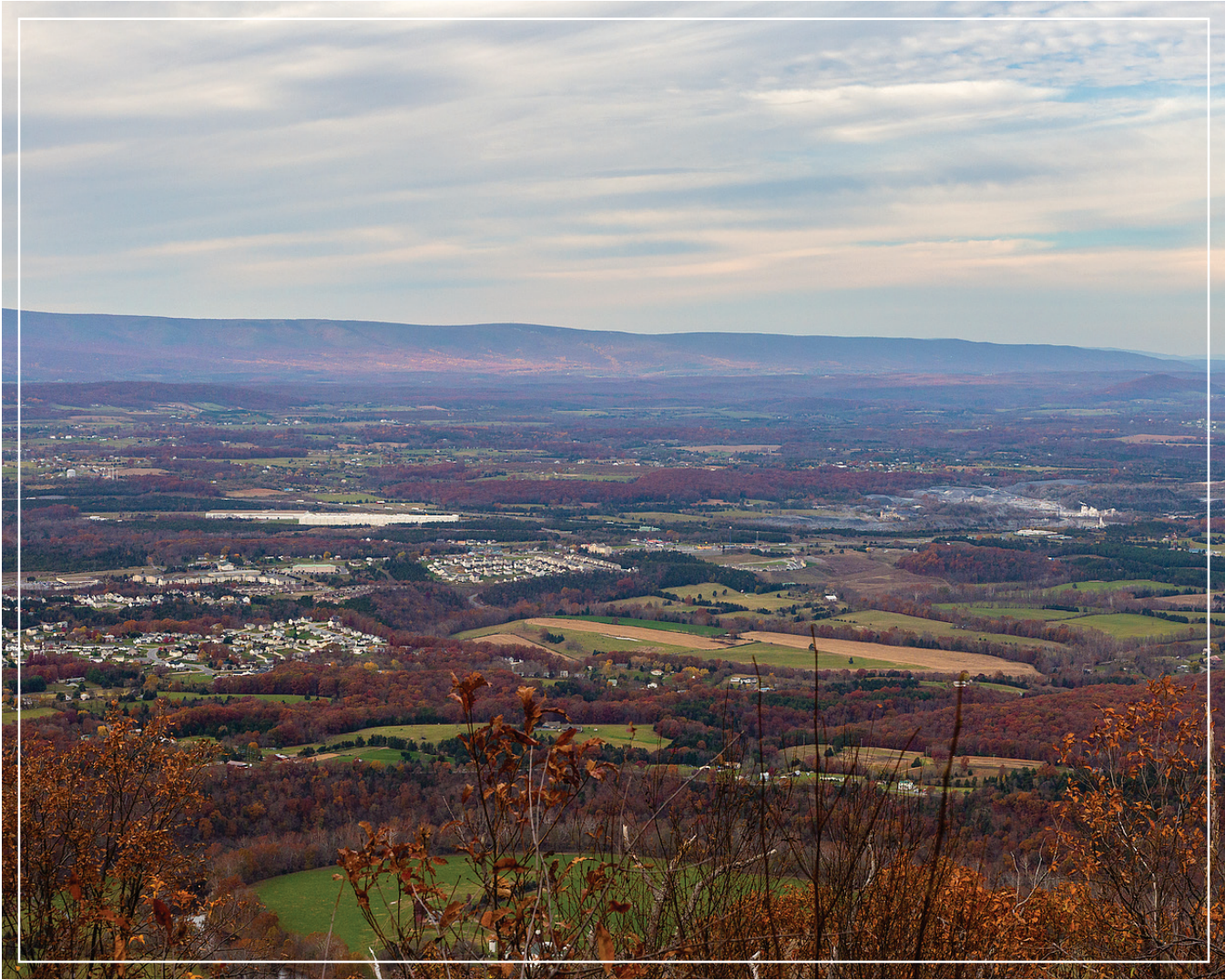
Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships
Threats and Opportunities	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop master cooperative agreements to provide technical and financial resources as available to accomplish partner projects that will further the mission of the park. • Develop partnership agreements to fulfill purposes of the park. • Foster collaboration among heritage organizations in the area. • Leverage and enhance resources associated with Civil War Battlefields. • Partner with youth organizations to bring more youth to the park related to education programming and Healthy Parks Healthy People.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park partner strategic action strategy. • Community outreach strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.10) "Partnerships"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunities for Contemplation, Inspiration, and Education
Related Significance Statements	<p>3. The Battle of Cedar Creek was a principal strategic operation that had a decisive influence on the Valley Campaign of 1864 and direct impacts on the course of the Civil War. The Union victory contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln and essentially eliminated the Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley. The battlefield and strategic landscapes at Cedar Creek retain a high degree of integrity, serve to memorialize the events of the battle, and contribute to greater understanding of the Civil War.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car and truck traffic from Interstate 81 and U.S. Route 11 negatively impact the atmosphere of the park. • Vermont Monument, Ramseur Monument, and New York monuments recently have been restored. • Park and partners have taken increased efforts to maintain landscapes to their historic appearances. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increase in access to park lands through trails. • Visitors and community members are increasingly making connections to current political events from historic symbols, events, and personas. • There is an increase in visitation to programs on “remote” lands (e.g., Thoburn Star parties).
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles and other visitors pull off along the roadside for interpretive waysides/auto tour signs where traffic is moving up to 60 mph. • Vehicle traffic on U.S. Route 11 and Interstate 81 are a threat to the visitor experience, particularly on the contemplative aspects of the park experience and park soundscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a comprehensive trail network that will connect partners and NPS land together and allow for visitors to experience more of the battlefield landscape. • Explore ways to reduce noise from Interstate 81. • Work with Town of Middletown to protect sense of solemnity on the park landscapes.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soundscape inventory. • Visual resources inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Park partner strategic action strategy. • Community outreach strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District
Related Significance Statements	<p>3. The Battle of Cedar Creek was a principal strategic operation that had a decisive influence on the Valley Campaign of 1864 and direct impacts on the course of the Civil War. The Union victory contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln and essentially eliminated the Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley. The battlefield and strategic landscapes at Cedar Creek retain a high degree of integrity, serve to memorialize the events of the battle, and contribute to greater understanding of the Civil War.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park serves as the focal point for the Signal Knob cluster area. • Park interprets lands owned by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation within the park on a regular basis. • Coordinate with Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation in providing additional interpretative and resource management support when needed throughout the Heritage Area. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing facilitation of funds to complete projects in the park on Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation lands.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and suburban sprawl throughout the Shenandoah Valley (specifically in the northern valley) is leading to battlefield lands being lost. • Decreased federal and state funds through competitive avenues (grant cycles). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Park Service can provide technical assistance in matters when Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is applied. • Provide additional valley-wide tours and interpretative experiences to connect resources by leveraging NPS, Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, and other battlefield preservation organization resources. • Work with Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation in identifying target properties within the park to preserve.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shenandoah Valley National Historic District Final Management Plan (2000).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment for historic district. • Historic structure reports (multiple). • Section 110 inventories. • National Register of Historic Places nominations (updates). • Determination of eligibility statements. • Special history studies / historic resource studies related to park themes (multiple).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Land protection plan. • Park partner strategic action strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Antiquities Act of 1906• Historic Sites Act of 1935• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> 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> (§1.10) "Partnerships"• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Other Natural Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed and includes a wide array of habitats from watersheds, meadows, forests, and woodlots. Emerald ash borer has moved into the forest and tree stands within the park causing tree mortality. The park contains “witness trees” but has not completed a witness tree inventory. Some open fields are managed with agricultural leases; some are in the process of being converted from agricultural lease to “native” meadows. The park has no monitoring programs in place for natural resources, and most of the park has not been inventoried. A limited invasive plant survey has been conducted within the park. Limited treatment activities related to targeted species have been initiated. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park has no natural resources staff to identify, monitor, and manage threats. The park is not part of the NPS Mid-Atlantic Exotic Plant Management Team. Invasive species have the potential to displace native species and change habitats. The lack of a management strategy to deal with invasives delays resolution of the threat. Local development and urban growth is leading to larger regional habitat fragmentation for many species. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park may be able to pursue partnerships with master naturalists for some inventory and monitoring work. The park can pursue university partnerships for monitoring activities, completing studies, and technical assistance, including partnering with the University of Virginia State Arboretum. Interpretive and other educational programs can include natural resource topics to help educate landowners within and adjacent to park lands. Park can develop a self-guided nature trail to bring more attention to the park’s natural resources. This could be accomplished using existing trails and by proposing new trails. A park bio-blitz would allow the public to be involved in a natural resource survey while collecting valuable information for the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource inventory and condition assessment. Baseline night sky data.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources management plan. Land protection plan. Visual resources management plan. Resource stewardship strategy. Historic landscape maintenance and treatment plan. Invasive species management plan. Park partner strategic action strategy. Community outreach strategy.

Other Important Resource or Value	Other Natural Resources
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended• National Invasive Species Act of 1996• Clean Water Act of 1972• Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.)• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (<i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate"• <i>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Visitor Experience and Facilities.** Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park staff are committed to providing meaningful interpretive and educational programming for park visitors. Lacking a comprehensive vision for what the visitor experience should be, the park and its partners find it difficult to capitalize on opportunities while efficiently leveraging the resources and strengths of individual organizations. The park is unable to meet its desired levels of visitor services, education, administrative efficiencies, and museum collection storage because of current facility deficiencies. Additionally, wayfinding signage and orientation aids to support visitors traversing the landscape are lacking, further reducing positive visitor experiences. The park is also concerned about relevancy and whether they are reaching young or diverse audiences.

The park lacks a well-defined “welcome” experience as visitors enter by highway and are unclear that they are in a park and unsure where they should go for information. It is also challenging to get visitors to leave the highway and stop to engage with the park. Existing visitor facilities are not well planned or integrated. The existing visitor information centers are poorly located, duplicate purposes to some extent, and have limited opportunities for engagement that may be found with newer exhibits. The overlap between the park and partner visitor centers is also ineffective and inefficient.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Long-range interpretive plan (update), visitor use study, functional space / use analysis, historic structure reuse plan, visitor use management plan, visitor and administrative facilities plan, transportation / visitor circulation concept plan, wayfinding / signage plan, park partner strategic action strategy
- **Lack of Historical Information/Documentation.** The park lacks sufficient knowledge about historic resources and the range of opportunities and constraints related to each resource. Without this detailed information for each historic landscape, building, or other resource, it is difficult for the park and its partners to make informed decisions when new opportunities or threats appear. In some cases, this information may already exist but is not readily accessible to the park and its partners.
- *Associated planning and data needs:* National Historic Landmark nomination (update), special history studies / historic resource studies related to park themes (multiple), annotated bibliography, inventory and collection of oral histories





- **Stewardship of Resources.** Park resources are threatened by a variety of human factors, including both intentional and unintentional impacts. The lack of defined management plans for both natural and cultural resources hinders the park's ability to effectively manage and preserve resources. Vandalism to the park's historic structures and archeological sites continues to be a problem and theft of archeological items has been documented. Monitoring cultural resource site conditions is a challenge for all but the most heavily visited sites, or sites that are in proximity to planned park projects. Sufficient staffing to properly monitor park resources and provide visitor safety is also a challenge. These resource protection concerns go beyond law enforcement and will require multidisciplinary efforts to address, including education, community outreach, and facility improvements.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Natural resources management plan, natural resources inventory and condition assessment, cultural landscape reports (multiple), historic structure reports (multiple), archeological resources management plan, collections management and storage plan, earthworks management plan, land protection plan, historic landscape maintenance plan, resource stewardship strategy, park partner strategic action strategy

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, OIRV	Community outreach strategy	H	A community outreach strategy would be used to improve outreach with local communities, agencies, and private property owners within and adjacent to the park's boundary. The strategy would be used to improve communications about current and upcoming projects of interest (park projects as well as external non-NPS projects), preservation of resources, and other educational or volunteerism opportunities.
FRV, Key Issue	Cultural landscape reports (multiple)	H	Cultural landscape reports would provide guidance for treatment and use of the park's cultural landscapes. It would help minimize loss of the landscapes' contributing characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the sites would provide an understanding of past features and conditions to inform future management decisions at each sites. These studies and surveys of the park's fundamental cultural landscape features including mills, road traces, historical transportation corridors, earthworks, and other features identified in the cultural landscape inventory.
FRV, Key Issue	Earthworks management plan	H	The plan would provide a baseline survey locating and documenting existing conditions and determine the appropriate cover for earthworks based on the context and conditions at each site and also address the appropriate level of preservation, invasive plant management, and interpretation.
FRV, Key Issue	Historic structure reports (multiple)	H	Gather updated information related to the history and condition of the park's fundamental historic structures to ensure preservation of character-defining features and materials, which will inform future management decisions regarding maintenance, adaptive reuse, etc.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Land protection plan	H	Because of the changing landscape and additional development surrounding the park, a land protection plan is needed to evaluate and prioritize appropriate land protection strategies both within and outside of the park boundary.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan (update)	H	A long-range interpretive plan would provide a vision for the future (5–10 years) of interpretation, education, and visitor experience services throughout the park—both park- and partner-owned sites. This plan would identify interpretation, education, and visitor experience goals, while making recommendations for the most effective, efficient, and practical way to meet these goals.
FRV, Key Issue	Visitor and administrative facilities plan	H	This plan would provide management with a parkwide plan for reusing or modifying existing space to accommodate park operations including maintenance, educational programming, collections storage, and administrative offices. A parkwide reuse plan could identify structures that could be rehabilitated to accommodate these uses. (scoping in process)
FRV, Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	H	This plan would provide guidance on visitor use, carrying capacity issues, and take a comprehensive look at how visitors access and move throughout the park. This plan would also address the appropriateness of recreational activities as they relate to the park purpose and overall visitor experience at the historical park.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Park partner strategic action strategy	H	This strategy establishes a clear direction to help guide new relationships between the park and potential partners or friends groups, formally defines roles and responsibilities among existing partner groups, and develops a plan for effective and collaborative partnership. The strategy would assess partners' capacity and interest, strengthen the park's ability to identify and leverage resources, and evaluate the operational sustainability of the park. The plan would include a 5-year action plan to advance high priority park goals.
FRV, Key Issue	Archeological resources management plan	M	This plan would develop protection and treatment recommendations for park archeological resources.
FRV, Key Issue	Collections management and storage plan	M	The park stores its collection in a climate controlled storage facility outside of the park making access difficult. This plan is needed to address the need for on-site storage space to curate and conserve its growing collection of archeological and archival materials.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Historic landscape maintenance plan	M	A historic landscape maintenance and treatment plan is needed to address issues and threats to the park's meadows and open landscapes. A targeted plan that outlines maintenance activities such as mowing or clearing schedules and addresses appropriate vegetation cover would support the protection of both cultural and natural resources.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan	M	This plan would have a parkwide scope and is an important component of preservation and protection of museum collections as well as historic and non-historic structures.
FRV, OIRV	Invasive species management plan	M	This would describe the current best practices for prevention, early detection, rapid response, control, and containment of invasive plant and pest species, and would identify activities and approaches to minimize the introduction and spread with optimal use of staff and funding.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Natural resources management plan	M	This plan would provide management with a comprehensive management strategy for the park's natural resources.
FRV	Scope of collection statement	M	Identifies what the collection includes, what to add, what not to add, and what may need to be removed from the collection.
FRV, Key Issue	Transportation / visitor circulation concept plan	M	Accessing the park and its resources is difficult because of the number of privately owned lands within the park boundary. A transportation plan would explore safe and efficient alternatives for moving pedestrian and vehicular traffic through the park. The plan would also address access to park pull-offs and visitor parking areas, mobility throughout the park, and overall visitor experience and safety concerns.
FRV, OIRV	Visual resources management plan	M	This plan would use data collected during the visual resources inventory process to identify goals, objectives, and strategies for protecting the valued characteristics of important views within and beyond park boundaries. It would recommend steps to preserve key views that are associated with historically significant areas of the antebellum and battlefield landscapes.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Wayfinding / signage plan	M	A wayfinding signage plan would be used to develop and implement coordinated signage for the park, including partner organizations and other related public destinations. The plan would assess existing vehicular signage and develop new signage that would assist visitors in navigating the park.
FRV	Woodlot study / survey and management plan	M	A woodlot study would identify and map historic woodlots within the park's boundary and provide management alternatives for park and partner-owned woodlot areas.
FRV	Comprehensive housekeeping plan for Belle Grove	L	This plan would provide guidance on overall housekeeping and the cyclical cleaning of Belle Grove. Keeping historic structures and their displays clean helps prevent deterioration, provides monitoring for pests, and improves the overall visitor experience. Such a plan would formalize housekeeping procedures and identify a regular schedule for the performance of these tasks.
FRV	Comprehensive road management plan	L	This plan would provide guidance on maintaining the park's historic and non-historic roadways and traces throughout the park.
FRV, Key Issue	Historic structure reuse plan	L	Investigate and identify adaptive reuse alternatives for historic structures, including an evaluation, cost analysis, and selection of effective strategies that protect resources and meet legal requirements.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Resource stewardship strategy	L	Identify and track indicators of desired conditions, recommending comprehensive strategies to achieve and maintain desired conditions over time, and assess and update these strategies periodically based on new information and the results of completed activities. (Would require completion of natural and cultural condition assessments.)

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Archeological investigations within the park	H	Conduct archeological investigations at sites identified in the overview and assessment.
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment for the park	H	Conduct overview and assessment for areas within the park boundary to identify potential archeological resources.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory	H	A cultural landscape inventory would provide baseline historic research and documentation to provide information on existing conditions of landscape features and inform the restoration of the park's cultural landscapes. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation, and would be the first step in developing a full cultural landscape report.
FRV, Key Issue	Functional space / use analysis	H	This analysis would identify and explore the best use and place for administrative and operational functions for the park. The appropriateness of the adaptive reuse of historic structures and location of existing administrative functions would be part of this analysis. This data would inform a facilities management plan and help park management make decisions related to the best locations for day-to-day operational functions, while minimizing the impacts on park resources and visitor experiences.
FRV	Historic context study	H	Study of early agricultural economy of the Lower Shenandoah Valley (will incorporate the Bowman-Hite cultural landscape study). Develop and research contextual understandings of the past that will help frame historic information and make it relevant to a diverse audience in the 21st century.
FRV	Historic structures survey	H	Survey identifying possible sites or structures eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places outside of park boundaries but related to park fundamental resources.
FRV, Key Issue	National Historic Landmark nomination (update)	H	Update section 8 "Statement of Significance" and section 7 "Present and Historic Physical Appearance" in 1969 National Historic Landmark nomination to reflect new scholarship. Updated nominations will provide the basis for identifying contributing archeological sites, cultural landscape features, and historic structures.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Populate List of Classified Structures database	H	This list would catalog the park's historic structures as per NPS policy (also part of inventories required as written in section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act).
FRV, Key Issue	Visitor use study	H	Visitor use data is needed to fully understand where and how visitors are using the park and impacting its resources. A visitor use study would generate data that would inform management decisions and be the first step in developing a visitor use management plan.
FRV	Visual resources inventory	H	In addition to the visibility assessment associated with a visual resources inventory, the inventory would identify the scenic quality and NPS/visitor values of important views, including Belle Grove Plantation, Bowman Hite, and battlefield sight lines. The inventory would serve as the baseline for development of a visual resources management plan.
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment for the national historic district	M	Conduct overview and assessment for the national historic district to identify potential archeological resources.
FRV	Archeological research, investigations, and surveys to support the park's themes (multiple)	M	Complete research and conduct formal archeological investigations and surveys to support each of the park's broader interpretive themes. Topics for investigation include troop movements that occurred during the various historic agricultural uses, Shenandoah transportation and economic corridor, human settlement of the region, and Shenandoah Valley battle campaigns. These studies would provide needed scholarly information to support interpretation at the park.
FRV	Archival survey	M	A survey of the park's archives would identify needs for conservation and treatment of those resources. The survey would also provide data to inform management decisions and prioritization efforts for collection stewardship needs.
FRV	Compile and update GIS database	M	Compile GIS data for historic structures, cultural landscapes, battlefield features/ structures, troop movements (in turn troop movement maps as baseline documentation to identify sensitive areas), and archeological sites. Also include geo-referenced historical maps.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Comprehensive collections condition and storage assessment	M	This study would look at current collections conditions and future storage and stewardship needs of the park's growing museum collection and archive. This assessment would help provide guidance and inform management decisions related to addressing these challenges. Will provide guidance on which items to accession into collection outside of archeological specimens.
FRV	Conduct and update Section 110 inventory to be entered into the Archeological Sites Management Information System database	M	Once completed, the park's Section 110 inventory information should be entered into the NPS Archeological Sites Management Information System database.
FRV	Determination of eligibility statements	M	As structures reach 50 years of age, determination of eligibility statements must be created/updated for potential designation of historic status. Also used in compliance process for deconstruction of non-historic structures.
Key Issue	Inventory and collection of oral histories	M	Oral histories would provide baseline information on the creation and development of the park and supply the park with missing historical information about the park's resources.
FRV	Land use study	M	Study to identify historic land use patterns including but not limited to: soil testing, historic fence lines, agricultural patterns, transportation networks, and communication infrastructure.
FRV	Military terrain analysis	M	Complete research and GIS analysis of the park to determine potential battlefield locations using the KOCO A or key or decisive terrain; observation and fields of fire; cover and concealment; obstacles; and avenues of approach and withdrawal system.
FRV	Narrative histories for historic structures	M	Complete and compile research from deed chains, plats, etc. for each of the park's historic structures into a consolidated narrative history.
FRV	National Register of Historic Places nominations (updates)	M	National register nominations for the park need to be updated to reflect current scholarship.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Natural resource inventory and condition assessment	M	The natural resource condition assessment would provide a comprehensive analysis of the current condition and inventory status of the park's natural resources. This information is necessary for resource management and would aid the development of a resource stewardship strategy.
FRV	Section 110 inventories	M	This inventory would identify existing and potential historic properties within the park and national historic district.
FRV, Key Issue	Special history studies / historic resource studies related to park themes (multiple)	M	Historic resource studies would help fill in historical data gaps related to park themes and potentially identified in contextual studies. Topics for research include but are not limited to: plantation and farmstead culture, and the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District. The information learned will be used for preservation and interpretation purposes.
FRV	Administrative history	L	An administrative history of the park is needed to document and record the evolution of the park and its mission from its previous management by partners through its initial establishment as a national historical park to today. This administrative history would provide data on the expanding role of the partners and the park to comprehensively protect and interpret the park's resources and stories.
Key Issue	Annotated bibliography	L	An annotated bibliography is needed to further understand the various histories of the Shenandoah Valley (e.g., early settlement and lifestyles, agricultural economy, and battles) that the park interprets.
FRV	Archeological research, investigations, and surveys to support the national historic district (multiple)	L	Complete research and conduct formal archeological investigations and surveys to support the mission and goals of the national historic district.
OIRV	Baseline night sky data	L	This data collection effort should help to determine trends in the quality of the photic environment in and around the park.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Historic furnishings report	L	The report would be used to research and document the historic appearance of a wide range of furnished historic structures. It would consist of analysis of historical occupancy, evidence of original furnishings, and make recommendations on furnishings for interpretative opportunities.
FRV	Soundscape inventory	L	Collecting and establishing baseline data for the sounds and acoustics within the park would support monitoring efforts related to noise pollution from traffic along major interstates and roads that run through or are adjacent to the park. These data would inform future management decisions related to the impact of sound levels on the visitor experience.
FRV	Utility and right-of-way survey	L	Conducting survey and formal legal title search of rights-of-way would clarify jurisdictional responsibilities and inform decision making related to future projects.
FRV	Water quality and quantity monitoring	L	Long-term monitoring for water quality and quantity, including changes in winter discharge rates.



Part 3: Contributors

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park

Karen Beck-Herzog, Site Manager

Eric Campbell, Chief of Interpretation

Jennifer Flynn, Superintendent

Shannon Moeck, Park Ranger

Jim Northup, Superintendent (retired)

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NPS Northeast Region

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John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center—Planning Division

Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, Denver Service Center—Planning Division

Philip Viray, Publications Chief, Denver Service Center—Planning Division

Partners

John Adamson, President Belle Grove Board of Directors

Terry Heder, Director of Interpretation, Education and History at Shenandoah Valley
Battlefields Foundation

Patrick Kehoe, Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation

Kristen Laise, Executive Director at Belle Grove Plantation

Rob Newig, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park

Public Law 107–373
107th Congress

An Act

To designate the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Act”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to establish the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park in order to—

(1) help preserve, protect, and interpret a nationally significant Civil War landscape and antebellum plantation for the education, inspiration, and benefit of present and future generations;

(2) tell the rich story of Shenandoah Valley history from early settlement through the Civil War and beyond, and the Battle of Cedar Creek and its significance in the conduct of the war in the Shenandoah Valley;

(3) preserve the significant historic, natural, cultural, military, and scenic resources found in the Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove Plantation areas through partnerships with local landowners and the community; and

(4) serve as a focal point to recognize and interpret important events and geographic locations within the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District representing key Civil War battles in the Shenandoah Valley, including those battlefields associated with the Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson campaign of 1862 and the decisive campaigns of 1864.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Battle of Cedar Creek, also known as the battle of Belle Grove, was a major event of the Civil War and the history of this country. It represented the end of the Civil War’s Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864 and contributed to the reelection of President Abraham Lincoln and the eventual outcome of the war.

(2) 2,500 acres of the Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove Plantation were designated a national historic landmark in 1969 because of their ability to illustrate and interpret important eras and events in the history of the United States. The Cedar Creek Battlefield, Belle Grove Manor House, the

Heater House, and Harmony Hall (a National Historic Landmark) are also listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior has approved the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District Management Plan and the National Park Service Special Resource Study, both of which recognized Cedar Creek Battlefield as the most significant Civil War resource within the historic district. The management plan, which was developed with extensive public participation over a 3-year period and is administered by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, recommends that Cedar Creek Battlefield be established as a new unit of the National Park System.

(4) The Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation, organized in 1988 to preserve and interpret the Cedar Creek Battlefield and the 1864 Valley Campaign, has acquired 308 acres of land within the boundaries of the National Historic Landmark. The foundation annually hosts a major reenactment and living history event on the Cedar Creek Battlefield.

(5) Belle Grove Plantation is a Historic Site of the National Trust for Historic Preservation that occupies 383 acres within the National Historic Landmark. The Belle Grove Manor House was built by Isaac Hite, a Revolutionary War patriot married to the sister of President James Madison, who was a frequent visitor at Belle Grove. President Thomas Jefferson assisted with the design of the house. During the Civil War Belle Grove was at the center of the decisive battle of Cedar Creek. Belle Grove is managed locally by Belle Grove, Incorporated, and has been open to the public since 1967. The house has remained virtually unchanged since it was built in 1797, offering visitors an experience of the life and times of the people who lived there in the 18th and 19th centuries.

(6) The panoramic views of the mountains, natural areas, and waterways provide visitors with an inspiring setting of great natural beauty. The historic, natural, cultural, military, and scenic resources found in the Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove Plantation areas are nationally and regionally significant.

(7) The existing, independent, not-for-profit organizations dedicated to the protection and interpretation of the resources described above provide the foundation for public-private partnerships to further the success of protecting, preserving, and interpreting these resources.

(8) None of these resources, sites, or stories of the Shenandoah Valley are protected by or interpreted within the National Park System.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Advisory Commission established by section 9.

(2) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Boundary Map Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park”, numbered CEBE–80,001, and dated September 2002.

(3) **PARK.**—The term “Park” means the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park established under section 5 and depicted on the Map.

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

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF CEDAR CREEK AND BELLE GROVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, consisting of approximately 3,000 acres, as generally depicted on the Map.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 6. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

(a) REAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Park, from willing sellers only, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(b) BOUNDARY REVISION.—After acquiring land for the Park, the Secretary shall—

(1) revise the boundary of the Park to include newly acquired land within the boundary; and

(2) administer newly acquired land subject to applicable laws (including regulations).

(c) PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may acquire personal property associated with, and appropriate for, interpretation of the Park.

(d) CONSERVATION EASEMENTS AND COVENANTS.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire conservation easements and enter into covenants regarding lands in or adjacent to the Park from willing sellers only. Such conservation easements and covenants shall have the effect of protecting the scenic, natural, and historic resources on adjacent lands and preserving the natural or historic setting of the Park when viewed from within or outside the Park.

(e) SUPPORT FACILITIES.—The National Park Service is authorized to acquire from willing sellers, land outside the Park boundary but in close proximity to the Park, for the development of visitor, administrative, museum, curatorial, and maintenance facilities.

SEC. 7. ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary shall administer the Park in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(1) the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(2) the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes”, approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

SEC. 8. MANAGEMENT OF PARK.

(a) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Commission, shall prepare a management plan for the Park. In particular, the management plan shall contain provisions to address the needs of owners of non-Federal land, including independent nonprofit organizations within the boundaries of the Park.

(b) SUBMISSION OF PLAN TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall

submit the management plan for the Park to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

SEC. 9. CEDAR CREEK AND BELLE GROVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Advisory Commission.

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Commission shall—

(1) advise the Secretary in the preparation and implementation of a general management plan described in section 8; and

(2) advise the Secretary with respect to the identification of sites of significance outside the Park boundary deemed necessary to fulfill the purposes of this Act.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **COMPOSITION.**—The Commission shall be composed of 15 members appointed by the Secretary so as to include the following:

(A) 1 representative from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

(B) 1 representative each from the local governments of Strasburg, Middletown, Frederick County, Shenandoah County, and Warren County.

(C) 2 representatives of private landowners within the Park.

(D) 1 representative from a citizen interest group.

(E) 1 representative from the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation.

(F) 1 representative from Belle Grove, Incorporated.

(G) 1 representative from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(H) 1 representative from the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation.

(I) 1 ex-officio representative from the National Park Service.

(J) 1 ex-officio representative from the United States Forest Service.

(2) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The Chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by the members to serve a term of one year renewable for one additional year.

(3) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(4) **TERMS OF SERVICE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Each member shall be appointed for a term of 3 years and may be reappointed for not more than 2 successive terms.

(B) **INITIAL MEMBERS.**—Of the members first appointed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall appoint—

(i) 4 members for a term of 1 year;

(ii) 5 members for a term of 2 years; and

(iii) 6 members for a term of 3 years.

(5) **EXTENDED SERVICE.**—A member may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has taken office.

(6) **MAJORITY RULE.**—The Commission shall act and advise by affirmative vote of a majority of its members.

(7) **MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet at least quarterly at the call of the chairperson or a majority of the members of the Commission.

(8) **QUORUM.**—8 members shall constitute a quorum.

(d) **COMPENSATION.**—Members shall serve without pay. Members who are full-time officers or employees of the United States, the Commonwealth of Virginia, or any political subdivision thereof shall receive no additional pay on account of their service on the Commission.

(e) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of service for the Commission, members shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) **HEARINGS; PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.**—The Commission may, for purposes of carrying out this Act, hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such public testimony, and receive such evidence, as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission may not issue subpoenas or exercise any subpoena authority.

SEC. 10. CONSERVATION OF CEDAR CREEK AND BELLE GROVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) **ENCOURAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION.**—The Secretary and the Commission shall encourage conservation of the historic and natural resources within and in proximity of the Park by landowners, local governments, organizations, and businesses.

(b) **PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to local governments, in cooperative efforts which complement the values of the Park.

(c) **COOPERATION BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Any Federal entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the Park shall consult, cooperate, and, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate its activities with the Secretary in a manner that—

(1) is consistent with the purposes of this Act and the standards and criteria established pursuant to the general management plan developed pursuant to section 8;

(2) is not likely to have an adverse effect on the resources of the Park; and

(3) is likely to provide for full public participation in order to consider the views of all interested parties.

SEC. 11. ENDOWMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with the provisions of subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to receive and expend funds from an endowment to be established with the National Park Foundation, or its successors and assigns.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—Funds from the endowment referred to in subsection (a) shall be expended exclusively as the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission, may designate for the interpretation, preservation, and maintenance of the Park resources and public access areas. No expenditure shall be made pursuant to this section unless the Secretary determines that such expenditure is consistent with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 12. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to further the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with interested public and private entities and individuals (including the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Belle Grove, Inc., the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, and the Counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren), through technical and financial assistance, including encouraging the conservation of historic and natural resources of the Park.

(b) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide to any person, organization, or governmental entity technical and financial assistance for the purposes of this Act, including the following:

- (1) Preserving historic structures within the Park.
- (2) Maintaining the natural or cultural landscape of the Park.
- (3) Local preservation planning, interpretation, and management of public visitation for the Park.
- (4) Furthering the goals of the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation related to the Park.

SEC. 13. ROLES OF KEY PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In recognition that central portions of the Park are presently owned and operated for the benefit of the public by key partner organizations, the Secretary shall acknowledge and support the continued participation of these partner organizations in the management of the Park.

(b) **PARK PARTNERS.**—Roles of the current key partners include the following:

(1) **CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD FOUNDATION.**—The Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation may—

(A) continue to own, operate, and manage the lands acquired by the Foundation within the Park;

(B) continue to conduct reenactments and other events within the Park; and

(C) transfer ownership interest in portions of their land to the National Park Service by donation, sale, or other means that meet the legal requirements of National Park Service land acquisitions.

(2) **NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND BELLE GROVE INCORPORATED.**—The National Trust for Historic Preservation and Belle Grove Incorporated may continue to own, operate, and manage Belle Grove Plantation and its structures and grounds within the Park boundary. Belle Grove Incorporated may continue to own the house and grounds known as Bowman's Fort or Harmony Hall for the purpose of permanent preservation, with a long-term goal of opening the property to the public.

(3) **SHENANDOAH COUNTY.**—Shenandoah County may continue to own, operate, and manage the Keister park site within the Park for the benefit of the public.

(4) **PARK COMMUNITY PARTNERS.**—The Secretary shall cooperate with the Park's adjacent historic towns of Strasburg and Middletown, Virginia, as well as Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren counties in furthering the purposes of the Park.

(5) SHENANDOAH VALLEY BATTLEFIELDS FOUNDATION.—The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation may continue to administer and manage the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District in partnership with the National Park Service and in accordance with the Management Plan for the District in which the Park is located.

SEC. 14. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved December 19, 2002.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4944 (S. 2623):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107–713 (Comm. on Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 148 (2002):

Oct. 1, considered and passed House.

Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.



Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

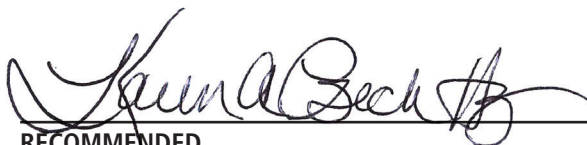
Name	Agreement Type	Start – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Belle Grove, Inc.	Cooperative Agreement	9/9/2016 – 9/30/2016	Bell Grove & National Trust for Historic Preservation	Maintenance, Preservation, Visitor Management and Interpretation of Belle Grove	N/A
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	Cooperative Agreement	9/19/2016 – 9/30/2016	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	Maintenance, Preservation, Visitor Management and Interpretation of lands owned by Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	N/A
Utility right-of-way	Easement	N/A	Columbia Gas	Right-of-way for gas pipeline	At Claven Lane properties
Utility right-of-way	Easement	N/A	Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative	Right-of-way for electrical utility line	At Claven Lane properties
Claven Lane right-of-way	Easement	N/A	Claven Lane Residents	Provide access to private residences	N/A



Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park

September 2018

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

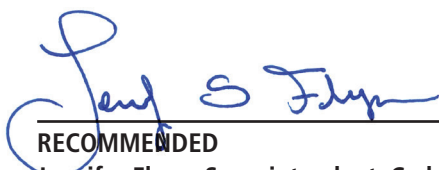


9/25/2018

RECOMMENDED

Karen Beck-Herzog, Site Manager, Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park

Date



9/26/18

RECOMMENDED

Jennifer Flynn, Superintendent, Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park

Date



5 November 2018

APPROVED

Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Northeast Region

Date



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

CEBE 643/149954
November 2018

Foundation Document • Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park



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