



# Foundation Document

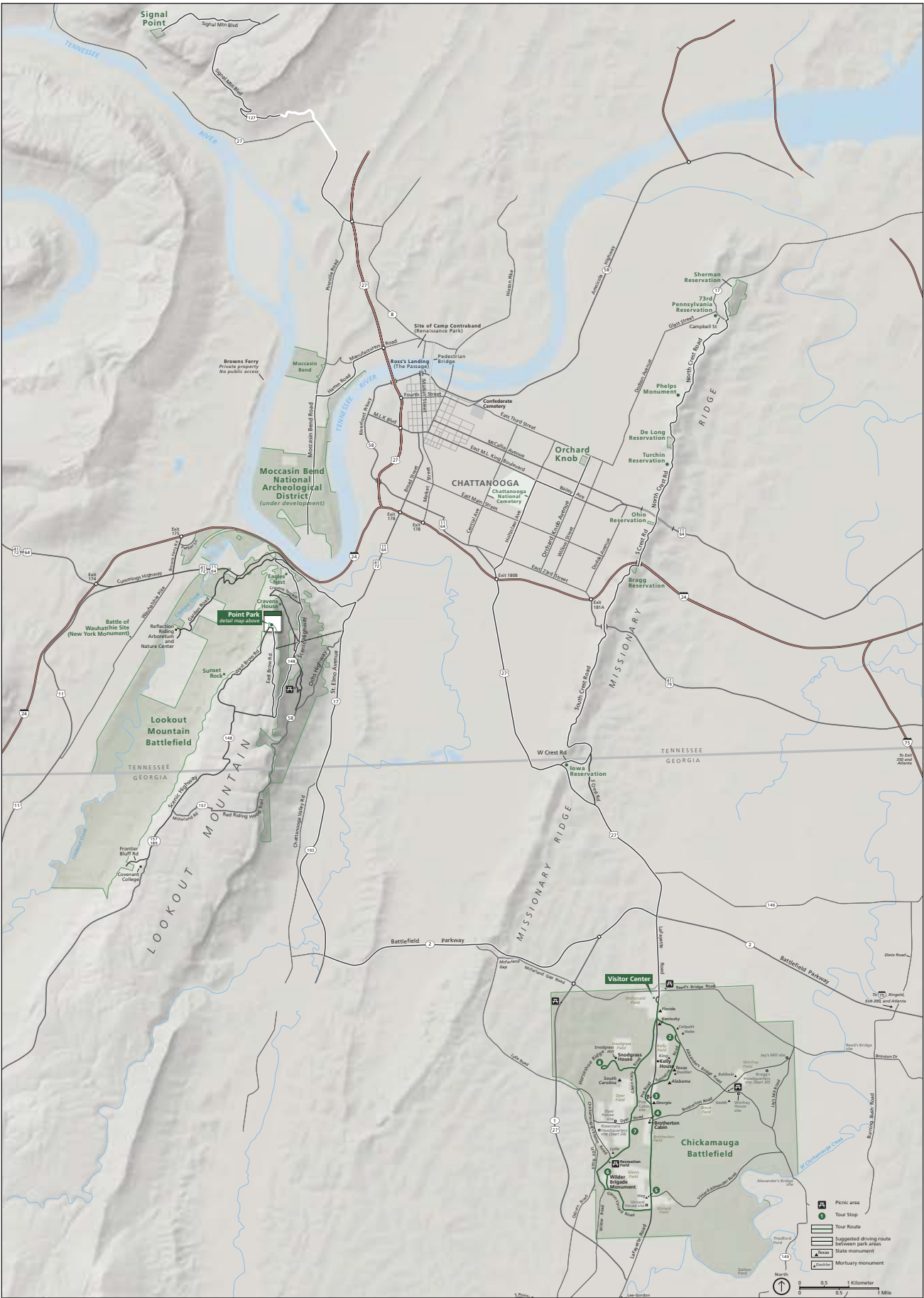
## Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Georgia and Tennessee

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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.*

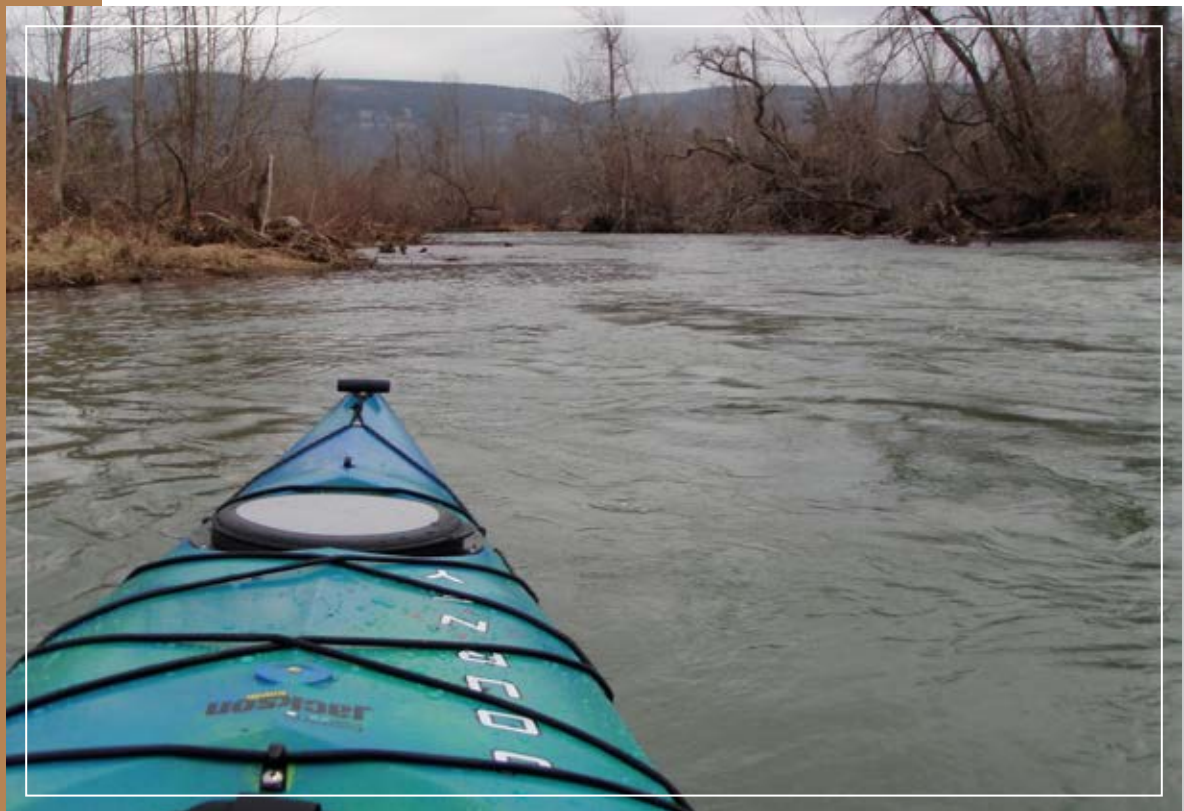


## Introduction

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 Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



## Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

### Brief Description of the Park

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park was established by Congress in 1890 (PL 51-806) as the country's first national park set aside for its historic significance and first designated U.S. national military park, becoming the model for subsequent federal protection of other Civil War Battlefields such as Antietam, Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Vicksburg. The park encompasses multiple units along the Tennessee-Georgia border and its headquarters is in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. In addition to preserving several major Civil War battlefields in the Campaign for Chattanooga, the park also protects cultural resources associated with American Indians.

Although Chattanooga had a small population in 1863, the city was important because it had developed into a rail center and it was a strategic gateway to the heart of the Confederacy. Confederate and Union armies would fight two major battles over a nine-week period, with each side claiming one victory. The Battle of Chickamauga, fought September 19–20, 1863, was one of the toughest contested engagements of the Civil War. More than 34,000 casualties were recorded after this Confederate victory. Then on November 23–25, 1863, the Union forces would strike back and win the Battles for Chattanooga, setting the stage for the 1864 Atlanta Campaign.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park was established in 1890 *“for the purpose of preserving and suitably marking for historical and professional military study the fields of some of the most remarkable maneuvers and most brilliant fighting in the Civil War.”* This legislation was the first to authorize the preservation of an American battlefield and laid the basis for the national historical park concept in the United States. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is America's oldest and largest designated national military park.

Many of the Civil War veterans who participated in these battles would return to the park and help place more than 1,400 commemorative monuments, markers, and tablets at significant locations where their units had fought.

The military park was administered by the War Department until 1933, when it was transferred to the National Park Service.

In addition to the 5,000-acre Chickamauga Battlefield in Georgia, more than 3,000 acres would eventually be added to the park on and around Lookout Mountain, Tennessee (including Point Park). Other units of the park, such as the various parcels known as “reservations” on Missionary Ridge and the Signal Point unit, are smaller in acreage and not contiguous with the larger units. The park also owns a number of commemorative features, such as monuments and tablets, located on private or municipal property in the communities outside the park boundary.





Moccasin Bend is an area formed by a prominent bend in the Tennessee River just west of downtown Chattanooga. It contains the best-preserved, most compact, and most diverse sample of archeological remains known within the entire 650-mile Tennessee River Valley. The area contains a special collection of sites that chronicle important aspects of human history spanning approximately 12,000 years of continuous occupation on the North American continent including:

1. Transitional Paleo-Archaic and Archaic sites
2. Woodland period settlement sites
3. Fortified protohistoric villages
4. An area representative of Spanish exploration and settlement of the southeastern United States and a contact point between native and nonnative peoples
5. A location along the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail
6. The location of Union earthworks, cannon emplacements, rifle pits, bivouac pads, and access roads, which were strategically important in breaking the Confederate siege of Chattanooga

These well-preserved American Indian and Civil War resources provide multiple opportunities for visitor education and inspiration. With this in mind, 956 acres of Moccasin Bend were designated as Moccasin Bend Archeological District National Historic Landmark in 1986. In 2003, Congress authorized the addition of Moccasin Bend National Archeological District to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Today, this unit encompasses 768 acres on the Moccasin Bend, and the whole park encompasses more than 9,000 acres.

In addition to preserving the aforementioned cultural and historic resources, this vast green space, adjacent to the growing metropolitan area surrounding Chattanooga, protects habitat for a number of threatened and endangered plants and animals. It also offers the diverse local population (more than 400,000 residents) and visitors (nearly 1 million annually) opportunities to view wildlife, enjoy scenic views, and appreciate natural beauty. More than 100 miles of trails allow visitors to pursue appropriate recreational activities such as walking, running, hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Secondary roads in Chickamauga Battlefield are also popular for bicycling. While some areas near the park are still fairly rural in character, other units are located in an urban setting, such as Orchard Knob and Sherman Reservation. Local governments and other stakeholders are actively working with the National Park Service to connect city and regional trails to the park.

The park's interpretative and educational program provides a variety of programs to the general public, curriculum-based programs to a multiple school groups, and "staff rides" to active military groups who still use the battlefields for military instruction.

In addition to traditional ranger talks, the park also offers car caravan tours, bicycle tours, and even ranger-guided canoe and kayak tours on creeks adjacent to the park.



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military 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 August 19, 1890 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK is to preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant resources associated with the Civil War Campaign for Chattanooga and the 12,000 years of American Indian presence on Moccasin Bend.*



## 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 Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- As the first national military park, the preservation of the history, stories, and resources of the Campaign for Chattanooga served as a model for the subsequent preservation of other Civil War battlefields and historical sites.
- The participation of both Union and Confederate Chickamauga and Chattanooga veterans in the creation of the national military park provided a heightened degree of accuracy and legitimacy to the marking of specific battle locations and the placement of monuments and other commemorative features. These features retain solemn importance to descendants of soldiers and visitors today.
- The park was established in part for the purpose of historical and professional military study and continues to offer exceptional opportunities for the study of fighting in the Civil War. Moccasin Bend National Archeological District offers outstanding opportunities to further the understanding of American Indian habitation from transitional Paleo-Indian/Archaic to historic periods along the Tennessee River.
- The park preserves resources associated with one of the deciding campaigns of the Civil War, where the Tennessee River, railroad system, and mountainous terrain made Chattanooga a strategic location for accessing the South. A Union victory assured access to this "Gateway to the Deep South," ultimately hastening the end of fighting and the reunification of the United States.
- Located at an important geographic crossroads, Moccasin Bend National Archeological District is one of the best preserved, most important, and most concentrated archeological assemblages representing the sequence of southeastern American Indian cultures known to be extant in the Tennessee River Valley. Its importance was recognized in its designation as the first national archeological district.
- Moccasin Bend National Archeological District retains profound cultural importance for contemporary American Indian tribes with ancestral ties to the area.





## 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 Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park:

- **Battlefields and Related Sites.** Civil War battles for the Campaign for Chattanooga took place at Chickamauga Battlefield, Lookout Mountain Battlefield, Missionary Ridge Battlefield, Orchard Knob Reservation, and on parts of Moccasin Bend. Locations within those battlefields, as well as other areas such as Signal Point, were used for strategic lookouts, signal stations, or places for troops to camp. Some of the structures located on the battlefields that stand today existed during the Civil War or have been reconstructed to reflect their original design.
- **Commemorative Features.** Working together, Union and Confederate Civil War veterans planned the placement of the monuments, markers, and tablets found throughout the park. More than 1,500 commemorative features exist, including some on private land maintained by the National Park Service.
- **Archeological Resources of the Civil War and American Indian Habitation of Moccasin Bend.** The battlefields contain archeological evidence related to military activities associated with the Campaign for Chattanooga, including trenches dug by troops as bombardment shelters, earthworks, and rifle pits. Moccasin Bend contains artifacts and structures that indicate the area's importance throughout prehistory and history as a strategic center of trade and communication, and its economic and political importance.
- **Strategic and Important Views.** The mountainous and hilly terrain of the battlefields, combined with the pattern of forest and field, allowed views providing strategic intelligence during the Civil War. Views from and to points on Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, Signal Point, Moccasin Bend, Bald Hill, Tyndale Hill, and Chickamauga Battlefield all were important during the Campaign for Chattanooga. These views provide outstanding opportunities for visitors to understand the troop movements and strategies employed during the battles.
- **Contemplative Experience.** The battles for Chattanooga resulted in thousands of troops killed or wounded. This hallowed ground retains a solemn and reflective atmosphere. Moccasin Bend National Archeological District contains burial grounds that retain profound significance to affiliated American Indian tribes.

## Other Important Resources and Values

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park:

- **Appropriate Recreational Opportunities.** The park includes one of the few large open spaces within and near the Chattanooga metropolitan area. The paved tour roads and hiking trails in the park also provide outstanding opportunities for recreational activities, which allow for alternate ways of experiencing park landscapes. The daily use of the park for fitness activities such as walking, running, and biking creates a unique opportunity to engage community members and foster park relevancy with local stakeholders. The landscapes protected within the 9,000-acre park also provide the public with opportunities to enjoy natural beauty, scenic views, and watchable wildlife. Appropriate recreation at the park provides an opportunity for users (both current and future generations) to continue to experience and appreciate the park in different ways, but recreation must be done in a way in which commemoration and solemnity of the battlefields are respected.
- **Trail of Tears Resources.** The park includes Trail of Tears resources that mark the tragic forced removal of American Indians (primarily Cherokee) from their southeastern homelands. The historic trace of the trail exists across parts of Moccasin Bend, Lookout Mountain, and other areas of the park.





## Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park:

- Strategic views and the area's diverse landscape of mountains, rivers, fields, and forests have influenced the movement, settlement, and communication of people over thousands of years.
- The park is a place where identity and citizenship have been denied, defined, and won through conflict and compromise, from the American Indians to the Civil War, to modern civil rights.
- The diverse ideals and beliefs of the American public have influenced the preservation, education, commemoration, and access of the park through time.
- Many Union and Confederate veterans came together in an act of unity to establish the park. From the veterans to those visiting today, these battlefields allow for forgiveness, remembrance, and, in some cases, a place to forget.



## 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 Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

#### Special Mandates

- **26 Stat. 1887-1891.** An Act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga. August 19, 1890.
  - Sec. 1 “...each and all of these herein described roads shall, after the passage of this act, remain open as free public highways and all rights of way now existing through the grounds of the said park and its approaches shall be continued.”
- **29 Stat. 1894-1897.** An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain uses of national military parks. May 15, 1896.
  - “That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, within the limits of appropriations which may from time to time be available for such purpose, to assemble, at his discretion, in camp at such season of the year and for such period as he may designate, at such field of military maneuvers, such portions of the military forces of the United States as he may think best, to receive military instruction there.”

#### Administrative Commitments

Administrative commitments for Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park are found in 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	Battlefields and Related Sites
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As the first national military park, the preservation of the history, stories, and resources of the Campaign for Chattanooga served as a model for the subsequent preservation of other Civil War battlefields and historical sites.</li><li>• The participation of both Union and Confederate Chickamauga and Chattanooga veterans in the creation of the national military park provided a heightened degree of accuracy and legitimacy to the marking of specific battle locations and the placement of monuments and other commemorative features. These features retain solemn importance to descendants of soldiers and visitors today.</li><li>• The park preserves resources associated with one of the deciding campaigns of the Civil War, where the Tennessee River, railroad system, and mountainous terrain made Chattanooga a strategic location for accessing the South. A Union victory assured access to this “Gateway to the Deep South,” ultimately hastening the end of fighting and the reunification of the United States.</li></ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Battlefields are in fair to good condition. Isolated areas tend to be in poorer condition as they are more difficult to reach.</li><li>• The forest understory is thick in some areas.</li><li>• Additional acreage of original battlefield outside boundary is being preserved by conservation partners.</li></ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use of park trails for recreation is increasing inside the park.</li><li>• Local and regional trails are being designed and constructed to connect to park.</li><li>• Battlefield conditions have been improving as park staff completes projects.</li></ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefields and Related Sites
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several structures are in need of historic structure reports, such as the historic cabins on Chickamauga Battlefield, including Brotherton House, Kelly House, and Snodgrass House.</li> <li>• Invasive plants such as privet and kudzu are changing the landscape, causing a negative impact on visitor's understanding of the battle. Under climate change projections for greenhouse gas, the region could become more favorable to the growth of the invasive plants kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) and privet (<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>).</li> <li>• Changes in tree type and density due to climate change could also alter the battlefield landscape. Under the highest emissions scenario, climate change could shift the ranges of numerous tree species northward, reducing potential densities of red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) and white oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>). Under continued climate change, longer growing seasons may increase the risk of southern pine beetle outbreaks and expand the range of the beetle northward, increasing forest mortality. Under continued climate change, increasing winter temperatures may exacerbate hemlock woolly adelgid infestation and increase mortality of hemlock trees. High levels of atmospheric nitrogen deposition in the park can increase susceptibility of hemlocks to woolly adelgid infestation.</li> <li>• Changes in creek hydrology due to climate change may impact the battlefield experience and visitor understanding of the role of the waterways. Projected changes in rainfall timing and amount, potential evapotranspiration, and other factors may alter river and stream hydrology and reduce water availability.</li> <li>• Prohibited recreational activities on nonrecreational portions of the battlefields detract from the desired contemplative experience, requiring ongoing ranger patrols and education.</li> <li>• Criminal activity such as poaching, looting, vandalism, and off-road vehicle use causes damage to resources.</li> <li>• Recurring construction proposals near the park boundary, such as cell towers, threaten viewsheds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore options for increasing interpretative activities.</li> <li>• Partners and volunteers provide stewardship and interpretive programming and could provide additional stewardship assistance to the park.</li> <li>• Fire as a management tool (prescribed fires) would assist the park in managing the battlefield landscape.</li> <li>• Additional clearing of the forest understory would improve the battlefield landscape.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moccasin Bend cultural landscape report (2014).</li> <li>• Cravens House cultural landscape plan (2012).</li> <li>• Long-range interpretive plan – Moccasin Bend (2011).</li> <li>• Long-range interpretive plan (2006).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report for Chickamauga Battlefield (2004).</li> <li>• Historic resource study (1999).</li> <li>• List of Classified Structures database.</li> <li>• Draft vegetation management plan (2013).</li> <li>• Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) (1995, 1997, 2011).</li> <li>• Cravens House and Dairy historic structures report (2011).</li> <li>• Administrative history (1983).</li> <li>• National register additional documentation (1998).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage study for Chickamauga Battlefield and Moccasin Bend.</li> <li>• State of the Parks report.</li> <li>• Updated administrative history.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefields and Related Sites
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation management plan.</li> <li>• Viewshed management plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 USC §§ 4301 – 4309)</li> <li>• Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 (16 USC § 470aaa et seq.)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources.”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Features
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participation of both Union and Confederate Chickamauga and Chattanooga veterans in the creation of the national military park provided a heightened degree of accuracy and legitimacy to the marking of specific battle locations and the placement of monuments and other commemorative features. These features retain solemn importance to descendants of soldiers and visitors today.</li> <li>• The park was established in part for the purpose of historical and professional military study and continues to offer exceptional opportunities for the study of fighting in the Civil War. Moccasin Bend National Archeological District offers outstanding opportunities to further the understanding of American Indian habitation along the Tennessee River.</li> <li>• The park preserves resources associated with one of the deciding campaigns of the Civil War, where the Tennessee River, railroad system, and mountainous terrain made Chattanooga a strategic location for accessing the South. A Union victory assured access to this "Gateway to the Deep South," ultimately hastening the end of fighting and the reunification of the United States.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition of commemorative features range from good to poor; most are in good condition.</li> <li>• Some of the monuments have suffered visible damage, which has not been repaired, often due to budget limitations. Unintentional and intentional damage has been done by visitors, park equipment, and weather events. Vandals or criminals, falling trees, and acts of nature have also contributed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neglect of backcountry commemorative features, such as those not close to trails or roads.</li> <li>• Conditions of commemorative features have improved in recent years due to preservation work.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graffiti, vandalism, and the theft of bronze features.</li> <li>• Damage to the bases of commemorative features from string trimmers.</li> <li>• Some of the commemorative features are located in isolated and secluded areas. Disorderly conduct and loitering have occurred in these areas and threaten the conditions of the resources, as well as the safety of visitors, in these areas.</li> <li>• Vegetation can damage the commemorative features. Under climate change projections for worldwide high emissions, the region could become more favorable to the growth of the invasive plants kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) and privet (<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>). Experimental increases of atmospheric carbon dioxide in a North Carolina forest indicate that climate change could increase the growth and toxicity of poison ivy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Task the park's new historic preservationist to coordinate with the new maintenance supervisor to develop and implement best practices for care of commemorative features.</li> <li>• Increase resource protection patrols.</li> <li>• Volunteers and partners could assist in stewardship of the commemorative features, as well as reporting on damaged features or areas where inappropriate behavior is occurring.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical Guide: Boynton, H. V. (1895) <i>The National Military Park, Chickamauga-Chattanooga. A Historical Guide with Maps and Illustrations.</i></li> <li>• Placement of monuments (1896).</li> <li>• Long-range interpretive plan (2006).</li> <li>• List of Classified Structures database.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Features
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural resource condition assessment.</li> <li>• State of the Parks report.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wayside exhibit plan.</li> <li>• Commemorative features treatment preservation and management plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources of the Civil War and American Indian Habitation of Moccasin Bend
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park was established in part for the purpose of historical and professional military study and continues to offer exceptional opportunities for the study of fighting in the Civil War. Moccasin Bend National Archeological District offers outstanding opportunities to further the understanding of American Indian habitation along the Tennessee River.</li> <li>Located at an important geographic crossroads, Moccasin Bend National Archeological District is one of the best preserved, most important, and most concentrated archeological assemblages representing the sequence of southeastern American Indian cultures known to be extant in the Tennessee River Valley. Its importance was recognized in its designation as the first national archeological district.</li> <li>Moccasin Bend National Archeological District retains profound spiritual importance for many contemporary American Indian tribes with ancestral ties to the area.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although most archeological resources are protected in situ in fair to good condition, the "Hampton Place" sites on Moccasin Bend were heavily looted prior to federal protection.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park continues to provide more interpretive opportunities that involve archeological resources.</li> <li>Increased illegal recreational use is impacting archeological resources.</li> <li>Tennessee River bank stabilization at Moccasin Bend has been partially completed. The stabilization project is protecting further loss of archeological resources along the edge of the river.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Looting, vandalism, and illegal recreation threaten the integrity of in situ archeological resources.</li> <li>A combination of natural and human-caused factors (including uncontrolled stormwater run-off, fluctuating pool level changes due to dam operations, and wakes from large vessels) are contributing to riverbank/shoreline erosion, which threatens the archeological resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage new research projects, including potential partnerships with the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga archeological department and other institutions, to increase knowledge of resources.</li> <li>Continue seeking technical support from the NPS Southeastern Archeological Center to complete surveys and other resource protection projects.</li> <li>Collaborate with local and state governments and private landowners to continue land acquisition through donation, exchange, or purchase.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archeological overview and assessment, vol. I-III (2008, 2009, and 2011).</li> <li><i>Moccasin Bend National Archeological District Development Concept Plan / Environmental Assessment</i> (2009).</li> <li>Moccasin Bend cultural landscape report (2014).</li> <li>Moccasin Bend general management plan amendment (underway in 2015; expected completion in 2017).</li> <li>Scope of collection for Moccasin Bend National Archeological District (2015).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>Baseline archeological surveys.</li> <li>Collect oral histories.</li> <li>State of the Parks report.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources of the Civil War and American Indian Habitation of Moccasin Bend
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive trail management plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-341)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Strategic and Important Views
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park was established in part for the purpose of historical and professional military study and continues to offer exceptional opportunities for the study of fighting in the Civil War. Moccasin Bend National Archeological District offers outstanding opportunities to further the understanding of American Indian habitation along the Tennessee River.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic views are generally good along the Chickamauga Battlefield tour route.</li> <li>Over the years, the view from Signal Point has been diminished by tree growth.</li> <li>Throughout the rest of the park, including Missionary Ridge and Point Park, strategic views are in poor condition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree and vegetation growth is causing the strategic view conditions to decline.</li> <li>Modern development outside park boundaries is altering the historic viewsheds.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nonnative plants and native trees can obstruct strategic views.</li> <li>Changes in tree type and density due to climate change could also alter the views. Under the highest emissions scenario, climate change could shift the ranges of numerous tree species northward, reducing potential densities of red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) and white oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>). Under continued climate change, longer growing seasons may increase the risk of southern pine beetle outbreaks and expand the range of the beetle northward, increasing forest mortality. Under continued climate change, increasing winter temperatures may exacerbate hemlock woolly adelgid infestation and increase mortality of hemlock trees.</li> <li>Under high emissions, the region could become more favorable to the growth of the invasive plants kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) and privet (<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner with neighbors, conservation organizations, and local governments to control invasive plants.</li> <li>Sustain implementation of projects to remove invasive plants from the understory to improve strategic views.</li> <li>Continue to recruit and manage volunteers to assist in resource improvement projects</li> <li>Park staff would continue to identify specific areas where viewshed improvements would be prioritized.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Strategic and Important Views
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invasive species guide, Cumberland Piedmont Network (CUPN) (2011).</li> <li>• Early detection of invasive species, CUPN (2012).</li> <li>• Forest vegetation resource brief (2013).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of the Parks report.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewshed management plan.</li> <li>• Vegetation management plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Contemplative Experience
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The participation of both Union and Confederate Chickamauga and Chattanooga veterans in the creation of the national military park provided a heightened degree of accuracy and legitimacy to the marking of specific battle locations and the placement of monuments and other commemorative features. These features retain solemn importance to descendants of soldiers and visitors today.</li> <li>Moccasin Bend National Archeological District retains profound spiritual importance for many contemporary American Indian tribes with ancestral ties to the area.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The condition is good at Chickamauga Battlefield.</li> <li>The condition is poor at Moccasin Bend National Archeological District. Visitor use is limited to occasional ranger-led tours. A general management plan amendment for the area, underway in 2016, will serve as a starting point for providing a desired visitor experience at Moccasin Bend. The contemplative nature of the site is degraded from multiple land uses on Moccasin Bend, as well as industrial traffic along Hamm Road and Moccasin Bend Road.</li> <li>The condition could be improved at Missionary Ridge and Orchard Knob. Many of the sites are located in suburban developed areas, and the visitor experience suffers from modern-day visual intrusions, noise from traffic, and lack of areas to park and visit the commemorative features. Some of the reservations are in secluded areas with a history of criminal activity and cause concern regarding visitor safety.</li> <li>Point Park on Lookout Mountain provides a highly contemplative experience, as do other battlefield areas of Lookout Mountain. Modern-day suburban development affects some areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development outside the park boundary is occurring and affecting the sense of a contemplative place.</li> <li>Commuter traffic is increasing on the roads through Chickamauga Battlefield.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased traffic, associated noise, and illegal high speeds of travel through the Chickamauga Battlefield are detracting from the visitor experience.</li> <li>Increased bicycle use on multiuse and pedestrian-only trails is causing conflicts with other visitors seeking a contemplative experience.</li> <li>Odors from the wastewater treatment plant on Moccasin Bend negatively impacts the visitors experience.</li> <li>Activities such as kite flying and picnicking at Chickamauga Battlefield occur, despite being restricted, and detract from the contemplative experience.</li> <li>Noise from the active firing range impacts visitor experience of natural sounds in the park.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with the City of Chattanooga to slow traffic speeds at Moccasin Bend.</li> <li>Implement a traffic calming design planned for the entrance to Chickamauga Battlefield.</li> <li>Continue to educate the public on park purpose and route inappropriate recreational activities in Chickamauga Battlefield to the recreation field where picnicking and kite-flying are permitted.</li> <li>Work with neighborhood associations, municipal law enforcement, community organizations, volunteers, and others to increase frequency and effectiveness of patrols, monitoring, reporting, response and repairs, litter pick-up, safety measures, and educational experiences.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Contemplative Experience
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moccasin Bend visitor projection analysis (2009).</li> <li>• Transportation study (2010).</li> <li>• Moccasin Bend cultural landscape report (2014).</li> <li>• General management plan amendment (underway in 2016).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of the Parks report.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bicycle use management plan.</li> <li>• Comprehensive trail management plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-341)</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management "</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: Archeology</li> <li>• Director's Order 47: Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</li> <li>• NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>• The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</li> </ul>







### Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<b>Conditions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fair. Many types of recreational activities occur in the park, including hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, rock-climbing and rappelling, picnicking, and wildlife watching. Some activities are more consistent with the park purpose; some may detract from the purpose.</li> </ul> <b>Trends</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing pressure to expand recreational opportunities and increasing usage.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inappropriate recreational activities (such as kite flying or team sports) conflict with the contemplative atmosphere.</li> <li>Other types of prohibited activities, such as off-road vehicles, can damage park resources.</li> <li>Noise from the active firing range impacts visitor experience of natural sounds in the park.</li> <li>Continued operation of the firing range is incompatible with plans to develop trail system and water access to the park.</li> </ul> <b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the number of park advocates through working with partners and other means.</li> <li>Educate visitors on appropriate recreational experiences and continue to direct certain activities to the park's recreational field.</li> <li>Continue partnerships with organizations such as Outdoor Chattanooga, with support from park friends groups. Through partnership programs, visitors enjoy bicycling and paddling while learning historic significance of the park from rangers. These experiences can lead to additional park advocates, a closer connection between the park and the community, and educational opportunities, along with the recreational experiences for visitors.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitor projection analysis (2009).</li> <li>Visitor survey project (2015).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bicycle use study.</li> <li>Climbing area data.</li> <li>State of the Parks report.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive trail management plan.</li> <li>• Accessibility self-assessment and transition plan update.</li> <li>• Climbing management plan update.</li> <li>• Bicycle use management plan.</li> <li>• Update long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 (36 CFR §1191.1)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Act of 1973</li> <li>• National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i></li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Trail of Tears Resources
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A small section of the Trail of Tears route goes through Moccasin Bend, along the Brown's Ferry Federal Road Trace.</li> <li>• The park has rehabilitated the Brown's Ferry Federal Road Trace; portions of the trail currently open are in fair to good condition; areas of the trail not yet opened are in poor condition.</li> <li>• The Trail of Tears also ran through other park areas, although those areas are not marked.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Trail of Tears route has seen increases in visitation.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While off-road vehicle and bicycle use on Federal Road Trace are prohibited, it occurs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase park-led law enforcement patrols and interpretive tours.</li> <li>• Collaborate with partners, such as the Friends of Moccasin Bend, to help with monitoring conditions and reporting damage and maintenance needs as necessary.</li> <li>• Recruit volunteers to "adopt" Brown's Ferry Trail and assist with resource protection projects, citizen patrols, and interpretive programs.</li> </ul>
<b>Related Resources and Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Trail of Tears National Historic Trail.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moccasin Bend National Archeological District general management plan amendment (underway 2015–2017).</li> <li>• Scope of collection for Moccasin Bend Archaeological District (2015).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of the Parks report.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wayside exhibit plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>



## 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 Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Viewshed Management.** In the periods of significance for the national military park, the landscape was considerably different from what it is today. In 1863, a pattern of forest and field existed throughout most of the park lands, and the forest was much less thick than it is today, due to stock animal management practices of the time. Maintaining the sight lines used in 1863 is a critical component in understanding the strategies used during the battles for Chattanooga. Another strategy for maintaining the viewsheds is to use vegetation to screen views from key areas to areas of development outside park boundaries. Today, while park staff continues to address improvements and maintenance of the historic landscape, only a small portion of the battlefields are maintained. While the maintenance requirements for the entire battlefields would be enormous, park managers would like to make improvements where possible, first by setting clear guidance for the most important areas to be maintained, and second for setting treatment recommendations for those areas. A land protection plan has been identified as a need to set priorities for land acquisition, easements, and/or boundary adjustments. A viewshed management plan has been identified to prioritize areas needing treatment, as well as guide treatment approaches.
- Landscape Maintenance and Restoration.** Cultural landscape reports of the park indicate there are a number of related management needs for the park. A vegetation management plan is needed to synthesize the cultural landscape report data and information and implement various treatments within the park. The vegetation management plan would include nonnative species to address the impacts of nonnative plants such as privet on native species and the cultural landscape. A vegetation management plan has also been identified as a park need to sequence work and improve resource conditions and the visitor experience.





- **Preservation and Maintenance of Commemorative Features.** With nearly 1,500 commemorative features, including monuments, markers, and tablets placed by Civil War veterans in the years following the war, the park has an ongoing need to preserve and maintain these features in a scheduled and efficient way, ensuring that all features are preserved. A commemorative features treatment, preservation, and management plan, and a vegetation management plan have been identified as needs to preserve all features and provide appropriate visitor access.
- **Visitor Use Management.** Park managers are facing a number of important questions regarding changing visitor use. As a large open space within a growing metropolitan area, the park has seen additional interest from visitors in recreational activities in the park. Park managers need to identify appropriate visitor uses within the battlefields and within Moccasin Bend National Archeological District, as well as appropriate management of visitor use. In addition, the regional trail system has grown in recent years, and the park would like to look at trail connections and trails within the park in a comprehensive way. Bicycle use and climbing area data have been identified as data needs to improve the management of appropriate recreational experiences at the park. A bicycle use management plan, a comprehensive trail plan, and updates to the accessibility self-assessment and transition plan and the climbing management plan have all been identified as needs to address important questions regarding changing patterns in visitor use.

## 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 – Battlefields, Views Key Issues – Landscape Maintenance, Commemorative Features	Vegetation management plan	H	A vegetation management plan would identify and map all of the important cultural landscape areas within the park and provide guidance for maintaining or improving those landscapes. The plan would identify specific treatments (such as mowing or brushing) and suggest how often the treatment should be scheduled for each landscape area. This plan would be an operational plan for use by the facilities division to implement the treatment recommendations from the cultural landscape reports for Cravens House, Moccasin Bend, Chickamauga Battlefield, and Point Park. This plan would include replanting of native species as invasive plants and hazard trees are removed. The results of this plan would set the stage for interpretation and education—visitors would see the landscapes that better tell the stories of the park.
FRV – Commemorative Features Key Issue – Commemorative Features	Commemorative features treatment preservation and management plan	H	Preservation treatment plan / management plan for monuments. The plan would provide guidance for the long-term monitoring and maintenance for monuments and would help sequence preventative maintenance priorities. This relates to the park asset management plan and capital improvement strategy in order to ensure the park is meeting the goals and priorities of these plans (could be done in house). This would influence a comprehensive trail plan.
FRV – Views Key Issue – Viewshed Management	Viewshed management plan	H	A viewshed management plan would identify and map all the important views located within the park and provide guidance for maintaining or improving those views. The plan should also identify non-NPS landowners whose property affects the key views that have been identified. This would include the following areas inside the park: Signal Point (would need public involvement or collaboration with state park), Orchard Knob, DeLong Reservation, the pathway leading to Ochs Observatory, and other areas of the park. Viewshed management treatments should be documented for consistent approach.
FRV – Contemplative OIRV – Appropriate Recreational Opportunities Key Issue – Visitor Use Management	Comprehensive trail management plan	H/M	This plan would also consider connections to the regional trail system. The park has a PMIS statement that has not been funded. The intensive trail use at Chickamauga Battlefield and the new plans for Lookout Mountain and Moccasin Bend make this a good time to address increased trail use. Youth groups and other volunteers can offer valuable help with implementing and sustaining this plan.



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 – Contemplative Experience OIRV – Appropriate Recreational Opportunities Key Issue – Visitor Use Management	Bicycle use management plan	M	The plan would address bicycle use throughout the park, especially the primary and secondary roads in Chickamauga Battlefield.
OIRV – Appropriate Recreational Opportunities Key Issue – Visitor Use Management	Accessibility self-assessment and transition plan update	M	The park has completed physical accessibility assessments for Lookout Mountain and other areas. Additional work is needed to identify, fund, and complete these projects. Programmatic accessibility needs to be addressed. It is anticipated that the comprehensive trail plan and the bicycle use management plan will consider accessibility as needed.
OIRV – Appropriate Recreational Opportunities	Update long-range interpretive plan	M	Given the challenges of evolving visitor use and increasing pressure, the park plans to update to the long-range interpretive plan to help address visitor use issues through communication. This update will help the staff and partners analyze the situation and craft appropriate messages targeted to specific audiences to complement other law enforcement and resource protection efforts.
OIRV – Appropriate Recreational Opportunities Key Issue – Visitor Use Management	Climbing management plan update	M	The existing plan is out of date, and new guidelines would assist in managing this growing use on Lookout Mountain.
FRV – Commemorative Features	Wayside exhibit plan	L	It is time to update the wayside exhibit plan to address new areas and newer interpretive messaging. This would follow a long-range interpretive plan.
FRV – Battlefields, Commemorative Features, Archeological Resources, Views	Resource stewardship strategy	L	Strategies for natural and cultural resources protection, including addressing hemlock wooly adelgid infestation and adapting to effects of climate change. This should follow a State of the Parks report (if still in use by the National Park Service beyond 2016) and/or following completion of a natural resource condition assessment and a cultural resource condition assessment.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To</b>
FRV – Battlefields	Drainage study for specific areas	H	In Chickamauga Battlefield, at the Lafayette Road and Glenn-Viniard Roads, the park needs to understand how to solve the poor drainage problem. Pooling is flooding the trail and potentially impacting the structural integrity of the historic stone bridge and the unique ecological cedar glades habitat. Similar drainage issues are impacting trails on Moccasin Bend, such as Blue Blazes Hiking Trail, the Brown's Ferry Federal Road, and the Gateway Site. Collect GIS storm water drainage data, then address solutions through planning.
FRV – Archeological Resources	Collect oral histories	H	Oral histories must be collected for stories associated with Jim Crow demonstrations at Orchard Knob, as well as Civilian Conservation Corps work, descendants of Mark Thrash, early pioneers, and Brotherton descendants. This is time-critical because the people who would be interviewed are aging.
OIRV – Appropriate Recreational Opportunities Key Issue – Visitor Use Management	Climbing area data	H	The data would include locations, climbing routes, and conditions. The climbing community could contribute to data collection. The park has GIS needs for the climbing data as well.
FRV – Battlefields, Commemorative Features, and Archeological Resources	Cultural resource condition assessment	H	After the 2016 update of the 2011 baseline documentation matrix, the National Park Service is to launch the Cultural Resource Condition Assessment Initiative. Completion of the park's cultural resource condition assessment, combined with a natural resource condition assessment, would provide the park the data needed to effectively begin the resource stewardship strategy planning process.
OIRV – Appropriate Recreational Opportunities Key Issue – Visitor Use Management	Bicycle use study	H	Bicycling has and may continue to become more popular within all areas of the park. The park would like to be proactive in understanding current use and use patterns, including parking and facility use and visitor expectations for bicycling within the park. Safety is of concern as well, and this study could inform park managers in improving safety. The park has recently done a visitor use survey for some information from visitors, including bicyclists, but much more information would be valuable for future management of the park.
FRV – Archeological Resources	Baseline archeological surveys	M	The park staff would like to work with the NPS Southeast Regional Office staff to identify the priorities and process for completing additional surveys. Level I surveys are a requirement for park lands. Currently, only areas where work has been done have had archeological surveys done, and it is likely that the park will continue to operate this way. Approximately 200 acres have been surveyed and 9,000 acres have not.

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 – Battlefields	Administrative history	L	Because 33 years have passed since the park's first administrative history (1983), an updated administrative history would document many of management and administrative challenges and events (including new legislation, such as the 2003 creation of Moccasin Bend National Archeological District and subsequent Lookout Mountain Battlefield additions) that have taken place in the park over three decades. This document would provide a valuable addition to the history of the park, capturing lessons learned and administrative decisions (both positive and negative) that would serve current and future park staff.
FRV – Archeological Resources	Archeological overview and assessment	L	The archeological surveys above would inform an overview and assessment. The existing overview and assessment does not meet current standards and needs to be updated.
FRV – All	State of the Parks report	L	This report would inform a resource stewardship strategy and summarizes conditions and trends for resources and visitor experiences in the park.





## Part 3: Contributors

### Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Andrea Catroppa, Administrative Officer

Marcus Banks, former Administrative Officer

Brad Bennett, Superintendent

Kim Coons, Chief of Interpretation

John McCutcheon, Acting Chief Ranger

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### Partners

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Dr. Anthony Hodges, President, Friends of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Dan Saieed, President, Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park

Michael Wurzel, Executive Director, Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park

Appendixes

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

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 804, 805, 806. 1890.

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**CHAP. 806.**—An act to establish a national military park at the battle-field of Chickamauga. August 19, 1890.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of preserving and suitably marking for historical and professional military study the fields of some of the most remarkable maneuvers and most brilliant fighting in the war of the rebellion, and upon the ceding of jurisdiction to the United States by the States of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively, and the report of the Attorney General of the United States that the title to the lands thus ceded is perfect, the following described highways in those States are hereby declared to be approaches to and parts of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park as established by the second section of this act, to wit: First. The Missionary Ridge Crest road from Sherman Heights at the north end of Missionary Ridge, in Tennessee, where the said road enters upon the ground occupied by the Army of the Tennessee under Major-General William T. Sherman, in the military operations of November twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; thence along said road through the positions occupied by the army of General Braxton Bragg on November twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and which were assaulted by the Army of the Cumberland under Major-General George H. Thomas on that date, to where the said road crosses the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, near Rossville Gap, Georgia, upon the ground occupied by the troops of Major-General Joseph Hooker, from the Army of the Potomac, and thence in the State of Georgia to the junction of said road with the Chattanooga and Lafayette or State road at Rossville Gap; second, the Lafayette or State road from Rossville, Georgia, to Lee and Gordon's Mills, Georgia; third, the road from Lee and Gordon's Mills, Georgia, to Crawfish Springs, Georgia; fourth, the road from Crawfish Springs, Georgia, to the crossing of the Chickamauga at Glass' Mills, Georgia; fifth, the Dry Valley road from Rossville, Georgia, to the southern limits of McFarland's Gap in Missionary Ridge; sixth, the Dry Valley and Crawfish Springs road from McFarland's Gap to the intersection of the road from

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park established.  
Purpose.  
Conditions.  
Jurisdiction.

Title.  
Highways declared approaches to and parts of park.

Description of roads.

To remain free public highways.	Crawfish Springs to Lee and Gordon's Mills; seventh, the road from Ringold, Georgia, to Reed's Bridge on the Chickamauga River;
Rights of way.	eighth, the roads from the crossing of Lookout Creek across the northern slope of Lookout Mountain and thence to the old Summer-town Road and to the valley on the east slope of the said mountain, and thence by the route of General Joseph Hooker's troops to Ross-ville, Georgia, and each and all of these herein described roads shall, after the passage of this act, remain open as free public highways, and all rights of way now existing through the grounds of the said park and its approaches shall be continued.
Conditions. Jurisdiction.	SEC. 2. That upon the ceding of jurisdiction by the legislature of the State of Georgia, and the report of the Attorney-General of the United States that a perfect title has been secured under the provisions of the act approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled
Title.	"An act to authorize condemnation of land for sites of public build-ings, and for other purposes," the lands and roads embraced in the area bounded as herein described, together with the roads described
Vol. 25, p. 357.	in section one of this act, are hereby declared to be a national park, to be known as the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park;
Condemnation of lands and roads.	that is to say, the area inclosed by a line beginning on the Lafayette or State road, in Georgia, at a point where the bottom of the ravine next north of the house known on the field of Chickamauga as the Cloud House, and being about six hundred yards north of said house, due east to the Chickamauga River and due west to the intersection of the Dry Valley road at McFarland's Gap; thence along the west side of the Dry Valley and Crawfish Springs roads to the south side of the road from Crawfish Springs to Lee and Gordon's Mills; thence along the south side of the last named road to Lee and Gordon's Mills; thence along the channel of the Chickamauga River to the line forming the northern boundary of the park, as hereinbefore described, containing seven thousand six hundred acres, more or less.
<i>Supra.</i>	SEC. 3. That the said Chickamauga and Chattanooga National
Name, etc.	Park, and the approaches thereto, shall be under the control of the Secretary of War, and it shall be his duty, immediately after the
Description of con- demned area.	passage of this act to notify the Attorney General of the purpose of the United States to acquire title to the roads and lands described in the previous sections of this act under the provisions of the act of August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; and the said Sec- retary, upon receiving notice from the Attorney-General of the United States that perfect titles have been secured to the said lands
Post, p. 978.	and roads, shall at once proceed to establish and substantially mark the boundaries of the said park.
Acreage.	SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter
Park and approaches to be under control of Secretary of War.	into agreements, upon such nominal terms as he may prescribe, with such present owners of the land as may desire to remain upon it, to occupy and cultivate their present holdings, upon condition that they
Proceedings in con- demnation.	will preserve the present buildings and roads, and the present out- lines of field and forest, and that they will only cut trees or under- brush under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monu- ments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority.
Vol. 25, p. 357.	SEC. 5. That the affairs of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Na- tional Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three commissioners, each of whom shall have actively participated in the battle of Chickamauga or one of the battles about Chattanooga, two to be appointed from civil life by the Secretary of War, and a third, who shall be detailed by the Secretary of War from among those officers of the Army best acquainted with the details of the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, who shall act as Secretary of the Commission. The said commissioners and Secretary shall have an office in the War
Establishment and marking of bounda- ries.	
Agreements with present land owners to remain, etc.	
Conditions of occu- pancy.	
Appointment of park commissioners.	
Composition, etc., of commission.	
Secretary of com- mission. Office.	



Department building, and while on actual duty shall be paid such compensation, out of the appropriation provided in this act, as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners named in the preceding section, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to superintend the opening of such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the park, and the repair of the roads of the same, and to ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, so far as the same shall fall within the lines of the park as defined in the previous sections of this act, and, for the purpose of assisting them in their duties and in ascertaining these lines, the Secretary of War shall have authority to employ, at such compensation as he may deem reasonable and just, to be paid out of the appropriation made by this act, some person recognized as well informed in regard to the details of the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and who shall have actively participated in one of those battles, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War from and after the passage of this act, through the commissioners, and their assistant in historical work, and under the act approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, regulating the condemnation of land for public uses, to proceed with the preliminary work of establishing the park and its approaches as the same are defined in this act, and the expenses thus incurred shall be paid out of the appropriation provided by this act.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners, acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, to ascertain and substantially mark the locations of the regular troops, both infantry and artillery, within the boundaries of the park, and to erect monuments upon those positions as Congress may provide the necessary appropriations; and the Secretary of War in the same way may ascertain and mark all lines of battle within the boundaries of the park and erect plain and substantial historical tablets at such points in the vicinity of the Park and its approaches as he may deem fitting and necessary to clearly designate positions and movements, which, although without the limits of the Park, were directly connected with the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

SEC. 8. That it shall be lawful for the authorities of any State having troops engaged either at Chattanooga or Chickamauga, and for the officers and directors of the Chickamauga Memorial Association, a corporation chartered under the laws of Georgia, to enter upon the lands and approaches of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, and shall first receive the written approval of the Secretary, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports, which must be made to him in each case by the commissioners of the park.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of War, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, shall have the power to make, and shall make, all needed regulations for the care of the park and for the establishment and marking of the lines of battle and other historical features of the park.

SEC. 10. That if any person shall willfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statues, memorial structure, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall willfully destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall willfully destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or

Commissioners' compensation.

Duties of commission.

Employment of assistant, expert. Compensation.

Vol. 25, p. 357.

Preliminary work of establishing park, etc. Expenses.

Location of regular troops within park.

Monuments, designating.

Lines of battle, within. Erection of historical tablets.

Positions and movements, without.

Certain States, etc., may ascertain and mark lines of battle, etc.

*Proviso.*

Secretary of War to first approve lines, etc.

Written reports.

Care of park, etc.

Regulations, etc.

Punishment for injury, etc., to monuments, etc.

Trees, etc.

Exception.	shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees growing or being upon such park, except by permission of the Secretary of War, or shall willfully remove or destroy any breast-works, earth-works, walls, or other defenses or shelter, on any part thereof, constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles on the lands or approaches to the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, one-half to the use of the park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered, before such justice, in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the several counties where the offense may be committed.
Breast-works, etc.	
Conviction.	
Fine.	
Distribution of fines, in moieties.	SEC. 11. That to enable the Secretary of War to begin to carry out the purposes of this act, including the condemnation and purchase of the necessary land, marking the boundaries of the park, opening or repairing necessary roads, maps and surveys, and the pay and expenses of the commissioners and their assistant, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and disbursements under this act shall require the approval of the Secretary of War, and he shall make annual report of the same to Congress.
How recoverable.	
Appropriation for preliminary work and pay, etc., of commission, etc.	
Approved disbursements.	
Report.	Approved, August 19, 1890.

AREA: CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK,  
GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE

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#### AUTHORIZATION

Act of August 19, 1890 (P.L. 51-806, 26 Stat. 333), authorized establishment of park to be under jurisdiction of Secretary of War.

Executive Order No. 6166, June 10, 1933, ordered transfer of jurisdiction to Secretary of Interior, to be effective August 10, 1933.

#### \*ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Act of August 19, 1890, authorized Secretary of War to acquire necessary lands by purchase or condemnation.

Act of March 3, 1893 (P.L. 52-208, 27 Stat. 598), authorized Secretary of War to accept donations of land for road purposes.

Act of July 1, 1932 (P.L. 72-240, 47 Stat. 564), authorized Secretary of War to accept conveyance of certain tract.

Act of May 4, 1934 (P.L. 73-207, 48 Stat. 666), authorized acquisition by donation of certain lands.

Act of March 5, 1942 (P.L. 77-477, 56 Stat. 133), authorized acquisition by donation of certain lands.

Act of October 21, 1998 (P.L. 105-277, 112 Stat. 2681-266), authorized acquisition of private land, easements, and buildings by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Such acquisition requires the consent of the owner. Lands, easements, and buildings so acquired shall be administered as part of the park.

Act of February 20, 2003 (Public Law 108-7, Section 160 of General Provisions), established the 780-acre Moccasin Bend National Archeological District as a unit of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange, lands within the exterior boundary of the archeological district. Lands within the district owned by the State, county, or city may be acquired only by donation. To allow access between areas of the archeological district that, on the date of enactment, are non-contiguous, the Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange, easements connecting the areas generally depicted on the referenced map.

#### ESTABLISHED

August 19, 1890

#### \*BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Act of March 3, 1891 (P.L. 51-542, 26 Stat. 948,978), authorized reduction in area of the park.

Act of July 1, 1932, authorized addition to park of a certain tract.

Act of May 4, 1934, authorized addition to park of donated lands and buildings within Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park.

Act of August 9, 1939, authorized deletion of lands described.

Act of March 5, 1942, authorized addition to park of certain lands and interests on Signal Mountain. The act also authorized conveyance to the State of Georgia of Lot 78 and a portion of Lot 114.

Act of June 24, 1948 (P.L. 80-764, 62 Stat. 646), authorized addition to park of lands described.



Act of August 3, 1950 (P.L. 81-650, 64 Stat. 405), authorized addition of lands described.

Act of November 9, 1967 (Private Law 90-141) authorized deletion of area described.

Act of December 22, 1969 (P.L. 91-151, 83 Stat. 371), authorized deletion of lands described.

Act of March 5, 1980 (P.L. 96-199, 94 Stat. 69), authorized the addition of approximately 1 acre to the park.

Act of February 20, 2003, revised the boundary of the park to include the 780-acre Moccasin Bend National Archeological District.

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

None

STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Act of March 5, 1980, authorized the appropriation of up to \$304,000 to acquire lands added by the act.

AREA NUMBERS

MIS -5220

\*Denotes section revised

Revised May 16, 2003

## Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Purpose	Notes
Friends of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park	Friends group agreement	12/19/2012 – 12/19/2017	Authorizes private fundraising activities and other forms of support for park projects and programs	Work plans are developed jointly and approved annually by NPS and friends group.
Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park	Friends group agreement	2/21/2013 – 2/21/2018	Authorizes private fundraising activities and other forms of support for park projects and programs	Work plans are developed jointly and approved annually by NPS and friends group.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Interagency project agreement	2010 – 6/21/2015	Moccasin Bend Riverbank Stabilization	Will be extended to 6/21/2017.
Task Agreement with Southeast Conservation Corps (SECC) (a unit of Conservation Legacy)	Task agreement	2015 – 2015	To recruit and hire diverse youth crews, including local students from the greater Chattanooga area, to work on park projects and gain career skills	Partnership with SECC will continue, with the intention of experienced, returning youth crew leaders mentoring new youth over time, and eventually converting students into NPS employees using Public Land Corps hiring authority.
Walker County (GA) Sheriff's Department	Law enforcement	8/1989 – 8/1994	Concurrent jurisdiction	Outdated agreement has been updated and reviewed by DOI solicitor and is being circulated for signature.
Fort Oglethorpe (GA) Police Department	Law enforcement	5/1987 – 5/1992	Concurrent jurisdiction	Outdated agreement has been updated and reviewed by DOI solicitor and is being circulated for signature.
Hamilton County (TN) 911	User agreement	1/2009 – n/a		
GA State Patrol	Law enforcement	9/1984 – 9/1989	Concurrent jurisdiction	Outdated agreement has been updated and reviewed by DOI solicitor and is being circulated for signature.
Fort Oglethorpe GA Fire Department	Structural fire agreement	1/2013	Response for structural fires in park buildings	
Special Use Permits	Permit	Varies	Special events (friends' fundraisers, road and trail races) and various activities (filming, weddings, etc.)	

## Appendix C: Ongoing and Future Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

The following plans and data are high priority needs for the park. Each of the following is either funded or formulated in PMIS and is expected to begin in the next two years.

Ongoing High Priority Plans and Data Collection Efforts	Notes	Related FRV/OIRV or Parkwide Issue
Ethnographic survey	Including defining ethnographic-specific assets, particularly relating to the park's 22 affiliated American Indian tribes. This project is underway in fiscal year 2016.	FRV: Archeological Resources
Natural resource condition assessment	This is an important set of data that will inform a future resource stewardship strategy. This project is underway in FY 2016.	FRV: Battlefields, Archeological Resources, Views, Contemplative, Commemorative; OIRV: Trail of Tears Resources
Long-range interpretive plan	This project has been submitted for 2017. All areas of the park except for Moccasin Bend are in need of interpretive planning. A recent long-range interpretive plan was completed for Moccasin Bend (2011). However, the park intends to incorporate Moccasin Bend into this parkwide interpretive planning effort.	Key Issue: Visitor Use Management; FRV: Commemorative, Views, Contemplative, Battlefields, Archeological Resources; OIRV: Recreational, Trail of Tears Resources
Fire management plan	A fire management plan would address fuel loads and would consider prescribed fire for landscape management. It would also include development of memorandums of understanding with fire companies. This project is underway in FY 2016.	
Sign plan	The sign plan work is underway, with some steps being taken by park staff and some being completed by outside experts. The sign plan would incorporate NPS Graphic Identify Standards to replace several generations of outdated signs throughout the park from large entrance signs to trail wayfinding. Some of the needs for this plan include addressing wayfinding for monuments, particularly those outside the park, and encouraging proper recreational and other behavior. The park is working with the Harpers Ferry Center in FY 16 on a funded Centennial partnership project to design and replace entrance signs, and to update inventory and master plan for other sign needs. An intern has used GIS to map all existing park signs.	Key Issue: Visitor Use Management



Ongoing High Priority Plans and Data Collection Efforts	Notes	Related FRV/OIRV or Parkwide Issue
Land protection plan	This plan deals with areas around the park, to protect viewsheds and other resources, including options such as working with neighbors and utilities. It also identifies acquisition priorities that would be valuable additions to the park if the funding became available. A land protection plan is required to be updated every two years, and is being updated in FY 2016. This will help the park identify private inholdings in areas such as Moccasin Bend that would be important to try to acquire or areas adjacent to the park where resource protection measures such as conservation easements could be considered to protect viewsheds.	FRV: Battlefields, Strategic Views
Soundscape management plan	The park has requested technical assistance in FY 2016 from NPS Natural Sounds Program to begin monitoring magnitude, frequency, and duration of noise impacts from the Moccasin Bend Law Enforcement Training Range (firing range).	FRV: Contemplative Experience; OIRV: Appropriate Recreational Activities






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## Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

August 2016

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



RECOMMENDED

Brad Bennett, Superintendent, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

8/10/16

Date



APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

8/16/16

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.

CHCH 301/133308

August 2016



## Foundation Document • Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park



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