



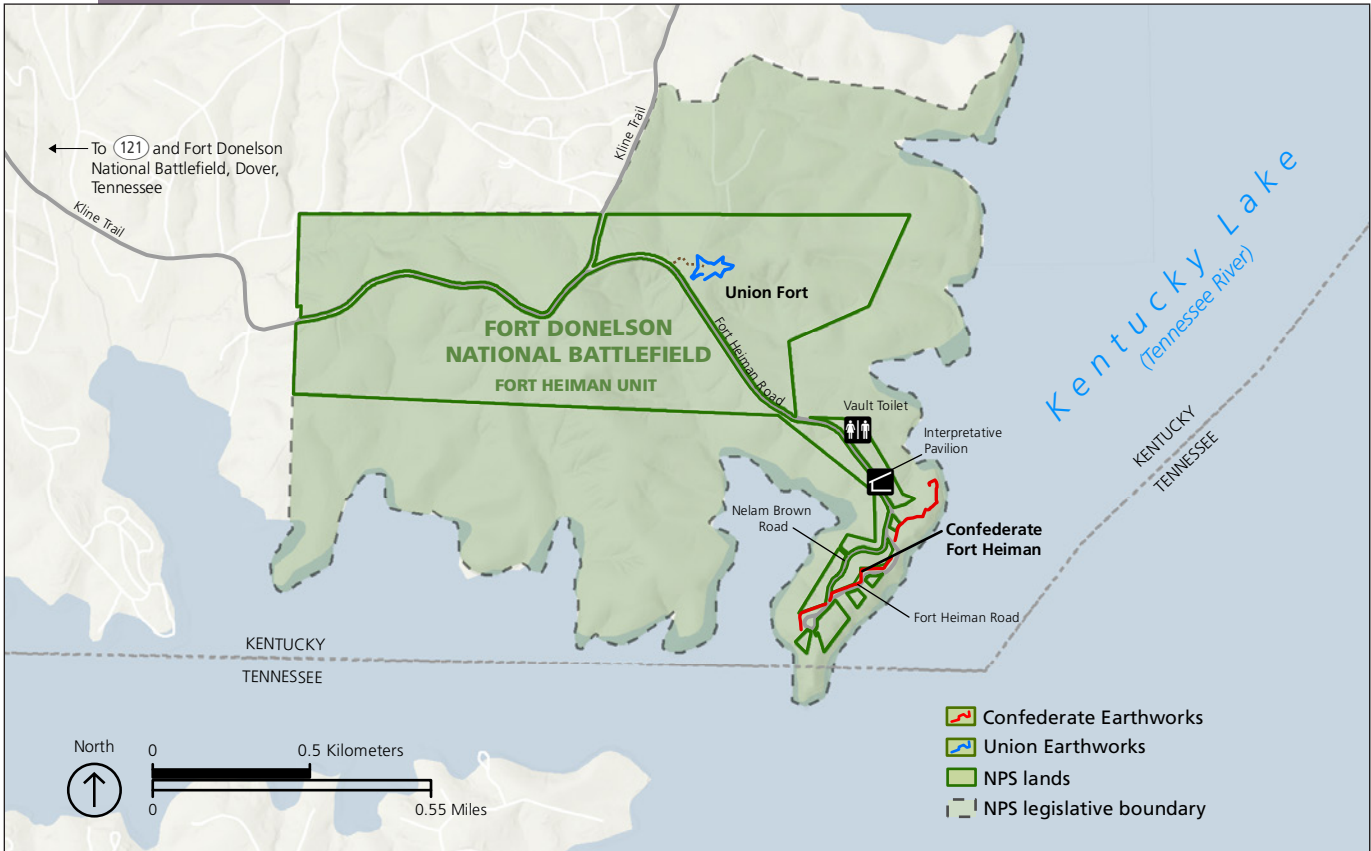
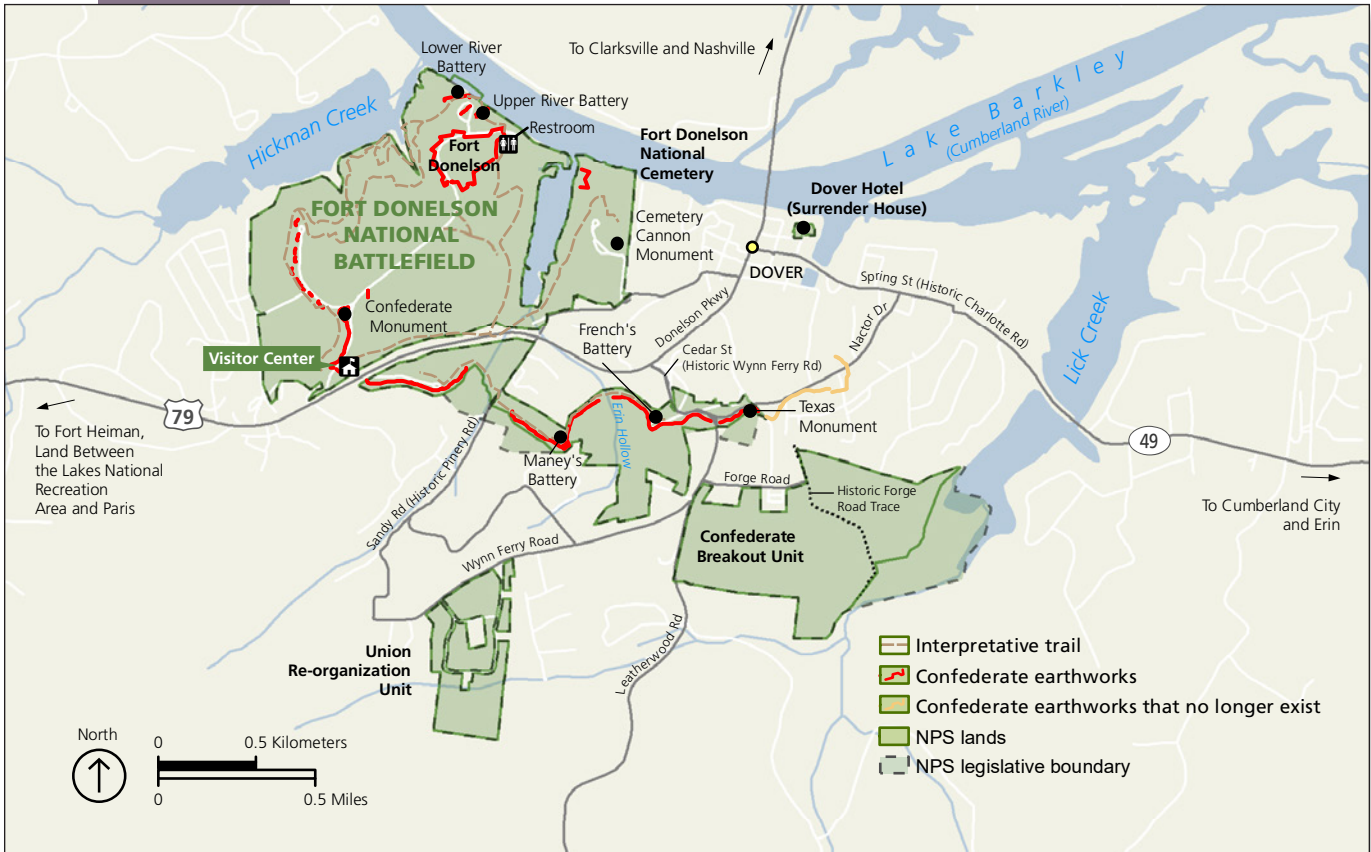
# Foundation Document

## Fort Donelson National Battlefield

Kentucky and Tennessee

October 2020







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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 Fort Donelson National Battlefield 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

The “unconditional surrender” of Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862, spread excitement throughout the North and shock in the Confederacy. It was the North’s first major victory of the Civil War, opening the way to the very heart of the Confederacy. The fall of Fort Donelson, which fully opened up access of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to federal advancement, forced the Confederacy to give up southern Kentucky and much of central and western Tennessee. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, as well as regional railroads, became vital federal supply lines. Nashville was developed into a huge supply depot for the Union Army in the west. The heartland of the Confederacy was opened, and the federals would press on until the “Union” became a fact once more.

Fort Donelson National Battlefield was established in 1928 to preserve and protect the significant resources associated with the 1862 Civil War battle of Fort Donelson. The 1928 act and subsequent legislation provided for identification of battle lines and troop movements and setting aside the battlefield “. . . for historical and professional military study.” The battlefield was expanded in 1960 to include additional Confederate positions and again in 2006 with the addition of the Fort Heiman property. Fort Donelson is administratively in the National Register of Historic Places. Although Fort Henry is located within the boundary of Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area and managed by the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service is a cooperating agency in the interpretation and management of the property.







The battlefield manages 1,017 acres of the 1,309 acres within the legislative boundary and is accessed by more than 200,000 park visitors every year. The primary areas of the battlefield are the main park unit; the National Cemetery, located within the main park unit; the Dover Hotel, located in Dover, TN, approximately 2 miles east of the main park unit; and the Fort Heiman Unit, located in Calloway County, Kentucky, approximately 22 miles west of the main park unit. In addition to these areas, about 60 acres near and adjacent to the Fort Donelson units are currently owned by the American Battlefield Trust, with the potential of being transferred to the National Park Service. While the U.S. Forest Service retains ownership of the Fort Henry site, the National Park Service provides historical assistance, shared programming, and interpretive exhibits.

The main park unit includes a 1962 Mission 66 visitor center and museum. Stone walls and drainage from the Civilian Conservation Corps period are along key portions of the park tour road. Most of the earthworks that comprised the Fort Donelson defenses remain. Surviving fortifications include more than 2.5 linear miles of outer earthwork and river battery fortifications, as well as an earthen wall enclosing the center of the approximately 15-acre fort structure.

In 1867, Fort Donelson National Cemetery was established as the final resting place for Union soldiers and sailors initially buried across the Fort Donelson area. Today, the Fort Donelson National Cemetery contains Civil War veterans, as well as veterans who have served the United States since that time. Many spouses and dependent children are also buried there. The Fort Donelson National Battlefield headquarters is in the historic “Meigs-style” national cemetery lodge. A substantial limestone wall encloses almost 5 acres that includes burial sections, the vertical cannon monument, the cemetery lodge, and two other historic buildings.

The Dover Hotel (locally referred to as the “Surrender House”) is in the town of Dover and was the site of the Confederate surrender to Union forces following the 1862 battle. Managed by the National Park Service, the structure provides interpretation specific to the hotel and the battle surrender. The Dover Hotel is the only major Civil War-related surrender structure still standing in its original location.

The most isolated unit of Fort Donelson National Battlefield is the Fort Heiman Unit. Fort Heiman consists of remnants of a Confederate fortification constructed atop a high bluff overlooking the Tennessee River. It also peers down upon Fort Henry, located across the river at a much lower elevation. The Confederate fort was completed, but never armed, before federal forces captured both Forts Henry and Heiman. Shortly after, a federal fortification was constructed nearby and, like much of the Confederate earthworks, remains intact.



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fort Donelson National Battlefield 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 March 26, 1928 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD protects and preserves the resources associated with the 1862 Civil War Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson and control of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The park unit and associated National Cemetery provide a setting for education, commemoration, and contemplation.*



## 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 Fort Donelson National Battlefield, 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 Fort Donelson National Battlefield. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The well-preserved archeological, cultural, and natural resources offer outstanding opportunities to study, preserve, and interpret Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson as examples of early Civil War river fortifications.
2. The first use of inland ironclad gunboats and the first joint Army/Navy operation in the Civil War occurred in the Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson. These events provide insight into the evolution of naval technology and riverine tactics in the western theater of the Civil War.
3. The Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson resulted in the first major strategic Union victory in the Civil War under the leadership of General Ulysses S. Grant, via "unconditional surrender." The National Battlefield provides excellent opportunities for studying the successes and failures of tactics and leadership.
4. The Union victories at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson affected the outcome of the Civil War by thwarting a key Confederate strategy for the defense of the western theater. This resulted in the Federal Army gaining control of important resources such as the iron industry, railroads, rivers, and the Tennessee Valley's agricultural wealth.
5. The presence of the Union Army at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson encouraged enslaved African Americans to seek freedom through Union Army protection, leading to the establishment of Free State, one of the first freedmen's communities in Tennessee, and perhaps the nation.
6. The Fort Donelson National Cemetery was one of the first national cemeteries and was established in 1867 as a burial ground for Union soldiers and sailors initially buried in the Fort Donelson area. The cemetery was established on a tract that included the majority of the old Union fort. The fort was leveled to accommodate the cemetery. Today, the Fort Donelson National Cemetery contains Civil War veterans as well as veterans who have served the United States since that time. Many spouses and dependent children are also buried there.





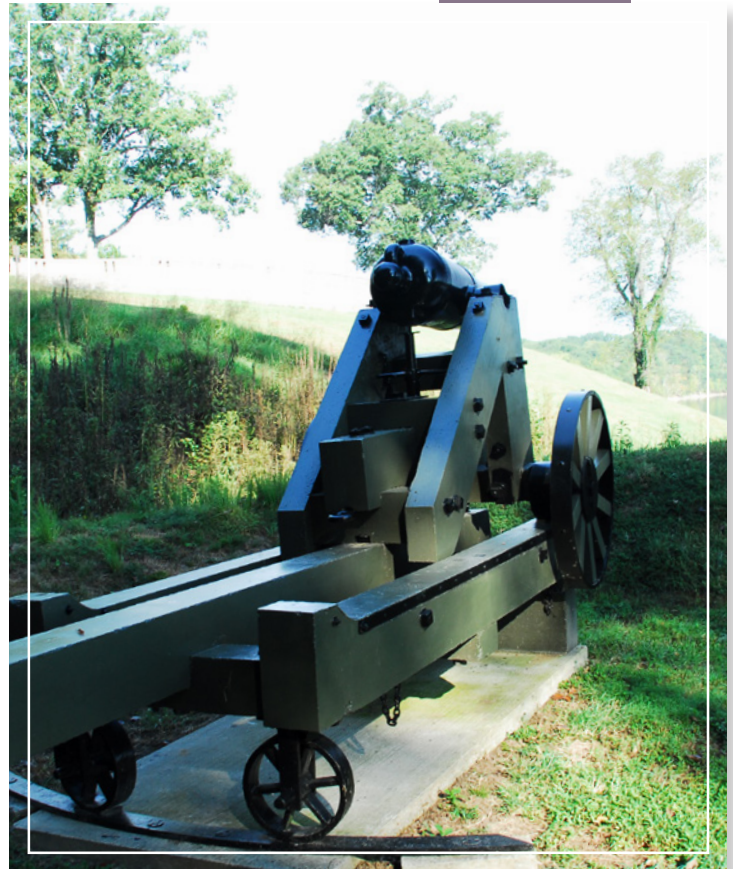
## Fundamental Resources and Values

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 Fort Donelson National Battlefield:

- Fortification Systems.** Fort Donelson National Battlefield protects and interprets an extensive fortification system that was part of the Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson Campaign. These historic earthen resources are represented in both Tennessee and Kentucky, and are physical remains, representing the first major strategic Union victory of the Civil War. The Fort Donelson Unit includes the remaining earthwork system of the actual Fort Donelson, the supporting waterfront artillery batteries, and an extensive outer earthwork system, 2.5 miles in length. The fort itself is encircled by 4,500 feet of earthen walls, enclosing approximately 15 acres. The lower waterside battery is mostly a reconstruction atop the original resource (three original positions remain in situ), and contains an original campaign cannon. The works of the upper battery are original, having remnants of a powder magazine. All of these river-based works are primary visitor points of interest, allowing visitors to visualize the land-water battle because of the present works, artillery, and unimpaired view. The Fort Heiman, Kentucky Unit, consists of both Confederate and Union earthworks. Fort Henry is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The primary fortification is located under 15 feet of present-day Kentucky Lake, with its outer earthworks extending outward on Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area. Fort Donelson, Fort Heiman, and Fort Henry are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Archeological Sites.** The identified archeological sites associated with the campaigns of Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson are in good condition. The core battlefield areas and the surviving earthworks round out the stories of soldiers' lives and the battle. These sites include: ammunition and powder magazines, communication trenches, tent pads, cabin sites, and gravesites. Several hundred acres of primary battlefield have yet to be archeologically surveyed. The Fort Heiman, Kentucky Unit, in contrast, has been extensively surveyed by National Park Service archeologists.



- **Battlefield Landscape and Setting.** With the exception of the Fort Donelson National Cemetery, the landscape of the Fort Donelson units is more historic and interpretive than commemorative, when compared to other battlefields. Despite the encroachment of heavy forestation in some key viewshed areas, most locations of engagement are well preserved, allowing for visitors to experience the actual battlefield site in a setting resembling that at the time of the battle. Topography, terrain, and location were important to military control of rivers, and these aspects can be seen and appreciated today.

The viewshed downstream from waterside artillery batteries provides for a generally unobstructed view by modern intrusions. The presence of period artillery, War Department interpretive plaques, and two monuments to the soldiers of the battle, add to the commemorative and interpretive landscape and ongoing history of the battlefield.

Preservation of the Dover area sites began with establishment of the Fort Donelson National Cemetery in 1867, and from the 1930s has continued under the National Park Service. Installation of War Department interpretive plaques fulfilled the intent of enabling legislation and provides information and context. During the Great Depression era of the 1930s, elaborate stone walls were constructed, along with a tour road system. A park visitor center opened on the 100th anniversary of the surrender of Fort Donelson and is equally a part of the commemorative landscape. The plaques are now historic.

The Fort Heiman, Kentucky, Unit remains remote and mostly undeveloped. Not established until 2004, the topography as extant landscape characteristics and surviving earthen fortifications are the only identifiable features of former military activity upon the landscape. Modern interpretive panels identify the features.

The Fort Henry landscape is primarily underwater, with several hundred yards of submerged rifle pits testifying to the former battle site.

- **Dover Hotel / Surrender House.** The Dover Hotel was Confederate headquarters during the 1862 battle, and served as a federal hospital during the 1863 Battle of Dover. It is believed to be the only original Civil War surrender structure still standing in its historic location. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, it is one of only four buildings in Dover that survived the Civil War.
- **Historic Roads and Traces.** The battlefield units of Forts Donelson and Heiman all contain numerous historic roads, or remnants of Civil War period roads, as well as of the later War Department and early National Park Service periods.
- **Freedmen Community (“Free State”).** Freedom-seeking enslaved African Americans escaped to the protection of the Union Army and established their own community. Located southwest of the National Cemetery, the Freedmen community, named “Free State,” was one of the earliest communities established by those formerly enslaved during the war due to the presence of the Union Army at Fort Donelson.
- **Core Combat Areas and Troop Positions.** General locations of Union positions and of troop movements are known. Most key combat areas of the park were acquired through the American Battlefield Trust, following the 2004 Fort Donelson Boundary Expansion Act, adding several hundred acres of previously unprotected battlefield lands to perpetual preservation. As identified in the 1928 enabling legislation, Fort Donelson provides outstanding opportunities for historic and professional military study on the actual battlefield and today the military uses the park for training and historical study.





- **Fort Donelson National Cemetery.** The National Cemetery was established in 1867 and designated a national cemetery under the War Department. It includes historic structures, graves, headstones, and the cemetery grounds and landscape. Today the cemetery contains more than 1,700 burials, including Union soldiers and sailors (577 Unknown Soldier markers) from the 1862 battle. Later, spouses, dependents, and veterans from other wars were interred.

The cemetery contains a park-like setting, with the ornamental layout of graves part of the original plan. It may be the only national cemetery with a heart-shaped grave pattern. The almost 5 acres are enclosed by a hand-cut, hand-laid limestone wall built in the late 1860s. There are plaques containing the “Bivouac of the Dead” poem and they are in the List of Classified Structures database. Most of the headstones from the early national cemetery period are original.

The historic structures include:

- Cemetery Lodge. Built in 1876 as the cemetery keeper’s quarters, it served as the NPS superintendent’s residence from 1928 to 1993, and currently is used as the park administrative headquarters. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Carriage House. Built in 1911 and originally used as a carriage house, it served as the battlefield’s visitor center from 1933 to 1962. It currently houses a gravesite directory available to visitors, as well as temporary exhibits. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Well House. Built in 1935 and currently is adaptively reused as a comfort station. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

## Other Important Resources and Values

Fort Donelson National Battlefield 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 Fort Donelson National Battlefield:

- **Museum Collections.** Included in the park’s museum collections are original artillery, archival materials, and historic records (including curated papers and artifacts related to the campaign, other aspects of the Civil War, and park development). The park has extensive archives pertaining to records of those units and persons in the battle, including historic photographs, complete register of graves at the cemetery, and early design and landscaping plans for the cemetery and park.
- **Appropriate Recreational Opportunities.** More than six miles of trails cross many of the original areas of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield, providing access and connections to historic sites and landscape features that figured prominently in the Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson. In addition to allowing visitors to access various troop positions, the trails also provide visitors the opportunity to view and photograph plants, animals, and natural features such as a nesting pair of bald eagles, white-tailed deer, shore birds, and many other animals.





## 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 Fort Donelson National Battlefield:

- **Riverways to Victory.** Union victories at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson opened critical riverways into the Confederate heartland, elating the North and bringing Union Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant to national attention.
- **The Age of Ironclads.** The victories achieved by the use of Union ironclads at Fort Henry, and their assault on Fort Donelson, ushered in a new age of technology in naval warfare.
- **The Importance of Leadership.** Military leadership, both good and bad, was critical to the outcome at Fort Donelson.
- **The End of Slavery.** Freedmen's communities formed after the fall of Fort Donelson heralded the collapse of the south's slave-labor economy—and freedom and citizenship for those once enslaved.
- **The Natural Setting.** The once-bloody fields of Fort Donelson provide a beautiful natural setting for contemplation of nature and human events.
- **Sacrifice and Commemoration.** Fort Donelson National Cemetery and the battlefield monuments are powerful symbols that commemorate sacrifices made during the Civil War and in later conflicts.
- **War in Winter.** Grant's decision to campaign in the winter greatly intensified the wartime suffering of soldiers on both sides.



## 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 Fort Donelson National Battlefield.

#### Special Mandates

- **Public Law 108-367 Section 5.** The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to facilitate cooperatively protecting and interpreting the remaining vestige of Fort Henry and other remaining Civil War resources in the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area affiliated with the Fort Donelson campaign.

#### Administrative Commitments

There are no administrative commitments for Fort Donelson National Battlefield.

### 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	Fortification Systems
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The well-preserved archeological, cultural, and natural resources offer outstanding opportunities to study, preserve, and interpret Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson as examples of early Civil War river fortifications.</li> <li>• The first use of inland ironclad gunboats and the first joint Army/Navy operation in the Civil War occurred in the Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson. These events provide insight into the evolution of naval technology and riverine tactics in the western theater of the Civil War.</li> <li>• The Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson resulted in the first major strategic Union victory in the Civil War under the leadership of General Ulysses S. Grant, via “unconditional surrender.” The National Battlefield provides excellent opportunities for studying the successes and failures of tactics and leadership.</li> <li>• The Union victories at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson affected the outcome of the Civil War by thwarting a key Confederate strategy for the defense of the western theater. This resulted in the Federal Army gaining control of important resources such as the iron industry, railroads, rivers, and the Tennessee Valley’s agricultural wealth.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Donelson earthworks: physical remains of the first major strategic Union victory of the Civil War are in good condition.</li> <li>• Two and one-half miles of the original three miles of outer defense earthworks remain and are protected by the park.</li> <li>• More than 4,500 feet of earthen fort walls, surrounding approximately 15 acres at Fort Donelson, are primary visitor points of interest.</li> <li>• Fort Donelson, Fort Heiman, and Fort Henry are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.</li> <li>• There is a condition assessment in the cultural landscape report (2015).</li> <li>• Earthworks near the fort are in good condition, perhaps due to decades of continued maintenance, but areas farther away are not as well maintained.</li> <li>• Vast majority of earthworks are original, though some sections have been stabilized.</li> <li>• Stabilization efforts are ongoing.</li> <li>• The earthworks of the upper waterfront battery are original and have remains of an associated powder magazine site.</li> <li>• Visitors are able to visualize the land-water battle due to the preservation of historic works, reconstruction of the lower river battery, and a relatively unimpaired view.</li> <li>• Three of the original nine lower batteries have been preserved in situ; with the remaining six having been “reconstructed” atop the original works to serve as interpretive representations.</li> <li>• The viewshed downstream from the batteries is largely unaffected by modern intrusions.</li> <li>• Current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determinations of use remain to prohibit development downstream from the river batteries.</li> <li>• Earthworks to the east of Fort Donelson and to the north of the national cemetery are not delineated or interpreted.</li> <li>• Earthworks at Fort Heiman are in good condition and are relatively untouched.</li> <li>• Road system through Fort Heiman earthworks area is in very poor condition and of uncertain ownership or maintenance.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fortification Systems
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe storms are increasing.</li> <li>• Increasing development in and around Fort Donelson and Fort Heiman and other areas is encroaching on cultural resources, such as earthworks, battle areas, and viewsheds.</li> <li>• Increased visitation via river travel (kayakers, etc.). Development of a national water trail is underway for both the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.</li> <li>• Drone activity has increased, though signage has been posted.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inappropriate visitor use such as climbing on earthworks and batteries can cause damage.</li> <li>• Vandalism and resource damage, such as relic hunting, is a constant threat to the earthworks and batteries.</li> <li>• Maintenance damage to earthworks and batteries from mowing, string trimmers, etc.</li> <li>• There are pressures upon the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to allow for development downstream from the river batteries, such as a golf course, marina, and other developments.</li> <li>• Fallen trees and limbs on or near earthworks.</li> <li>• Burrowing animals, such as groundhogs, threaten the long-term stability of the earthworks by accelerating erosion that may lead to the collapse of these features.</li> <li>• Woody and nonnative vegetation continuously threatens the earthworks and batteries.</li> <li>• Development outside NPS-owned lands are encroaching on earthworks that may be within or outside the park boundary.</li> <li>• An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme storm events are projected for the region due to climate change. Severe storm events such as tornadoes and heavy rains will continue to threaten trees and increase erosion within the earthwork fortifications areas.</li> <li>• Road system of Fort Heiman continues to deteriorate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance visitor and staff education about proper activities around earthworks and batteries.</li> <li>• Use resources with partnering agencies and other interested parties to help interpret, and educate visitors about, park resources.</li> <li>• Continue using <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> to appropriately protect the earthworks.</li> <li>• Increase and expand interpretation opportunities for Fort Heiman in its discontiguous location from the main Fort Donelson battlefield units.</li> <li>• Systematic removal of vegetation from earthworks.</li> <li>• Develop a more resource-appropriate and accessible interpretive experience at the lower battery.</li> <li>• Implement the earthworks to the east of Fort Donelson and to the north of the national cemetery into more active interpretation.</li> <li>• Possibly partner with Calloway County for access to grants and mutual aid to improve Fort Heiman road system.</li> <li>• Possibly close Fort Heiman road on peninsula for vehicular-free access.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 110 surveys for archeological resources.</li> <li>• Archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory for entire park, except Fort Heiman.</li> <li>• LiDAR to analyze landscape and potential archeological resources.</li> <li>• GIS data for vegetation mapping parkwide.</li> <li>• Inventory and Monitoring Network vital signs.</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Fortification Systems
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete earthworks management plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy (update).</li> <li>• Update transportation plan.</li> <li>• Parkwide asset management plan (update).</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Accessibility assessment.</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (update).</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>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <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>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• Clean Water Act of 1972</li> <li>• National Parks Air Tour Management Act</li> <li>• National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (PL 100-91)</li> <li>• NPS General Authorities Act of 1970</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• "Audio Disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12)</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 (§1.4) "Park Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) "General"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Sites
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The well-preserved archeological, cultural, and natural resources offer outstanding opportunities to study, preserve, and interpret Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson as examples of early Civil War river fortifications.</li> <li>• The Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson resulted in the first major strategic Union victory in the Civil War under the leadership of General Ulysses S. Grant, via “unconditional surrender.” The National Battlefield provides excellent opportunities for studying the successes and failures of tactics and leadership.</li> <li>• The presence of the Union Army at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson encouraged enslaved African Americans to seek freedom through Union Army protection, leading to the establishment of Free State, one of the first freedmen’s communities in Tennessee, and perhaps the nation.</li> <li>• The Fort Donelson National Cemetery was one of the first national cemeteries and was established in 1867 as a burial ground for Union soldiers and sailors initially buried in the Fort Donelson area. The cemetery was established on a tract that included the majority of the old Union fort. The fort was leveled to accommodate the cemetery. Today, the Fort Donelson National Cemetery contains Civil War veterans as well as veterans who have served the United States since that time. Many spouses and dependent children are also buried there.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological research is continuing and provides interpretation where appropriate.</li> <li>• Known sites are maintained.</li> <li>• The majority of the park has not been surveyed for archeological resources. There is the potential for burial sites to be discovered (Civil War casualties and American Indian).</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development is increasing near park boundaries which can disturb artifacts.</li> <li>• Non-NPS geocaching is increasing and the data produced by it can inform relic hunters of sensitive archeological locations.</li> <li>• Increase in intensity and frequency of storms.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Sites
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woody vegetation and trees cause root growth and blow-downs that can damage resources.</li> <li>• Inappropriate visitor use such as illegal collecting and vandalism of resources.</li> <li>• Administrative vehicular use such as mowing can inadvertently disturb or damage resources.</li> <li>• Burrowing animals, such as groundhogs and other burrowing and rooting animals, pose threats to in situ archeological resources.</li> <li>• An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected for the region due to climate change. Flooding and erosion from storms could threaten resources. Wind damage from the storm events could increase tree fall within the battlefield, potentially affecting archeological resources.</li> <li>• Encroaching development near boundaries increases potential for increased storm water runoff that may contain potentially hazardous chemicals that are damaging to archeological resources.</li> <li>• Damage to the park's archeological resources (particularly metal resources) is caused by acid rain.</li> <li>• Geocaching can inform relic hunters of sensitive archeological locations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to use archeological assessments and compliance with all projects.</li> <li>• Initiate more archeological studies by the National Park Service, partners, and universities.</li> <li>• Through new scholarship and resource studies, strive to resolve lingering questions from the battle, such as position locations, activities, and burials.</li> <li>• Continue learning more about current archeological collections through the use of improved methods such as portable x-ray fluorescence to reevaluate collections.</li> <li>• Learn more about the freedmen's settlement at Fort Heiman, and Free State at Fort Donelson, through use of archeological investigations.</li> <li>• Have the NPS Southeast Archeological Center respond to any significant weather events to survey for archeological resources. Be proactive in investigating damage (storm and other).</li> <li>• Train park staff on mapping GPS coordinates and obtain proper equipment (for instance, if an artifact is found).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 110 surveys for archeological resources.</li> <li>• Archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>• GIS data for vegetation mapping parkwide.</li> <li>• LiDAR to analyze landscape and potential archeological resources.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete earthworks management plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy (update).</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Land protection plan.</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (update).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Sites
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <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>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</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 (§1.4) "Park Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) "General"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment"</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 Museum Handbook, 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	Battlefield Landscape and Setting
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The well-preserved archeological, cultural, and natural resources offer outstanding opportunities to study, preserve, and interpret Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson as examples of early Civil War river fortifications.</li> <li>• The first use of inland ironclad gunboats and the first joint Army/Navy operation in the Civil War occurred in the Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson. These events provide insight into the evolution of naval technology and riverine tactics in the western theater of the Civil War.</li> <li>• The Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson resulted in the first major strategic Union victory in the Civil War under the leadership of General Ulysses S. Grant, via "unconditional surrender." The National Battlefield provides excellent opportunities for studying the successes and failures of tactics and leadership.</li> <li>• The Union victories at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson affected the outcome of the Civil War by thwarting a key Confederate strategy for the defense of the western theater. This resulted in the Federal Army gaining control of important resources such as the iron industry, railroads, rivers, and the Tennessee Valley's agricultural wealth.</li> <li>• The Fort Donelson National Cemetery was one of the first national cemeteries and was established in 1867 as a burial ground for Union soldiers and sailors initially buried in the Fort Donelson area. The cemetery was established on a tract that included the majority of the old Union fort. The fort was leveled to accommodate the cemetery. Today, the Fort Donelson National Cemetery contains Civil War veterans as well as veterans who have served the United States since that time. Many spouses and dependent children are also buried there.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape and Setting
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On park lands, most locations of engagement, including earthworks, are well preserved, allowing for visitors to experience the battlefield landscape in a setting representative to that at the time of the battle.</li> <li>• The viewshed downstream from the river batteries is generally unobstructed by modern intrusions.</li> <li>• As much of the landscape of 1862 was open and devoid of forest, many key viewsheds of the Fort Donelson units have been heavily encroached upon by unmanaged forest and understory.</li> <li>• Fort Heiman viewshed is heavily obstructed by unmanaged forest encroachment and understory on adjacent Tennessee Valley Authority lands.</li> <li>• The road system at Fort Heiman is in questionable management authority, but in significant need of improvement.</li> <li>• Park manages landscape to establish and encourage a commemorative and contemplative atmosphere through efforts such as restoration of the landscape.</li> <li>• Current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determinations for development remain consistent with the viewshed goals of the park.</li> <li>• Artillery, War Department plaques, and two commemorative monuments are within the core battlefield setting.</li> <li>• Modern-day military continues to use the site for training and historical study.</li> <li>• Although forested areas provide important breeding and migratory bird habitat, the areas are in fair condition because of inferior growing condition (soils), invasive species, and limited diversity. It should be noted that the landscape during the period of historical significance was largely devoid of forest.</li> <li>• Most units of the park are still rural and lack heavy development.</li> <li>• The Confederate and Texas monuments are in good condition, as are key elements of the landscape.</li> <li>• The park visitor center opened in 1962 on the 100th anniversary of the surrender and is a representative form of the commemorative landscape.</li> <li>• The visitor center is undergoing extensive accessibility and safety rehabilitation, while maintaining its character-defining features on the battlefield.</li> <li>• The wildland fire management plan is being updated to include the use of prescribed fire for opening and care of the landscape.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and encroachments around park boundaries are increasing which could impact viewshed.</li> <li>• Questions have arisen as to appropriateness of memorials upon a battlefield landscape.</li> <li>• Fort Donelson has been active in opening up select areas of the viewshed for visitor understanding and appreciation.</li> <li>• Drone activity has increased, though signage has been posted.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape and Setting
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threats exist from outside development, encroachment, and improvement of transportation arteries (e.g., four-lane development of U.S. Highway 79). Control of viewsheds and soundscapes on non-NPS land is limited. Dover is becoming a suburb of nearby Clarksville and more people are moving to Dover.</li> <li>• Growth and death of trees and other vegetation on the historic landscape. New trees pose viewshed and resource damage potential and dying trees can uproot and cause landscape changes.</li> <li>• External views from the Fort Donelson battlefield have been compromised by incompatible development.</li> <li>• Despite extensive management efforts, the density of invasive plant species in the park is a challenge. Invasive plant species and more than 100 nonnative plants threaten native and rare plant communities and detract from the ability to interpret and preserve battlefield resources.</li> <li>• Threatened and endangered species may inhibit opening up the battlefield viewshed.</li> <li>• Unauthorized social/off-road vehicle trails exist within the Fort Heiman Unit.</li> <li>• Administrative vehicular use such as mowing can inadvertently disturb or damage resources.</li> <li>• Road system of Fort Heiman continues to deteriorate due to not owning the roads and being able to maintain them.</li> <li>• Inappropriate visitor use such as illegal collecting and vandalism of resources.</li> <li>• Burrowing animals, such as groundhogs and other burrowing and rooting animals, pose threats to landscapes.</li> <li>• An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected for the region due to climate change. Flooding and erosion from storms could threaten resources. Wind damage from the storm events could increase tree fall within the battlefield, potentially affecting archeological resources.</li> <li>• There are pressures upon the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to allow for development along the Cumberland River of the Dover area. All such development would potentially have an adverse effect on the viewshed and quality of place for park visitors.</li> <li>• Growing national expression for removal of monuments and memorials from landscapes.</li> <li>• Geocaching can inform relic hunters of sensitive archeological locations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using new technologies and scholarship, identify that War Department battle tablets are in appropriate location and are of accurate description.</li> <li>• Establish additional formal trails in appropriate areas (i.e., on post-2004 lands) to lessen social trailing impacts.</li> <li>• Develop and provide increased opportunities for partnerships and volunteerism.</li> <li>• Continue assessment and remediation of newly acquired lands to restore the battle-era landscape. These efforts include vegetation management, fence building, removal of trash, plugging water wells, pumping septic systems, and likely some slope regrading.</li> <li>• Develop and provide increased opportunities for partnerships and volunteerism.</li> <li>• Continue development of a sustainability committee to increase sustainability practices parkwide (e.g., mowing operations, light and faucet retrofits, etc.).</li> <li>• Continue building coalitions with local government offices and programs, nonprofit groups, and private landowners to promote community awareness of invasive plants and the benefits of native landscaping.</li> <li>• Possibly partner with Calloway County for access to grants and mutual aid to improve Fort Heiman road system.</li> <li>• Possibly close Fort Heiman road on peninsula for vehicular-free access.</li> <li>• Holistically interpret multiple perspectives of battle, respective sides, and commemoration and symbolism that are part of the cultural landscape.</li> <li>• Pursue agricultural leases for mowing of fields.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape and Setting
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 110 surveys for archeological resources.</li> <li>• Archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>• GIS data for vegetation mapping parkwide.</li> <li>• Inventory and Monitoring Network vital signs.</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis.</li> <li>• Photo-point monitoring.</li> <li>• LiDAR to analyze landscape and potential archeological resources.</li> <li>• Research battlefield cultural landscape.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory for entire park, except Fort Heiman.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development concept plan for new lands (post-2004 authorized and subsequently acquired lands).</li> <li>• Update transportation plan.</li> <li>• Land protection plan.</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (update).</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>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <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>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• Clean Water Act of 1972</li> <li>• National Parks Air Tour Management Act</li> <li>• National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (PL 100-91)</li> <li>• NPS General Authorities Act of 1970</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• "Audio Disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12)</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape and Setting
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<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 (§1.4) "Park Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) "General"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses"</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 Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</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>





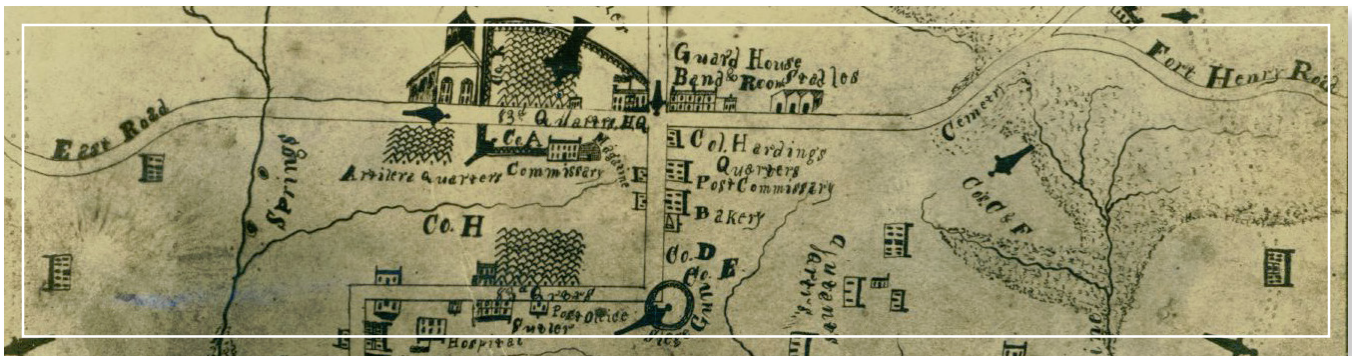


Fundamental Resource or Value	Dover Hotel / Surrender House
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson resulted in the first major strategic Union victory in the Civil War under the leadership of General Ulysses S. Grant, via “unconditional surrender.” The National Battlefield provides excellent opportunities for studying the successes and failures of tactics and leadership.</li></ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.</li><li>• Facility Condition Index: good condition (0.005).</li><li>• Asset Priority Index: highest priority (93).</li><li>• The hotel is currently used for publicly accessible first-floor exhibits, with other areas used for storage and temporary park quarters.</li><li>• There is deferred maintenance currently identified at this time (FMSS).</li><li>• As there is no accurate information to its battle-period appearance, the interior of the hotel is not historically accurate.</li><li>• Having gone through many rehabilitations and alterations, it is rated as low “integrity” in regard to replacement of much of the original structural material, and non-historic interior.</li><li>• Still in original location.</li><li>• Hotel does not meet American Barriers Act accessibility standards.</li><li>• Hotel landscape is significantly altered from its historic appearance, having modern structures and visual intrusions to its southeast and west.</li><li>• Current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determinations of use maintains status of minimal concern and does not expect adverse effect from intrusions to viewsheds or soundscapes from development in vicinity of Dover Hotel.</li><li>• Fire suppression system is installed.</li></ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increasingly, visitors want to see the entire building. Currently, only portions of the building are open to visitors.</li></ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Dover Hotel / Surrender House
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threats exist from outside development and encroachment, improvement of transportation arteries (e.g., four-lane development of U.S. Highway 79), utilities. Control of viewsheds and soundscapes on non-NPS land is limited. Dover is becoming a suburb of nearby Clarksville and more people are moving to Dover.</li> <li>• An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events is projected for the region due to climate change. Flooding of the Cumberland River is a significant concern, and erosion from storms could threaten resources.</li> <li>• There are pressures upon the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to allow for development in the Dover area, including along Dyers Creek, for amenities such as a marina.</li> <li>• There is a security risk from potential break-in.</li> <li>• Structural fire.</li> <li>• Increased traffic on the U.S. Highway 79 bridge (800 feet to the northeast) over the Cumberland River adversely impacts the audible landscape of the Dover Hotel area.</li> <li>• Building-destroying pests such as termites.</li> <li>• Parking is not adequate for large vehicles and buses. Vehicles often bump fire hydrant when drivers are trying to turn around.</li> <li>• Inappropriate visitor use, including vandalism, can damage the structure.</li> <li>• Woody vegetation and trees cause root growth and blow-downs that can damage resources.</li> <li>• Burrowing animals, such as groundhogs and other burrowing and rooting animals, pose threats to the structure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update the interpretive areas within the house so that the structure is more historically accurate.</li> <li>• Remove power lines from viewshed and minimize visual intrusion of non-historic features (levee).</li> <li>• Research what the exterior of the house historically looked like in regard to paint, whitewash, was it unpainted, etc.</li> <li>• Explore land acquisition or easements immediately surrounding hotel.</li> <li>• Partner with local electric utility to move power lines from landscape between Hotel and Cumberland River, creating a fully open landscape free of modern intrusions.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis.</li> <li>• Photo-point monitoring.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment.</li> <li>• Historic furnishings report for Dover Hotel.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parkwide asset management plan (update).</li> <li>• Historic structure report for Dover Hotel.</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (update).</li> <li>• Accessibility assessment.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy (update).</li> <li>• Update transportation plan.</li> <li>• Parkwide asset management plan (update).</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Dover Hotel / Surrender House
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA – PL 101-336) (ADA Amendments Act of 2008 [PL 110-325])</li> <li>Architectural Barriers Act of 1968</li> <li>“Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191.1)</li> <li>Clean Air Act of 1977</li> <li>Rehabilitation Act of 1973</li> <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>Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>“Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>“Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>“Audio Disturbances” (36 CFR 2.12)</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 (§4.7) “Air Resource Management”</li> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.9) “Soundscape Management”</li> <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>NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks”</li> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.2.3) “Use of Motorized Equipment”</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 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>Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i></li> <li>Director’s Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</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	Historic Roads and Traces
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The well-preserved archeological, cultural, and natural resources offer outstanding opportunities to study, preserve, and interpret Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson as examples of early Civil War river fortifications.</li> <li>The Union victories at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson affected the outcome of the Civil War by thwarting a key Confederate strategy for the defense of the western theater. This resulted in the Federal Army gaining control of important resources such as the iron industry, railroads, rivers, and the Tennessee Valley's agricultural wealth.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park is working to identify historic roads that were used during the battle.</li> <li>Park contains numerous unimproved historic road traces, in addition to those maintained as trails or for motorized use.</li> <li>Some sections of the historic roads are now being maintained as hiking trails, administrative access roads, or portions have been paved for use as tour roads.</li> <li>Local recreationists use the historic traces for hiking and passive recreation.</li> <li>Many road sections and traces are overgrown by trees or understory, and are difficult to find without assistance.</li> <li>Some roads or traces long identified as those of 1862 are actually later, with historic road traces nearby or lost.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More information is being found about the location of the roads and traces and the park is able to utilize the information to help preserve the roads and traces.</li> <li>Roads and traces are only now being accurately identified due to new scholarship, archival records, and non-invasive technologies such as LiDAR.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nonnative vegetation and other vegetation encroachment threaten to overtake the roads and traces.</li> <li>An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected for the region due to climate change. Flooding and erosion from storms could threaten resources. Wind damage from the storm events could increase damage to trails and tree and limb fall incidents.</li> <li>Inappropriate visitor use, social-trails, off-road vehicles, and relic hunting.</li> <li>Woody vegetation and trees cause root growth and blow-downs that can damage resources.</li> <li>Burrowing animals, such as groundhogs and other burrowing and rooting animals, pose threats to the roads and traces.</li> <li>Overuse and vehicular use of areas can damage road surfaces.</li> <li>Threats exist from outside development and can erase historic roads and traces that extend outside the park boundary.</li> <li>Park-owned and -maintained roads intended for tour-specific use are increasingly being used as a public cut-through, causing increased wear and tear on the pavement.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Roads and Traces
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove vegetation and debris (Forge Road, Fort Heiman traces, etc.).</li> <li>• Archeological surveys along roads could provide much information.</li> <li>• Mark/sign historic roads and traces for public benefit, use, and understanding (minimally intrusive signage).</li> <li>• Using new technologies and scholarship, identify and mark historic road locations and if deemed appropriate, open them for access trails and interpretive use.</li> <li>• Establish additional formal trails on bed of historic road system in appropriate areas to lessen social trailing impacts; provide interpretive and passive recreational access to currently inaccessible lands.</li> <li>• Continue assessment and remediation to restore the battle-era landscape. These efforts include vegetation management, fence building, removal of trash, plugging water wells, pumping septic systems, and likely some slope regrading.</li> <li>• Develop and provide increased opportunities for partnerships and volunteerism.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory for entire park, except Fort Heiman.</li> <li>• LiDAR to analyze landscape and potential archeological resources.</li> <li>• Administrative history (update).</li> <li>• Area-specific hydrology and erosion studies.</li> <li>• Archeological field surveys for road traces and other areas of the park.</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis.</li> <li>• Photo-point monitoring.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy (update).</li> <li>• Update transportation plan.</li> <li>• Parkwide asset management plan (update).</li> <li>• Trail management plan.</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</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>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <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>• "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60)</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 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 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: Archeology</li> <li>• The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Freedmen Community ("Free State")
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presence of the Union Army at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson encouraged enslaved African Americans to seek freedom through Union Army protection, leading to the establishment of Free State, one of the first freedmen's communities in Tennessee, and perhaps the nation.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Portions of the community/archeological site are located in a maintained landscape and forest.</li> <li>Extent of entire community boundary and acreage are undetermined.</li> <li>Mix of business and residential homes among the community site.</li> <li>Within the current park boundary, the Free State community is believed to have been located near the national cemetery, on the ridge of French's Battery, in the area of the Forge and Wynn's Ferry Roads.</li> <li>Early in its development, the park removed all buildings not specific to the battle that were acquired during acquisition. Some of these buildings may have been part of the Freedmen Community.</li> <li>Few structures of the once-active community remain outside of the park boundary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater interest on the part of the park and public for further research for interpretation and possible preservation of surviving resources.</li> <li>Park has been approached to take on collections items related to the community.</li> <li>Genealogy interests are increasing.</li> <li>Active support for an oral interview project.</li> <li>Increased relevancy to underserved audiences.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potentially incompatible county and local zoning and development.</li> <li>Inappropriate visitor use, including relic hunting.</li> <li>Threats exist from outside development and can overtake traces of the community site.</li> <li>Park staff turnover results in a loss of institutional knowledge and a loss of contacts and community connections as they relate to the community.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct archeological surveys to determine extent of community.</li> <li>Reach out to possible descendants of Free State community to gather oral histories and information.</li> <li>Potential for increase in volunteer recruitment once connections are made with descendants.</li> <li>Significant increase in interpretation of the post-battle Freedmen community, its history, and its residents.</li> <li>Install wayside exhibits and other interpretive media to identify locations and provide for better visitor understanding and appreciation.</li> <li>Partner with other agencies or universities for research or archeological survey outside of park boundary.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>Section 110 surveys for archeological resources.</li> <li>Cultural landscape inventory for entire park, except Fort Heiman.</li> <li>Oral history project (underway).</li> <li>LiDAR to analyze landscape and potential archeological resources.</li> <li>Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Freedmen Community ("Free State")
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</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>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <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>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• Clean Water Act of 1972</li> <li>• National Parks Air Tour Management Act</li> <li>• National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (PL 100-91)</li> <li>• NPS General Authorities Act of 1970</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• "Audio Disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12)</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 (§3.1) "General"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses"</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>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</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	Core Combat Areas and Troop Positions
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The well-preserved archeological, cultural, and natural resources offer outstanding opportunities to study, preserve, and interpret Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson as examples of early Civil War river fortifications.</li> <li>The first use of inland ironclad gunboats and the first joint Army/Navy operation in the Civil War occurred in the Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson. These events provide insight into the evolution of naval technology and riverine tactics in the western theater of the Civil War.</li> <li>The Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson resulted in the first major strategic Union victory in the Civil War under the leadership of General Ulysses S. Grant, via "unconditional surrender." The National Battlefield provides excellent opportunities for studying the successes and failures of tactics and leadership.</li> <li>The Union victories at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson affected the outcome of the Civil War by thwarting a key Confederate strategy for the defense of the western theater. This resulted in the Federal Army gaining control of important resources such as the iron industry, railroads, rivers, and the Tennessee Valley's agricultural wealth.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several hundred acres of Union battle positions and core combat areas are now under park management.</li> <li>Majority of core battlefield remains in private ownership and is threatened by development.</li> <li>Historic viewshed lost in many areas due to recent intrusion by forest and dense understory.</li> <li>Incompatible development on private land is affecting historic resources and viewshed.</li> <li>Most of park has not been surveyed for archeological resources or natural resource conditions.</li> <li>Limited public access and amenities to many of the units (trails, parking, etc.).</li> <li>Abandoned structures are on the land.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued effort by American Battlefield Trust and other organizations for battlefield identification and preservation.</li> <li>Local residents approach the park or American Battlefield Trust with the interest of selling their property to either entity.</li> <li>State of Tennessee has developed a significant battlefield preservation fund program to encourage battlefield preservation.</li> <li>Local entities are increasingly realizing the positive impact of heritage tourism to their communities.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Core Combat Areas and Troop Positions
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimal zoning and no professional planning within community can lead to the possibility of encroachments on viewshed and other areas.</li> <li>• No community ordinances or programs exist to encourage protection of park resources or viewshed looking outward from the park boundary.</li> <li>• Increase in encroachment/construction as Dover becomes a “bedroom community” to nearby Clarksville, Tennessee.</li> <li>• Threats exist from outside development and encroachment, improvement of transportation arteries (e.g., four-lane development of U.S. Highway 79), and placement of utilities.</li> <li>• Impact on soundscapes due to increasing development in the immediate vicinity.</li> <li>• Privately owned lots at Fort Heiman Unit remain under threat of development.</li> <li>• Limited ability for oversight and patrol of all lands.</li> <li>• Vegetation overgrowth is resulting in a loss of historic viewshed.</li> <li>• Inappropriate visitor use, including relic hunting.</li> <li>• Poaching (animal hunting, plant poaching).</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For park lands, identification of historic landscape and restoration to 1862 appearance.</li> <li>• Partner with local community leadership and residents for awareness of the battlefield and the size that it encompassed (over 2,000 acres).</li> <li>• Encourage professional planning and design from surrounding municipalities.</li> <li>• Suggest utilization of professional community planner services via NPS programs such as the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program.</li> <li>• Prepare an accessibility assessment to evaluate the need for access to various parts of the battlefield and community.</li> <li>• Continue assessment and remediation to restore the battle-era landscape. These efforts include vegetation management, fence building, removal of trash, plugging water wells, pumping septic systems, and likely some slope regrading.</li> <li>• Create an accessible connecting trails system that would link unconnected park units, encouraging area residents to use the pathways for appropriate recreation and use of the battlefield.</li> <li>• Work to instill a sense of pride or relevancy to residents that they reside on a landscape that changed history.</li> <li>• Develop and provide increased opportunities for partnerships and volunteerism.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 110 surveys for archeological resources.</li> <li>• Inventory and Monitoring Network vital signs.</li> <li>• Natural resource condition assessment (update).</li> <li>• Cultural resource stewardship assessment.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory for entire park, except Fort Heiman.</li> <li>• GIS battle/troop movement data layers.</li> <li>• GIS historic features data layers.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development concept plan for new lands (post–2004 authorized and subsequently acquired lands).</li> <li>• Trail management plan.</li> <li>• Viewshed management plan.</li> <li>• Accessibility assessment.</li> <li>• Update transportation plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy (update).</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Core Combat Areas and Troop Positions
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <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>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• National Parks Air Tour Management Act</li> <li>• National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (PL 100-91)</li> <li>• NPS General Authorities Act of 1970</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• "Audio Disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12)</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 (§1.4) "Park Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) "General"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Donelson National Cemetery
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Fort Donelson National Cemetery was one of the first national cemeteries and was established in 1867 as a burial ground for Union soldiers and sailors initially buried in the Fort Donelson area. The cemetery was established on a tract that included the majority of the old Union fort. The fort was leveled to accommodate the cemetery. Today, the Fort Donelson National Cemetery contains Civil War veterans as well as veterans who have served the United States since that time. Many spouses and dependent children are also buried there.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cemetery Lodge: built in 1876 as the cemetery keeper's quarters, served as NPS superintendent's residence from 1928 to 1993; now used as park headquarters and listed in the National Register of Historic Places.</li> <li>Considered one of the best surviving examples of the distinctive Meigs' style architecture of the early national cemetery period.</li> <li>Cemetery Lodge is in "good" condition (Facility Condition Index: 0.23).</li> <li>Carriage House: built in 1911, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, used as a stable, was battlefield's visitor center from 1933 to 1962. Currently houses the gravesite directory and exhibits available to visitors.</li> <li>Carriage house is in "good" condition (FCI: 0.005).</li> <li>Well House: built in 1935, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, adaptively reused as a comfort station.</li> <li>Well house comfort station is in "good" condition (FCI: 0.15).</li> <li>None of the three structures meets American Barriers Act accessibility standards.</li> <li>More than 1,700 graves include Union soldiers and sailors (more than 500 Unknown Soldier markers) from original Civil War period deaths. Later, spouses, descendants, and veterans from other wars were interred.</li> <li>Of the more than 1,700 stone markers on the landscape, 14 are "memorial stones" with no on-site burial.</li> <li>Most of the headstones of the early national cemetery period are original.</li> <li>The National Park Service provides an average of more than 10 interments per year for veterans, or permitted family members in existing plots.</li> <li>Graves register is up-to-date.</li> <li>Some headstones are deteriorating due to weathering.</li> <li>Closed to new burial plots in mid-1980s.</li> <li>The almost 5 acres are enclosed by a hand-cut, hand-laid limestone wall (late 1860s).</li> <li>Park is working on returning planted landscape to early 20th century appearance, per historic plans.</li> <li>In 2013, more than 90 trees and bushes were planted per an early 20th century landscape map of the cemetery.</li> <li>Vertical cannon monument for national cemetery (razed 1959) was re-erected in 2003 and the original bronze dedication plaque attached.</li> <li>The national cemetery wall has been repointed over the decades and is in good condition.</li> <li>Annually, the Fort Donelson National Cemetery serves as the site for the community's Memorial Day services.</li> <li>In December of 2016, the national cemetery first took part in the Wreaths Across America program.</li> <li>Park continues to update its preservation and cleaning methods per NPS Director's Order 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i>.</li> <li>The plaques containing verses of the poem, <i>Bivouac of the Dead</i>, are in the List of Classified Structures database.</li> <li>Overall, the cemetery is in good condition.</li> <li>The forest west and north of the wall-enclosed cemetery has an extensive portion of the park's trail system, which terminates at a cemetery entry.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Donelson National Cemetery
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a set of earthworks due north of the national cemetery.</li> <li>• Outside of the stone wall is a 1959 Mission 66 former maintenance building that serves as the park's Ranger Station. The building has not been eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genealogy requests and visits are increasing.</li> <li>• Increased activity of World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam veterans and their families coming to visit graves of loved ones.</li> <li>• Increase in appropriate teacher/ranger programs for learning of the battle, as well as later wars.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many of the early headstones are slowly deteriorating from weathering.</li> <li>• An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected for the region due to climate change. Flooding and erosion from storms could threaten resources. Wind damage from the storm events could increase damage to trails and tree and limb fall incidents.</li> <li>• Inappropriate visitor use, including relic hunting and vandalism.</li> <li>• Woody vegetation and trees cause root growth and blow-downs that can damage resources.</li> <li>• Burrowing animals, such as groundhogs and other burrowing and rooting animals, pose threats to the structure.</li> <li>• Natural deterioration of limestone mortar.</li> <li>• Headstones require regular hand cleaning to remove staining and biological growth while minimizing damage to the stone. Maintaining legibility of the headstone inscriptions is a critical element of the national cemetery's memorial function.</li> <li>• Maintenance damage to headstones from mowing, string trimmers, etc.</li> <li>• Though not an allowed activity within national cemetery grounds, areas of the cemetery are listed as containing "creatures" for Pokémon Go.</li> <li>• Unpermitted drone activity has increased, though signage has been posted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to promote the Fort Donelson National Cemetery as a place for appropriate patriotic and commemorative events.</li> <li>• Include the national cemetery as part of an accessible connecting trail system that would link unconnected park units, encouraging area residents to use the pathways for appropriate recreation and use of the cemetery and battlefield.</li> <li>• Work to instill a sense of pride or relevancy to residents that their community has a national cemetery.</li> <li>• Develop and provide increased opportunities for partnerships and volunteerism with civic, veteran, and scout-type organizations.</li> <li>• Build a representative rostrum reminiscent of the original Victorian-era structure that was removed from the cemetery in the first half of the 20th century.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative history (update).</li> <li>• Section 110 surveys for archeological resources.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory for entire park, except Fort Heiman.</li> <li>• LiDAR to analyze landscape and potential archeological resources.</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis.</li> <li>• Photo-point monitoring.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Donelson National Cemetery
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility assessment.</li> <li>• Update transportation plan.</li> <li>• Parkwide asset management plan (update).</li> <li>• 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>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <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>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• Clean Water Act of 1972</li> <li>• National Parks Air Tour Management Act</li> <li>• National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (PL 100-91)</li> <li>• NPS General Authorities Act of 1970</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• "Audio Disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12)</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 (§3.1) "General"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>

## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The well-preserved archeological, cultural, and natural resources offer outstanding opportunities to study, preserve, and interpret Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson as examples of early Civil War river fortifications.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most history and archival collections are currently kept per professional guidelines, in a secured, climate-controlled archival and curatorial storage facility. Other items are on display in the park museum, or on the field (artillery).</li> <li>Some collections are at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center, University of Oklahoma, Mammoth Cave National Park, or Austin-Peay State University.</li> <li>Artilleries original to the Fort Henry, Heiman, and Donelson Campaigns are situated on reproduction carriages at the lower river battery.</li> <li>Museum collection contains more than 55,000 items.</li> <li>NPS museum standards allow for the outdoor display of artillery, including cannon tubes on the battlefield. These exhibits were removed from the Museum Checklist per guidance received from the NPS Southeast Regional Curator.</li> <li>The collection includes a mix of biological, historical, and archeological items. These include cloth materials, metals, and cannons.</li> <li>The park has an archive and manuscript collection that includes irreplaceable documents from the Civil War period, as well as valuable graphic and photographic park development-era sources.</li> <li>The collection storage facility has surpassed its intended capacity for appropriate storage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvements are continuing for collections management and care.</li> <li>The museum and library collections continue to grow through donations, purchases, and field collection additions.</li> <li>There has been a significant increase in research interests in recent years.</li> <li>There has been an increased interest in offering of volunteers to assist with collections management and care.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the dispersed nature of the collection, some items may be lost or misplaced.</li> <li>The park does not have a specialist full-time museum staff member; instead, museum duties have become a collateral duty at the park. There is limited staff time and funding to care for museum collections.</li> <li>Because the park does not have a full-time museum staff member, it is ineligible to receive accreditation from the American Alliance of Museums for its collections and does not meet the Department of the Interior standard.</li> <li>There is a security risk from potential break-ins.</li> <li>Pests are a threat, with the increase of infiltration by bats becoming an increasing occurrence.</li> <li>The park has surpassed its intended storage capacity.</li> <li>Environmental conditions such as humidity are a threat to the collections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to improve upon records management.</li> <li>Explore student positions and funding for volunteer curation work.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Opportunities (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through residency requirements for Middle Tennessee State University public history Ph.D. program, or similar program, enable a student with advanced training to curate the collection for a season.</li> <li>• Systematically photograph and digitize the collections.</li> <li>• Use more of the collection interpretively with the help of a curator on staff at the park.</li> <li>• Archival material takes up a great deal of space. The park could free up space in its storage by sending some of the archival material to the National Archives and Records Administration.</li> <li>• Improve storage capacity in the park.</li> <li>• Share curatorial staff with other parks.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative history (update).</li> <li>• Archival review (update).</li> <li>• Collection condition survey.</li> <li>• Security and fire protection survey (update).</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection management 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>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• Paleontological Resources Preservation Act</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</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 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.10) "Partnerships"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"</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>• NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>• NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The well-preserved archeological, cultural, and natural resources offer outstanding opportunities to study, preserve, and interpret Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson as examples of early Civil War river fortifications.</li> <li>The Campaign for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson resulted in the first major strategic Union victory in the Civil War under the leadership of General Ulysses S. Grant, via "unconditional surrender." The National Battlefield provides excellent opportunities for studying the successes and failures of tactics and leadership.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outstanding viewing and photography opportunities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active nest and breeding pair of bald eagles.</li> <li>White-tailed deer.</li> <li>Shore birds.</li> <li>Numerous other wildlife.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Native plants and animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park provides critical habitat for the federally threatened Price's potato-bean (a flowering plant in the legume family).</li> <li>The park provides critical habitat for the federally endangered gray and Indiana bats.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Periodic closures of certain areas to protect bald eagle nesting site.</li> <li>Excellent opportunities to use well-maintained trails and roadways for low-impact recreation (e.g., walking, jogging, picnicking, biking on roads). There are currently more than six miles of foot trails.</li> <li>Visitors are observed using the park trails or the sides of park roads instead of nearby county/city parks.</li> <li>Trails and roadways are well maintained.</li> <li>Military and special interest groups utilize the park.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drones have become an occasional nuisance/hazard.</li> <li>Generally, there is an increase in recreational use in the park.</li> <li>Bicycle use is increasing in the park due to nearby biking trails.</li> <li>Cross-country running through the park by local high schools is increasing.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous trees.</li> <li>Inappropriate visitor use such as creating social trails, vandalism, walking on earthworks.</li> <li>Adverse visitor/wildlife interactions (wildlife feeding, vehicle-wildlife mortality).</li> <li>Threats to Price's potato-bean include invasive plant species and mowing road right-of-ways.</li> <li>Threats to the Indiana bat include clearing trees that provide summer roost sites.</li> <li>Flooding/runoff can affect trails.</li> <li>Safety concerns for many visitors using roads to walk on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Narrow shoulders do not place much distance between pedestrians and vehicles.</li> <li>Increased visitor use may lead to increased vehicular traffic.</li> <li>Hills and curves limit sight distance and cannot safely accommodate large organized group events on roads.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Drones have become an occasional nuisance/hazard.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and development of trail systems at Fort Heiman and newer lands.</li> <li>• Widen tour road for safer pedestrian experience.</li> <li>• Study and implement for wider range of accessibility.</li> <li>• Open and use select identified historic roads as portions of the trail system.</li> <li>• Collaborate with local community to link discontinuous park units with other key areas nearby, creating a more walkable community.</li> <li>• Increase ranger-led programs for natural resource topics (including bird watching, nature hikes through the glades, etc.).</li> <li>• Provide public information guides as to why certain activities are not appropriate at a national park (e.g., flying drones, relic hunting, poaching).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete earthworks management plan.</li> <li>• Trail management plan.</li> <li>• Development concept plan for new lands (post-2004 authorized and subsequently acquired lands).</li> <li>• Update transportation plan.</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Accessibility assessment.</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>• Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA – PL 101-336) (ADA Amendments Act of 2008 [PL 110-325])</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968</li> <li>• “Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191.1)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Act of 1973</li> <li>• NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998</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 7) “Interpretation and Education”</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks”</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) “Park Facilities”</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (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>

## 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 Fort Donelson National Battlefield and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Outreach.** How can the park reach larger groups of diverse audiences? The park wants to attract visitors that do not frequently visit the battlefield, or similar historic sites. It is a challenge to make a Civil War park appealing to changing demographics who do not have a sense of relevancy to the events or places tied to this park. Partially, this can be done through educational outreach and wider thematic interpretive offerings developed to encourage or enhance a sense of understanding, appreciation, relevancy, and inclusion. Improvements in technology, making park sites more accessible and compliant, and interpreting the multi-cultural aspects of the campaign and war's history and outcome, such as Civil War to Civil Rights, are all potential elements for increased utilization.
  - *Associated planning and data needs:* accessibility assessment, visitor use management plan, trail management plan, transportation plan (update)
- **Planning for New Properties.** Planning for the development of Fort Heiman and other properties acquired post-2004 is needed. The park must determine where and how people are going to access the yet-to-be-improved resources. The park also needs to plan the facilities and infrastructure that will be needed to accommodate visitor use, such as parking, restrooms, trails, etc. Other details to be worked out in the planning effort are ABA access and how much viewshed needs to be opened up. Significant restoration of the landscape, mostly through forest clearing, will be required in order to better interpret the lands. An assessment of staffing versus a sustainable operation will be needed to prepare the new additions for public use, as well as a plan to determine how the park will tie the newer lands together with already existing lands.
  - *Associated planning and data needs:* land protection plan, viewshed management plan, development concept plan for new lands (post-2004 authorized and subsequently acquired lands), position management plan, transportation plan (update), accessibility assessment, trail management plan, volunteer needs assessment
- **Resource Protection.** Monitoring and protection of resources can be a challenge at the Fort Donelson units. The various units within the park boundaries are largely discontinuous, spread out over significant distances, and are interspersed with development in and around the growing Town of Dover. Strategies are needed to help staff with monitoring of boundaries, mitigating impacts of encroaching development, and their effect upon viewshed. Protection from relic hunting, poaching activities, and other inappropriate uses is a concern.
  - *Associated planning and data needs:* position management plan, cultural resource stewardship assessment, natural resource condition assessment (update), resource stewardship strategy (update), law enforcement needs assessment



	STRENGTH	KILLED	WOUNDED	MISSING	AGGREGATE
BUCKNER'S DIVISION	3425	51 *	314 *	41	406 *
BROWN'S BRIGADE	2825	38	247	41	326
HANSON'S REGIMENT	600	13 *	67 *		80 *
JOHNSON'S DIVISION	4309 *	96 *	311 *		407 *
HEIMAN'S BRIGADE	1600	10	30		40
DRAKE'S BRIGADE	1215 *	18 *	63 *		81 *
DAVIDSON'S BRIGADE	1494	68	218		286
PILLOW'S DIVISION	2633	83	382	120	583
BALDWIN'S BRIGADE	1358	42	216		258
McCAUSLAND'S BRIGADE	650	24	86		110
WHARTON'S BRIGADE	625	17	80	120	217
NON-DIVISIONAL UNITS	2722 *	27 *	67 *		94 *
HEAD'S BRIGADE	1600 *	17 *	47 *		64 *
FORREST'S CAVALRY	842 *	8 *	16 *		24 *
ARTILLERY NOT BRIGADED	280 *	2 *	4 *		6 *
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,089 *</b>	<b>257 *</b>	<b>1,069 *</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1,492 *</b>
★ ESTIMATED					

- **Accurate Data.** In recent years, the majority of Fort Donelson-based institutional knowledge by long-time employees has diminished greatly, via retirement or transfer, or attrition of positions. The park has worked to acquire data and experiences of staff before they leave, but efforts need to be expanded. Accurate, complete, documented, and properly cataloged data is needed to ensure a smooth transition into the future as the remaining five or so long-term employees (10 years or more) prepare for future endeavors. Accurate information and data recording are needed for documenting operations, history of past activities, former resource work, or undocumented resource locations, including facilities and infrastructure—such as location of unmapped sewer lines, and other utilities. Documenting via recorded interviews, in-field videos to show location or traditional procedure, acquisition of data via GIS, and location of archeological resources not formally surveyed is needed. Park staff need training on accurately logging such data and creating a system to make it practical and usable.
  - *Associated planning and data needs:* archival review (update), administrative history (update), cultural resource stewardship assessment, natural resource condition assessment (update), resource stewardship strategy (update)

## Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Accessibility assessment	H	This programmatic plan would strategically identify a process for bringing all aspects of the park into compliance, over time, with accessibility standards, per the Architectural Barriers Act and Americans with Disabilities Act.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Development concept plan for new lands (post-2004 authorized and subsequently acquired lands)	H	The new lands currently have no management guidance. The long-range interpretive plan will help guide this plan.
FRV, OIRV	Complete earthworks management plan	H	The existing earthworks management plan needs to be updated and completed. A finding of no significant impact was never signed.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan (update)	H	To include Dover Hotel and information about burrowing animals. Due to the number of historic structures, collections, and interpretive areas, this required plan is needed to guide management in keeping collections safe from pests.
FRV, Key Issue	Land protection plan	H	A land protection plan documents what lands or interests in land need to be in public ownership and what means of protection are available to achieve the purposes for which the unit was created. The land protection plan is designed to guide land acquisition priorities.
FRV, OIRV	Trail management plan	H	The trail management planning process identifies issues, assesses the existing trail system, establishes objectives, engages with the public, develops alternatives for the park's current and future trail network(s), and conducts environmental impact analysis. The plan will include proposed locations for trails and trailheads; trail construction, management, and operation guidelines; and allowable uses. Trail marking, visitor information, appropriate use of trails and road (traces), and establishment of trails on lands not developed (newer lands) will also be included.
FRV, Key Issue	Resource stewardship strategy (update)	H	An update is needed to include new lands and newly identified resources. It will also include the fortification systems, archeological sites, and historic roads and traces.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	H	A visitor use management plan would provide guidance on how to address visitor capacity, space planning, and flow of visitor traffic. It would also include visitor survey and data collection and analysis of visitor use data. New areas would be included, as well.
OIRV	Collection management plan	H	The plan captures current conditions and practices, identifies park museum management issues, and makes recommendations on how to remedy them, and how to improve the overall management and care of the collection.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Update transportation plan	H	The plan would include pedestrian, bicycle, signage, connecting trails, and tour routes needs. It would also influence and draw from other plans, such as trail management plan, and visitor use management plan. An update is needed to include new lands that have been added since 2011, thus changing the identified tour route in the 2011 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
Key Issue	Position management plan	M	This plan would aid the park in identifying which positions are needed to accomplish the management and operations for this sprawling park. It would also identify areas where volunteer staffing is most useful.
FRV, Key Issue	Viewshed management plan	M	This plan identifies key critical viewshed points within the park. Spatial mapping is used to identify the corridors visible from each viewpoint. Strategies and recommendations for preserving the critical viewsheds are identified and presented in the plan.
FRV	Parkwide asset management plan (update)	M	The current plan needs updating.

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	Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis	H	For prioritization of importance and/or threat if adversely affected by development.
OIRV	Collection condition survey	H	Park has never had a collection condition survey. A collection condition survey would help determine the overall condition of the collection, as well as whether additional climate control standards are necessary.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory for entire park, except Fort Heiman	H	Needed parkwide, except for Fort Heiman. The cultural landscape inventory would identify cultural landscapes and provide information on their location; record information about cultural landscape resources related to their identification, description, historical development, landscape characteristics and features, and management; assist managers and cultural resource specialists in determining treatment and management decisions; and then record those decisions.
FRV, Key Issue	Natural resource condition assessment (update)	H	The natural resource condition assessment needs an update to include lands acquired after 2004. There was not data available for these lands to be assessed at the time the original assessment was completed. The assessment is needed to update the resource stewardship strategy and for resource protection.
OIRV	Security and fire protection survey (update)	H	This is needed for the park's museum collection.
FRV	Research battlefield cultural landscape	H	The cultural landscape report has some information, but more information is needed especially for areas that were recently added to the park.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment	H	An archeological overview and assessment would provide baseline research on archeological resources, determine eligibility of individual archeological sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and would help park managers supplement the interpretation of archeological resources in the park. To include Freedmen communities.
FRV	Section 110 surveys for archeological resources	H	Per Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (USC 470), the park is required to identify historic properties ahead of any individual project requirements and then develop a plan for the protection or management and use of these properties that are determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These surveys would identify and evaluate archeological resources. This would follow the conclusion of the archeological overview and assessment.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Administrative history (update)	H	The updated administrative history is needed to meet current requirements.
Key Issue	Law enforcement needs assessment	M	This needs assessment will help to determine options for how the law enforcement needs of the park will be met. It will help ensure health and safety for visitors and staff and resource protection. Medium because it can be completed in-house with the NPS Southeast Regional Office.
FRV	Archeological field surveys for road traces and other areas of the park	M	Many areas of the park have not been surveyed. Knowing what resources are in the park and where will help park management to preserve them.
FRV	Climate change vulnerability assessment	M	Climate change vulnerability assessments build off of resource condition assessments, considering the range of plausible climate futures for the region that includes the national battlefield.
FRV	Photo-point monitoring	M	Periodic documentation of viewshed throughout the park and how it changes over time to better identify concerns.
FRV	Historic structure report for Dover Hotel	M	The park needs a historic structure report, including a treatment plan, to aid with facility maintenance and historic preservation of the structure.
Key Issue	Volunteer needs assessment	M	Volunteers can help tremendously in park operations. An assessment is needed to determine where to appropriately place volunteers to assist with operations.
FRV, Key Issue	Cultural resource stewardship assessment	M	The assessment is needed to update the resource stewardship strategy and for resource protection.
FRV	Oral history project	M	Project is underway, but it is not fully funded.
OIRV, Key Issue	Archival review (update)	L	Need to review and identify what is no longer needed in park files and what needs to be entered into the system/archives database (Interior Collections Management System).
FRV	GIS battle/troop movement data layers	L	There may be some opportunities to partner with the American Battlefield Trust and Tennessee State University, but may need funding for various elements of the project.

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	GIS data for vegetation mapping – parkwide	L	There may be some opportunities to partner with the NPS Cumberland Piedmont Network Inventory and Monitoring Program, but may need funding for various elements of the project.
FRV	GIS historic features data layers	L	There may be some opportunities to partner with the American Battlefield Trust and Tennessee State University, but may need funding for various elements of the project.
FRV	Inventory and Monitoring Network vital signs	L	There may be some opportunities to partner with the NPS Cumberland Piedmont Network Inventory and Monitoring Program, but may need funding for various elements of the project.
FRV	Area-specific hydrology and erosion studies	L	This is needed for the historic roads and traces. Erosion on roads/traces is a concern, but does not impact visitor use or resources to a high level.
FRV	LiDAR to analyze landscape and potential archeological resources	L	LiDAR survey will include roads, the Freedmen community, national cemetery, and areas with potential archeological resources (partner with other agencies).
FRV	Historic furnishings report for Dover Hotel	L	This report would contain research and information about how the house was originally furnished.



## Part 3: Contributors

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## Appendixes

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

#### National Battlefield Legislation

In July 1862, Congress passed legislation giving the president of the United States the authority to purchase land for the establishment of cemeteries “for soldiers who shall die in the service of their country.” The legislation effectively began the national cemetery system. In 1867, Fort Donelson Cemetery was established as the final resting place for Union soldiers and sailors initially buried in the Fort Donelson area.

#### **An Act To establish a national military park at the battle field of Fort Donelson, approved March 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 267)**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission is hereby created, to be composed of the following members, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War:*

- (1) A commissioned officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army;
- (2) A veteran of the Civil War who served honorably in the military forces of the United States; and
- (3) A veteran of the Civil War who served honorably in the military forces of the Confederate States of America- War (16 U.S.C. §428.)

Sec. 2. In appointing the members of the commission created by section 1 of this Act the Secretary of War shall, as far as practicable, select persons familiar with the terrain of the battle field of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, and the historical events associated therewith. (16 U.S.C. § 428a.)

Sec 3. It shall be the duty of the commission acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, to inspect the battle field of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, and to carefully study the available records and historical data with respect to the location and movement of all troops which engaged in the Battle of Fort Donelson, and the important events connected therewith, with a view of preserving and marking such field for historical and professional military study. The commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Secretary of War not later than December 1, 1928. Such report shall describe the portion or portions of land within the area of the battle field which the commission thinks should be acquired and embraced in a national park and the price at which such land can be purchased and its reasonable market value; the report of the commission shall also embrace a map or maps showing the lines of battle and the locations of all troops engaged in the Battle of Fort Donelson and the location of the land which it recommends be acquired for the national park; the report of the commission shall contain recommendations for the location of historical tablets at such points on the battle field, both within and without the land to be acquired for the park, as they may deem fitting and necessary to clearly designate positions and movements of troops and important events connected with the Battle of Fort Donelson. (16 U.S.C. 428b, in part.)

Sec 4. The Secretary of War is authorized to assign any official of the War Department to the assistance of the commission if he deems it advisable. He is authorized to pay the reasonable expenses of the commission and their assistants incurred in the actual performance of the duties herein imposed upon them. (18 U.S.C. 428c)

Sec. 5. That, upon receipt of the report of said commission, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation, such tract or tracts of lands as are recommended by the commission as necessary and desirable for a national park; to establish and substantially mark the boundaries of the said park; to definitely mark all lines of battle and locations of troops within the boundaries of the park and erect substantial historical tablets at such points within the park and in the vicinity of the park and its approaches as are recommended by the commission, together with such other points as the Secretary of War may deem appropriate: *Provided*, That the entire cost of acquiring said land, including cost of condemnation proceedings, if any, ascertainment of title, surveys, and compensation for the land, the cost of marking the battle field, and the expenses of the commission shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000. (16 U.S.C. § 428d as amended).

Sec. 6. That, upon the ceding of jurisdiction by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee and the report of the Attorney General of the United States that a perfect title has been acquired, the lands acquired under the provisions of this Act, together with the area already enclosed within the national cemetery at the battle field of Fort Donelson, are hereby declared to be a national park to be known as the Fort Donelson National Park. (16 U.S.C. 428e.)

Sec. 7. That the said Fort Donelson National Park shall be under the control of the Secretary of War, and he is hereby authorized to make all needed regulations for the care of the park. The superintendent of the Fort Donelson National Cemetery shall likewise be the superintendent of and have the custody and care of the Fort Donelson National Park, under the direction of the Secretary of War. (16 U.S.C. 428f.)

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter 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 will preserve the present buildings and roads, and the present outlines of field and forest, and that they will only cut trees or underbrush under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority. (16 U.S.C. 428g.)

Sec. 9. That it shall be lawful for the authorities of any State having troops engaged in the Battle of Fort Donelson to enter upon the lands and approaches of the Fort Donelson 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. (16 U.S.C. 428h.)

Sec. 10. That if any person shall willfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statue, memorial structure, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall willfully destroy or remove any fence, railing, enclosure, 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 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 breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter, or any part thereof, constructed by the armies formally engaged in the battle on the lands or approaches to the park, any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall for each and every such offense be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100. (16 U.S.C. 428i.)

Sec. 11. That the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purposes of this Act. (See 16 U.S.C. Sec 428j.)

**An Act to amend section 5 of the Act entitled “An Act to establish a national military park at the battle field of Fort Donelson, Tennessee” approved February 18, 1930**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 5 of the Act entitled “An Act to establish a national military park at the battle field of Fort Donelson, Tennessee,” approved March 26, 1928, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the said section will read as follows:

“That upon receipt of the report of said commission the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation, such tract or tracts of lands as are recommended by the commission as necessary and desirable for a national military park; to establish and substantially mark the boundaries of the said park; to definitely mark all lines of battle and locations of troops within the boundaries of the park and erect substantial historical tablets at such points within the park and in the vicinity of the park and its approaches as are recommended by the commission, together with such other points as the Secretary of War may deem appropriate; to construct the necessary roads and walks, plant trees and shrubs, restore *and* care for the grounds, including the restoration and maintenance of those portions of old Fort Donelson, and of the Confederate water batteries that are located on the present engineer reservation: *Provided*, That the entire cost of acquiring said land, including cost of condemnation proceedings, if any, ascertainment of title, surveys, and compensation for the land, the cost of marking the battle field, the expenses of the commission, and the establishment of the national military park shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000. (16 U.S.C. 428d)

**An Act To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Fort Donelson Military Park in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes, approved August 30, 1937 (50 Stat. 881)**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following-described tracts or parcels of land, lying and being within the seventh civil district of Stewart County, Tennessee, are hereby transferred from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior as additions to the Fort Donelson. National Military Park, and shall hereafter be subject to all laws and rules and regulations applicable to said park:

[metes and bounds boundary description deleted]

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property within a distance of one mile from the boundaries of said Fort Donelson National Military Park, as hereby extended, and donations of funds for the purchase or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States out of any donated funds, by purchase at prices deemed by him reasonable or by condemnation, such tracts of land within a distance of one mile from the boundaries of the said national military park as may be necessary for the completion thereof. Upon the acquisition of such land, the same shall become a part of the Fort Donelson National Military Park and shall be subject to the laws and rules and regulations applicable to said park (16 U.S.C. sec. 428d-2.)

Sec. 3. The administration, protection, and development of the lands hereby authorized to be added to the Fort Donelson National Military Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, as amended. (16 U.S.C. sec. 428d-3.)



**Fort Donelson National Battlefield Expansion Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-367)****An Act**

To expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, and for other purposes.

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Fort Donelson National Battlefield Expansion Act of 2004.”

**SEC. 2. FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD.**

- (a) Designation; Purpose.—There exists as a unit of the National Park System the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to commemorate—
  - (1) the Battle of Fort Donelson in February 1862; and
  - (2) the campaign conducted by General Ulysses S. Grant and Admiral Andrew H. Foote that resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson by Union forces.
- (b) Boundaries.--The boundary of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield is revised to include the site of Fort Donelson and associated land that has been acquired by the Secretary of the Interior for administration by the National Park Service, including Fort Donelson National Cemetery, in Stewart County, Tennessee and the site of Fort Heiman and associated land in Calloway County, Kentucky, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Fort Donelson National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment” numbered 328/80024, and dated September 2003. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.
- (c) Expansion of Boundaries.—The Fort Donelson National Battlefield shall also include any land acquired pursuant to section 3.

**SEC. 3. LAND ACQUISITION RELATED TO FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD.**

- (a) Acquisition Authority.--Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary of the Interior may acquire land, interests in land, and improvements thereon for inclusion in the Fort Donelson National Battlefield. Such land, interests in land, and improvements may be acquired by the Secretary only by purchase from willing sellers with appropriated or donated funds, by donation, or by exchange with willing owners.
- (b) Land Eligible for Acquisition.--The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land, interests in land, and improvements thereon under subsection(a)--
  - (1) within the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield described in section 2(b); and
  - (2) outside such boundaries if the land has been identified by the American Battlefield Protection Program as part of the battlefield associated with Fort Donelson or if the Secretary otherwise determines that acquisition under subsection (a) will protect critical resources associated with the Battle of Fort Donelson in 1862 and the Union campaign that resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson.
- (c) Boundary Revision. Upon acquisition of land or interests in land described in subsection (b)(2), the Secretary of the Interior shall revise the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to include the acquired property.
- (d) Limitation on Total Acreage of Park.—The total area encompassed by the Fort Donelson National Battlefield may not exceed 2,000 acres.

#### SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION OF FORT DONELSON NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD.

The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Fort Donelson National Battlefield in accordance with this Act and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly known as the National Park Service Organic Act; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (commonly known as the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

#### SEC. 5. RELATION TO LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to facilitate cooperatively protecting and interpreting the remaining vestige of Fort Henry and other remaining Civil War resources in the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area affiliated with the Fort Donelson campaign.

#### SEC. 6. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

The first section of Public Law 86-738 (16 U.S.C. 428k) is amended by striking “Tennessee” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “Tennessee.”.

Approved October 25, 2004.

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**Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation**  
**Fort Donelson National Battlefield**  
September 2019

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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.

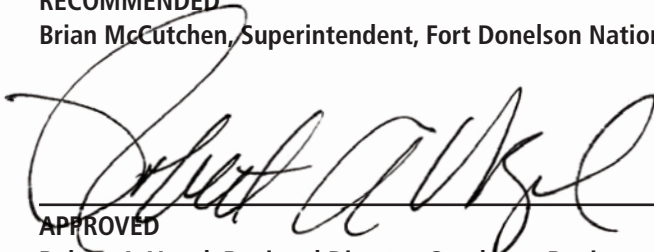


RECOMMENDED

Brian McCutchen, Superintendent, Fort Donelson National Battlefield

9/5/2019

Date



APPROVED

Robert A. Vogel, Regional Director, Southeast Region

10/3/19

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.

FODO 328/165340  
October 2020



## Foundation Document • Fort Donelson National Battlefield



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