

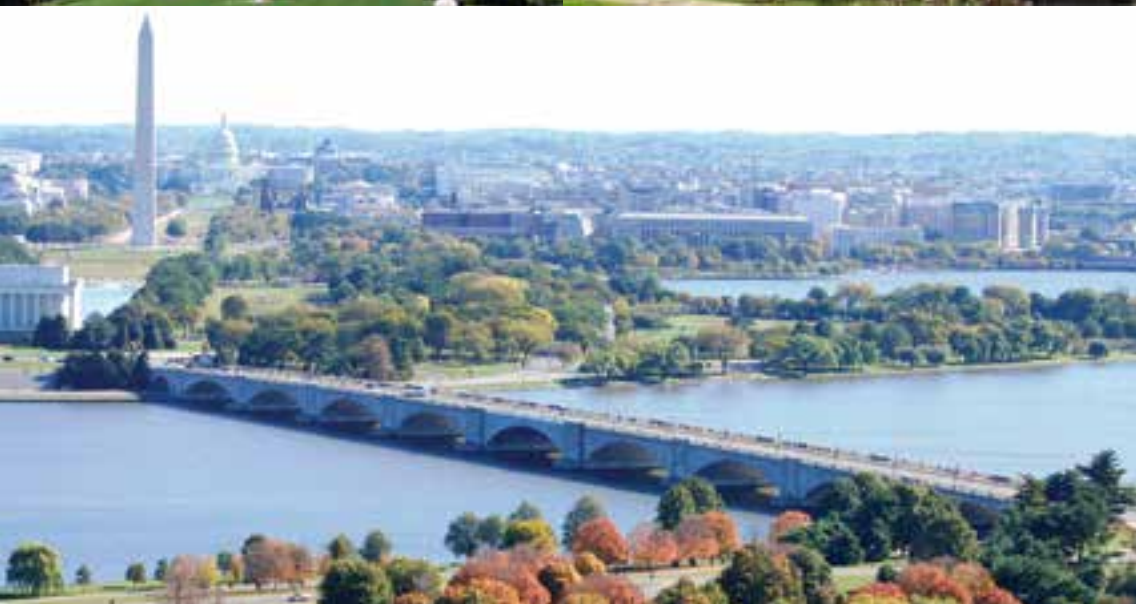


Foundation Document

George Washington Memorial Parkway

District of Columbia | Maryland | Virginia

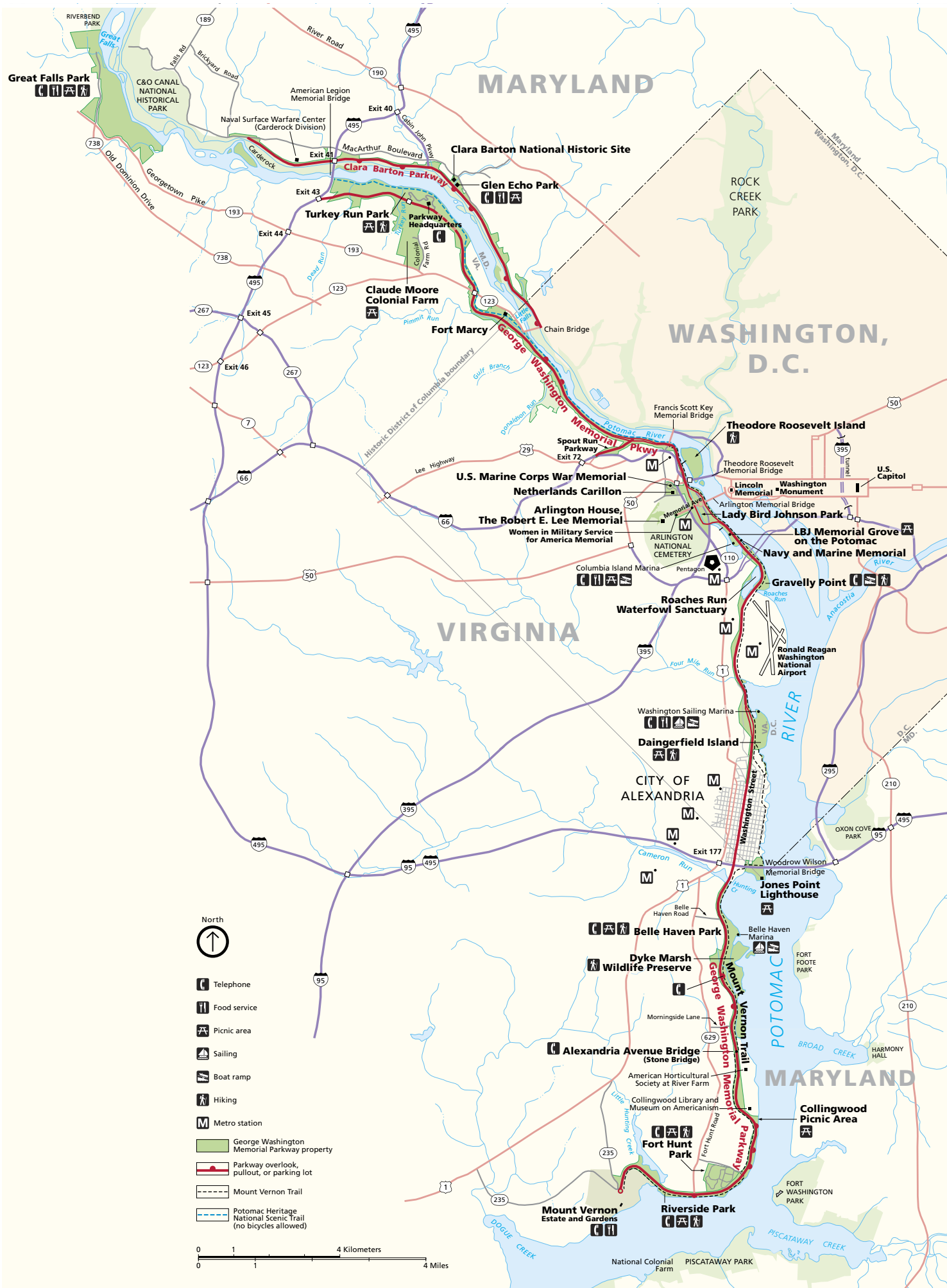
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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management in order 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 is to have a foundational document that will provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management, or foundation document. The core components of a foundation document include the park's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, interpretive themes, and special mandates and administrative commitments. The foundation document also includes 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 George Washington Memorial Parkway 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.

The **park purpose** identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a careful analysis of the park's enabling legislation (or executive order) and legislative history, and may include information from studies that were generated prior to the park's establishment. The purpose statement goes beyond a restatement of the law to document shared assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

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

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.

Other important resources and values (OIRVs) are 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 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.

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 of the 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. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to 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.



Brief Description of George Washington Memorial Parkway and Associated Units

George Washington Memorial Parkway occupies more than 7,300 acres of land in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia and is an administrative unit of the National Park Service, managing more than two dozen associated park sites, many of which have their own enabling legislation. This document contains extended analysis with specific guidance for planning and management of the five legislated units managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway. Legislated and nonlegislated park sites are listed below.

Legislated Park Units Managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway

- Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial
- Clara Barton National Historic Site
- George Washington Memorial Parkway
- Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac
- Theodore Roosevelt Island

Nonlegislated Park Sites Managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway

- Arlington Ridge Park
 - » Netherlands Carillon
 - » U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial
- Belle Haven Park and Marina
- Claude Moore Colonial Farm
- Collingwood Picnic Area
- Daingerfield Island
- Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve
- Fort Hunt Park
- Fort Marcy
- Glen Echo Park
- Gravelly Point
- Great Falls Park
- Jones Point Park and Lighthouse
- Lady Bird Johnson Park
- Memorial Avenue / Arlington Memorial Bridge
- Mount Vernon Trail
- Navy and Marine Memorial
- Riverside Park
- Roaches Run Waterfowl Sanctuary
- Turkey Run Park
- Women in Military Service for America Memorial

Part 1.1: Core Components: George Washington Memorial Parkway

Brief Description of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and Associated Nonlegislated Park Sites

George Washington Memorial Parkway

George Washington Memorial Parkway was established by Congress on May 29, 1930, through Public Law 71-284, the Capper-Cramton Act. The parkway runs along the Potomac River through two states—Virginia and Maryland—as well as the District of Columbia, protecting the landscape and natural shoreline of the river while offering magnificent scenic vistas of Washington, D.C., and the Great Falls of the Potomac. Along its route, the parkway also connects several important historic sites, memorials, and scenic and recreation areas in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

The Capper-Cramton Act prescribed the construction of two parkway segments along the Potomac River. The Maryland section would be built from Fort Washington to the Great Falls and, on the Virginia side, from George Washington’s Mount Vernon Estate to the Great Falls. Already under construction in Virginia, as part of an earlier planning effort for the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in 1932, was the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, running from Arlington Memorial Bridge in Washington, D.C., to Mount Vernon. The Capper-Cramton Act included this roadway, begun in 1928, under the authorization for the George Washington Memorial Parkway. This initial southern

section, opened in 1932, pioneered many principles of roadway design including limited access construction, grade-separated intersections, cloverleaf interchanges, and landscape design.

The northern section of the parkway, from Arlington Memorial Bridge to I-495, was built in stages starting in the 1940s and reaching completion in 1962. This northern section displayed the latest in road engineering methods for its time—a wide, gently curving roadway with a grassy median, low stone guide walls, and soaring steel-and-concrete arched bridges. In 1989, the George Washington Memorial Parkway running along the Maryland side of the Potomac River was renamed Clara Barton Parkway. Construction on the northern portion of this roadway, from MacArthur Boulevard to Glen Echo was completed in 1965 and the southern portion, from the Maryland/District of Columbia line to Chain Bridge was completed in 1970.

The Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue.

Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue provide a ceremonial entrance to Washington, D.C., as well as the ceremonial gateway into Arlington National Cemetery. It was designed as an “Avenue of Heroes,” and is lined with monuments and memorials that celebrate the virtues of valor and sacrifice, and honor such diverse figures as Admiral Byrd and the Seabees. The memorial bridge and avenue also connect the Lincoln Memorial to Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, symbolically and physically uniting a once-divided North and South.



Arlington Ridge Park. Arlington Ridge Park is situated on a ridge overlooking the Potomac River and Washington, D.C. Its natural elevation provides the western backdrop for views from the National Mall and West Potomac Park. Arlington Ridge Park contains commemorative areas for two major monuments: the Netherlands Carillon and the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial.

Netherlands Carillon—The Netherlands Carillon was a gift from the people of the Netherlands to the people of the United States in gratitude for American aid during and after World War II. It is intended to symbolize friendship between the two countries and their common allegiance to the principles of freedom, justice, and democracy. The carillon is cast from a bronze alloy and features 50 bells, each carrying an emblem and verse representing a group within Dutch society.

U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial—The U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial is dedicated to all personnel of the United States Marine Corps who have died since the corps was established by the Continental Congress in 1755. The memorial itself was inspired by and based upon an iconic photo taken during the U.S. invasion of Iwo Jima during World War II. It features six 32-foot-high figures that are raising a 60-foot flagpole. The names and dates of principal Marine Corps campaigns and battles are engraved at the base of the memorial, as well as the motto of the Marine Corps, the Latin phrase “Semper Fidelis,” which means “always faithful.” The memorial also features the phrase, “Uncommon valor was a common virtue,” a quote from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in honor of the Marines’ actions on Iwo Jima.

Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve. Dyke Marsh is one of the largest remaining freshwater tidal wetlands in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. Its 485 acres of tidal marsh, floodplain, and swamp forest protect a diversity of plant and animal life.

Fort Hunt Park. Originally part of George Washington’s Mount Vernon estate, the land that is Fort Hunt Park has undergone several transformations. Batteries at Fort Hunt defended the Potomac River during the Spanish-American War; the Civilian Conservation Corps operated a camp there during the Great Depression; and soldiers at Fort Hunt interrogated prisoners, trained pilots, and conducted intelligence operations during World War II. Today the park is a popular recreational and picnic area, and its surrounding forests serve as habitat for birds and other wildlife.

Fort Marcy. Fort Marcy and its counterpart, Fort Ethan Allen, were hastily planned and built to protect the Chain Bridge approach to Washington, D.C., during the Civil War. Its earthwork walls, trenches, rifle pits, and parade ground are among the best-preserved defenses from that era.

Glen Echo Park. Glen Echo Park began in 1891 as the nation’s 53rd National Chautauqua Assembly “to promote liberal and practical education.” Glen Echo was an amusement park from 1899 to 1968, and many structures from that period are still part of the park, including the restored 1921 Dentzel Carousel, which is still in operation. Since 1971, the National Park Service has administered and operated the site. Since 2002, with the help of the Glen Echo Park Partnership for Arts and Culture, which was formed in partnership with Montgomery County, Maryland, Glen Echo Park offers year-round cultural and recreational activities.

Great Falls Park and the Patowmack Canal. Great Falls Park is a place where both local residents and tourists come to pursue recreational activities and experience a unique period of American history as well as the spectacular geological features and natural biodiversity found at the head of the Potomac Gorge. At this site, the Potomac River rushes over a series of steep, jagged rocks into a narrow gorge—named Mather Gorge for the first National Park Service director, Stephen T. Mather. The park also protects remnants of the historic Patowmack Canal system, which was completed by the Patowmack Company in 1802.

Great Falls Park offers a diversity of resource-based recreational experiences in close proximity to the nation’s capital. Activities range from picnicking, birding, guided ranger programs, hiking, and horseback riding to bicycling through scenic wooded trails, rock climbing along the Mather Gorge, whitewater activities on the river, and visiting historic features.

One of the most prominent historic features on the landscape is the Patowmack Canal. The canal system was intended to encourage trade between the East and the Ohio Valley, and its construction was presided over by George Washington. During the 26 years that the system was in operation, flour, corn, whiskey, furs, tobacco, iron ore, and timber were brought down the river from as far away as Cumberland, Maryland. Trade flourished during this period in the nearby town of Matildaville, until the canal officially closed in 1828. Great Falls Park continues to protect both the remnants of the canal and the Matildaville site.

Jones Point Park and Lighthouse. Jones Point Park is just south of Old Town Alexandria and its lighthouse was important to the city’s history as a shipping, manufacturing, and transportation center. The lighthouse was built in 1856 to guide ships down the Potomac River and is the last remaining riverine lighthouse in Virginia. The park also contains the south cornerstone of Washington, D.C., which was set in the 1791 survey of the original southern boundary of the nation’s capital.

Navy and Marine Memorial. Located in Lady Bird Johnson Park on Columbia Island, the Navy and Marine Memorial is a monument dedicated to the sailors of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Merchant Marine who died at sea during World War I. The memorial is also known as “Waves and Gulls,” and depicts seven seagulls above the crest of a wave. It is cast from aluminum, with a base made of green granite, and stands 35 feet tall and 30 feet wide.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement for the George Washington Memorial Parkway was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The unit was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on May 29, 1930 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement that follows lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY is a scenic roadway honoring the nation's first president, that protects and preserves cultural and natural resources along the Potomac River below Great Falls to Mount Vernon, and is part of a comprehensive system of parks, parkways, and recreational areas surrounding the nation's capital.

Park Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.

- Mount Vernon Memorial Highway was the first comprehensively designed modern motorway built by the federal government. It is based on the idea of a landscaped, park-like roadway corridor that protected riverfront lands and today includes an extension north to the capital beltway, as well as Spout Run Parkway and Clara Barton Parkway.
- At the time of its construction between 1929 and 1932, Mount Vernon Memorial Highway pioneered many principles of roadway design that influenced federal roadway projects throughout the nation, such as limited access construction, grade-separated intersections, cloverleaf interchanges, and landscape design, many of which are still in use today.
- The 15-mile-long Potomac Gorge, a large portion of which is managed by the George Washington Memorial Parkway, is one of the most biologically diverse natural areas in the national park system.
- By protecting the natural shoreline of the Potomac River, the George Washington Memorial Parkway protects a defining feature of the nation's capital and provides opportunities to experience iconic scenic vistas of and from Washington, D.C., and the Potomac Gorge.

Stretching more than 25 miles, the George Washington Memorial Parkway contains many discrete natural areas, historic sites, and memorials that are significant in their own right. Some of these places were part of the originally designated parkway while others have been added by Congress over the years or acquired under the authority of the Capper-Cramton Act of 1932. These significance statements reflect why these sites are important within the national park system and warrant inclusion within the parkway.

- Jones Point Lighthouse, located in Jones Point Park, is one of the last riverine lighthouses in the United States and the only remaining inland lighthouse in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.
- Jones Point Park contains the south cornerstone of the District of Columbia, which was the first stone set for the 1791 survey that carved the original boundary of the nation's capital from the states of Maryland and Virginia.
- Great Falls Park protects the views and access to the Great Falls of the Potomac, the largest waterfall on the Potomac River.
- Inspired by George Washington's vision for Western expansion and interstate commerce, the Patowmack Canal was one of the first canal systems in the country and used innovative engineering to meet the challenges of navigating the Great Falls of the Potomac.
- The Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue provide a ceremonial gateway to Arlington National Cemetery and symbolically and physically link the once-divided North and South in their alignment between the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial.
- Sitting on the primary east-west axis of the L'Enfant plan for Washington, D.C., Arlington Ridge Park offers stunning views of the nation's capital. It contains the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial, an iconic national monument dedicated to all U.S. Marines who have sacrificed their lives for the United States since 1775, and the Netherlands Carillon, a symbolic gift of friendship from the citizens of the Netherlands to the United States in thanks for the American aid received during and after World War II.
- Dyke Marsh is one of the largest freshwater tidal marshes near Washington, D.C., and has been recognized by Congress as a "unique and precious ecosystem" that provides habitat for many species of state-listed rare plants and animals.
- With its strategic location on the south side of the Potomac River, Fort Marcy once guarded the Georgetown to Leesburg Turnpike and the Chain Bridge entrance to Washington, D.C., and is one of the most completely preserved sites of the Civil War Defenses of Washington.
- Fort Hunt Park, along with Fort Washington Park, preserves the only set of Endicott Period coastal defense gun batteries built to protect Washington, D.C., during the Spanish-American War era and is the site of P.O. Box 1142, one of the most important military intelligence operations centers during World War II.
- Glen Echo Park preserves the only Chautauqua assembly site and the only early 20th century trolley amusement park in the national park system.

Fundamental Resources and Values

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for George Washington Memorial Parkway.

The Parkway Driving Experience. The George Washington Memorial Parkway is a series of interconnected, carefully planned, scenic driving routes to the nation's capital. From the north it curves alongside the Potomac Gorge, highlighting its steep cliffs and rich woods. From the south it is a broad avenue punctuated with monuments to America's history. Overlooks and recreational areas dot its length, providing places to rest and admire the land it passes through. The unique scenic driving experiences provided along the parkway are achieved through the maintenance and protection of a series of natural areas and carefully designed and maintained cultural landscapes that provide a green backdrop and scenic buffer along an urban corridor.

Transportation Infrastructure. The George Washington Memorial Parkway consists of a series of interconnected road systems: the George Washington Memorial Parkway itself, Clara Barton Parkway, the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, and Spout Run Parkway. Serving as a major commuter route for the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, these road systems are composed of numerous transportation components such as asphalt and concrete road surfaces, bridges, culverts, parking lots, guardrails, and guide walls that support an intense amount of use.

Vistas and Views. The George Washington Memorial Parkway was designed to offer selected views of the Potomac River Gorge, monuments in Washington, D.C., and historic and commemorative features that line the parkway from Mount Vernon to the Great Falls of the Potomac. Many of these vistas and viewsheds are among the most iconic in the country and contribute to the parkway's role as a gateway into our nation's capital. Numerous sites and overlooks provide access to these vistas and views, which encourages visitors to stop and appreciate the scenery provided from the parkway.

Memorialization and Celebration of American Ideals. Originally created to honor the legacy of the nation's first president, the George Washington Memorial Parkway continues to serve as a place to commemorate and celebrate American ideals of sacrifice, duty, and national unity. Over the years, the parkway has become home to numerous monuments, memorials, and historic sites that recognize the valor and courage of the American people. Through memorialization, the parkway provides a place for all people to reflect on what it means to be an American.





- **Recreational Opportunities.** The George Washington Memorial Parkway contains a diverse array of recreational opportunities such as hiking, biking, climbing, kayaking, fishing, picnicking, living history, visiting historic sites, cultural activities, wildlife and wildflower viewing, organized sports, and opportunities for solitude. Providing this broad spectrum of recreational opportunities to Washington D.C.'s urban population and improving quality of life in the city is fundamental to the park's mission. These recreational activities are supported by a wide variety of amenities such as the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (including the Mount Vernon Trail), multipurpose playing fields, playgrounds, picnic areas, boat launches, marinas, and expansive natural areas.
- **Potomac River Shoreline and Gorge.** The George Washington Memorial Parkway includes the protection of large segments of the Potomac River shoreline between Great Falls and Mount Vernon. The Potomac River Gorge extends 15 miles along the Potomac River, from a location above Great Falls, south to Theodore Roosevelt Island. Due to the unusual hydrogeology, the gorge is one of the country's most biologically diverse areas and serves as a confluence for 25 rare plant species and 30 biological communities.
- **Great Falls Park, including the Patowmack Canal.** Great Falls Park offers many opportunities to explore history and nature, all in a scenic 800-acre park only 15 miles from the nation's capital. The park protects geologic features such as the Mather Gorge and the Great Falls of the Potomac, endemic and disjunct plant communities, historic sites, and recreational opportunities. The park also includes the Patowmack Canal, one of the first canal systems built in the country (1785–1802) and the realization of George Washington's plan to construct a canal that circumvented the Great Falls in order to support trade with the Upper Potomac Region. This national historic landmark includes intact stoneworks, locks, quarried drill holes, and the historic remains of Matildaville, the town that grew up around the canal construction site.
- **Arlington Memorial Bridge / Memorial Avenue Corridor.** Serving as the ceremonial entrance to Arlington National Cemetery and gateway into Washington, D.C. The Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue Corridor are both physical and symbolic links to the sacrifices and valor of our nation's military personnel and their families. The bridge and corridor are lined with important monuments that honor various branches or groups of U.S. military personnel, the largest of these monuments being the Women in Military Service for America Memorial. The bridge's architectural, engineering, sculptural, and landscape features contribute to the neoclassical urban design of the nation's capital. The bridge and Memorial Avenue evoke a sense of reverence before entering the hallowed grounds of Arlington National Cemetery.

Other Important Resources and Values

The following other important resources and values have been identified for George Washington Memorial Parkway.

- **U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial.** Located in Arlington Ridge Park, this bronze memorial honors all the Marine Corps dead and depicts the iconic raising of the American flag on Iwo Jima. This monument also includes the Marine Corps parade ground that is often used in ceremonies by the corps.
- **Netherlands Carillon.** Located in Arlington Ridge Park, this monument was a gift from the people of the Netherlands for American aid during and after World War II that symbolizes the friendship between the two countries. It is cast from bronze alloy and features 50 bells, each carrying an emblem and verse representing a group within Dutch society.

- **Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard.** The cultural landscape of Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard provide access to one of the last remaining lighthouses on the Potomac River. This site also includes the first cornerstone laid to establish the District of Columbia. The Jones Point Shipyard, which was constructed in 1918 to build ships for World War I, is also nearby.
- **Fort Marcy.** As part of the Civil War-era defenses of Washington, D.C., Fort Marcy is also managed and protected by the parkway.
- **Fort Hunt Park.** First established during the Spanish-American War, Fort Hunt has a diverse and secretive history as a military installation. During World War II, Fort Hunt served as a prisoner-of-war camp and the interrogation center for many high-profile German prisoners. Features remain from its military use, and an increasing number of declassified archives are revealing this site's national importance.
- **Glen Echo Park Historic District.** Glen Echo Park began in 1891 as a National Chautauqua Assembly "to promote liberal and practical education." Glen Echo was an amusement park from 1907 to 1968, and the restored 1921 Dentzel Carousel is still part of the park. Since 1971, the National Park Service has owned and operated the site. In 2002, the Glen Echo Park Partnership for Arts and Culture was established in partnership with Montgomery County, Maryland, to provide year-round cultural and recreational activities at the park.
- **Biodiversity of Natural Communities.** The complex topography and varied habitats within the 7,374 acres that comprise George Washington Memorial Parkway provide a diverse array of habitat types including upland and floodplain forests, tidal freshwater marsh communities, and several globally rare vegetation types that occupy the bedrock terraces, exposed rocks, and frequently flooded shores of the Potomac River. Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve, Turkey Run Park, Great Falls Park, Theodore Roosevelt Island, and Roaches Run Waterfowl Sanctuary are some of the largest natural areas within George Washington Memorial Parkway. Numerous peer-reviewed scientific journal articles have been published on the fauna, flora, and geology of George Washington Memorial Parkway, especially within the Potomac River Gorge. These studies provide a baseline of the biological and geological diversity found in the park and provide researchers the ability to measure future changes in biodiversity.
- **Museum Collections.** George Washington Memorial Parkway maintains a diverse collection of natural history specimens, archeological artifacts and data, oral histories, historic objects and artifacts, artwork, and archives. The museum collections serve as a record of the history of the parkway and are a tangible connection to the past that are used by a variety of researchers and scholars. These collections also support interpretative programs and exhibits at numerous sites throughout the parkway.
- **Archeological Resources.** Due partially to its proximity to the Potomac River, George Washington Memorial Parkway contains archeological resources, both documented and undocumented. From prehistoric American Indian sites to historic post-World War II military installations, the archeological resources provide a window into the past that can yield information for researchers and inform interpretative programming.
- **Education.** The diversity of cultural, natural, and recreational sites along George Washington Memorial Parkway provide outstanding educational opportunities for both residents of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area and those visiting our nation's capital. Additionally, Glen Echo Park serves as a regional center for the arts and culture, providing year-round educational opportunities to the public.



- **Navy and Marine Memorial.** The Navy and Marine Memorial is located in Lady Bird Johnson Park on Columbia Island, and is intended to honor the sailors of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Merchant Marine who died at sea during World War I. The memorial is made of aluminum with a green granite base, and features seagulls flying above the crest of a wave.
- **Cultural Landscapes.** The George Washington Memorial Parkway has identified 13 separate cultural landscapes. These are special places—expressions of human manipulation and adaptation of the land.
- **Historic Structures.** The George Washington Memorial Parkway administers a wide variety of historic structures including 18th century canals, 19th century homes, and a 20th century parkway system. These represent a history of human expression and design through the built environment from the utilitarian to the decorative arts.

Interpretive Themes

The following general and overarching interpretive themes have been identified for George Washington Memorial Parkway.

- **Cultural Resources.** People of different cultures have lived and worked here for thousands of years; their lifestyles, material cultures, and history have contributed to our growing understanding of the preserved landscapes.
- **George Washington.** George Washington Memorial Parkway serves to commemorate the accomplishments of our first U.S. president and preserves a scenic corridor between his Mount Vernon home and the capital of the nation he helped to establish.
- **George Washington Memorial Parkway.** The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway was the first federally constructed parkway in the nation and it continues to evolve in order to meet the changing needs and values of a diverse public.
- **Natural Resources.** In a world of diminishing biological diversity and threatened natural resources, George Washington Memorial Parkway preserves islands of refuge in an urban environment and provides opportunities to make the public aware of the importance of the values and issues relating to these islands.



- **Research, Public Education, and Stewardship.** Adjoining a large urban area, the sites of George Washington Memorial Parkway are learning laboratories that foster scientific research, public education, and stewardship in diverse cultural, natural, recreational, and scenic resources.
- **Diverse Recreation Opportunities in an Urban Setting.** Although specific recreational activities have changed over time, George Washington Memorial Parkway continues to provide diverse recreational opportunities that promote a healthy lifestyle and to connect an urban population with both nature and history.
- **Scenic Values.** George Washington Memorial Parkway includes some of the most scenic and recognizable vistas of Washington, D.C., which it preserves for millions of visitors to our nation's capital.

Part 1.2: Core Components: Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial

Brief Description of the Unit

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, was formally designated by the federal government on June 29, 1955, through Public Law 84-107 to suitably memorialize Robert E. Lee. Robert E. Lee lived at Arlington House for 30 years with his wife, Mary Custis Lee, before resigning from the U.S. Army in 1861 on the eve of the Civil War. Today, the memorial consists of the Greek Revival mansion, the Robert E. Lee Museum, both flower and kitchen gardens, mature woodlots, and two slave quarter buildings. Prominently located on a ridge overlooking the Potomac River and Washington D.C., Arlington House is surrounded by Arlington National Cemetery and the two are connected by their shared history.

Arlington House was built between 1802 and 1818 by George Washington Parke Custis—the step-grandson of George Washington—and his slaves. When completed, George Washington Parke Custis intended the house to serve as not only a family home, but also a memorial to George Washington. The mansion served as a place to exhibit his collection of family heirlooms associated with the first president, and this collection became known as the “Washington Treasury.”

In 1831 Mary Anna Randolph Custis, the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, married Robert E. Lee, a young U.S. Army officer from another prominent Virginia family. Arlington House became the family’s primary residency and they lived on the estate for 30 years, raising seven children. Arlington House functioned as a working plantation and consisted of owners, both the Custis and Lee families, and slaves, which numbered as many as 63 at one time. The Lee family lived at the estate until Robert E. Lee’s resignation from the U.S. Army in 1861.

Robert E. Lee’s decision to resign from the U.S. Army and serve his native state of Virginia in the Confederacy would forever change Arlington House and profoundly impacted the course of the Civil War. Following his resignation, the Lee family left Arlington and Union forces occupied this strategic location on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. Arlington House served as a military headquarters for the Union Army throughout the Civil War. Portions of the Arlington estate were also selected as the site for Freedman’s Village, which was intended to be a model community for freed slaves who had descended upon Washington, D.C., following the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

In May 1864, the Army started burying soldiers along the northern border of the Arlington estate, approximately one-half mile from the mansion headquarters. During the height of the Civil War, the office of Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs set about the task of identifying an appropriate place for a new official military cemetery. In June of that year, the creation of a national cemetery was approved. By August, more than two dozen bodies had been buried within a few yards of the mansion in an effort to prevent the Lee family from returning home after the war. This tradition of military burials continued after the Civil War, transforming the landscape of the Arlington estate into Arlington National Cemetery, a place considered to be America’s most sacred shrine.

Today, Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial provides an opportunity for visitors to learn about the legacy of Robert E. Lee while immersed in the reverent surroundings of Arlington National Cemetery.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement for Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The unit was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on June 29, 1955 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement that follows lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of ARLINGTON HOUSE, THE ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL, is to honor Robert E. Lee by recognizing his life, family, and accomplishments through the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the historic home, furnishings, outbuildings, and grounds.

Park Significance

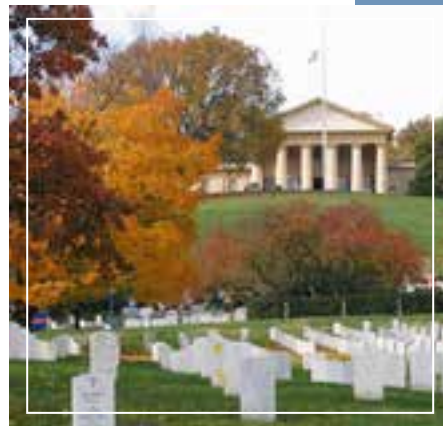
The following significance statements have been identified for Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)

- Arlington House was designated by Congress as the first national memorial to Robert E. Lee, honoring him as a great military leader and educator who fervently devoted himself to peace and reunification of the nation after the Civil War.
- Arlington House and its surrounding plantation was the permanent home for Robert E. Lee, his family, and enslaved persons, from 1831, when he married Mary Anna Randolph Custis, great granddaughter of Martha Washington, until his resignation from the U.S. Army in 1861.
- Arlington House was built by George Washington Parke Custis, the step-grandson of George Washington, as the first memorial to President Washington and a showplace for the display of many family heirlooms, known as the “Washington Treasury.”
- At Arlington House, Robert E. Lee made his decision to serve Virginia and resign his commission from the U.S. Army at the onset of the Civil War, eventually becoming one of the most victorious and iconic generals in the Confederacy, and resulting in the loss of his family home.
- Arlington House and plantation became a strategic Union military headquarters in 1861 when the U.S. government occupied the site following the outbreak of the Civil War; three years later a large portion of the property was dedicated as Arlington National Cemetery, beginning a tradition of military burials that transformed the site into the nation’s most sacred military shrine.
- The mature forest behind Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial has remained uncut since before George Washington Parke Custis established the plantation in 1802, providing a living link and backdrop to this historic landscape.
- Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial museum collections continue to grow with more than 41,000 artifacts, including original artifacts associated with George and Martha Washington and one of the largest collections associated with Robert E. Lee in the United States.

Fundamental Resources and Values

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial.

- Arlington House.** Located in Virginia and overlooking the Potomac River, Arlington House has commanding views of Washington, D.C. Designed by architect George Hadfield, the mansion was constructed in three stages beginning in 1802 with the north wing, then the south wing in 1804, and finally the central section was built connecting the two wings between 1816 and 1818. The mansion is recognized as one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in the national capital area.
- Cultural Landscape of Arlington House.** The landscape of Arlington House once contained 1,100 acres of land. Arlington House was established by George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington, and was passed on to his daughter Mary Custis, who married Robert E. Lee. Today the cultural landscape defined by the park's boundaries includes the mansion, the two slave quarters, a formal garden and kitchen garden, and a 12-acre woodlot behind the property. The cultural landscape is managed to reflect its 1861 appearance, when Robert E. Lee made his fateful decision to resign from the U.S. Army.
- Slave Quarters.** The two slave quarters at the site provide a unique window into the lives of the enslaved Africans that lived and worked at Arlington House. These structures were designed to reflect the architectural style of the Arlington House and also functioned as the summer kitchen. Displays featuring exhibits on the families that lived there as well as the freedmen's village that was built on the plantation are open to the public inside these structures. The slave quarters serve as physical reminder of the institution of slavery that divided the nation during the Civil War.
- Museum Collections.** The museum collections for Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial consist of approximately 41,000 objects including historic furnishings, artwork, and archival objects. These items, some of which are original to the families of George Washington Parke Custis, Robert E. Lee, and the enslaved persons who also lived at the plantation, provide a tangible connection to the past for park visitors. The collection also holds objects from the "Washington Treasury," original items belonging to George and Martha Washington. Approximately a third of the artifacts are original to the Custis and Lee families.
- Sense of Reverence.** Because of Arlington House's location surrounded by Arlington National Cemetery, America's most sacred military shrine, the value of reverence is considered fundamental to the site. The U.S. Army's decision to create Arlington National Cemetery in 1864 on the grounds of Robert E. Lee's former plantation sent a profound message about the cost of war, not only to Robert E. Lee personally, but to leaders in the nation's capital. Framed in the context of Arlington National Cemetery, a place made sacred by the graves of military personnel who paid the ultimate sacrifice to our nation, Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, strives to instill and maintain a sense of reverence among visitors to the site.





Other Important Resources and Values

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial.

- **Archeological Resources.** Given the long history of human habitation at the location of Arlington House, archeological resources are evident and the stewardship of the archeological record as a whole is an important part of the site's role as a unit within the national park system. The archeological record on the site may yield additional information pertinent to the Custis and Lee families, for whom the site is set aside. This period of significance is a part of the overall archeological record and this resource should be managed in its entirety. In addition to the Lee and Custis use of the site, the land Arlington House occupies has a long history of use by American Indian peoples. While not related to the legislated purpose of the site, the archeological evidence from American Indian occupation and use of the site are nevertheless important to consider in planning and management decisions.
- **Other Historic Structures.** Over the years, other historic structures have been added in and around Arlington House that were not part of the landscape when Robert E. Lee and his family lived at the site. Many of these buildings were part of the evolution of the landscape as the plantation was transformed into Arlington National Cemetery. Three buildings were identified, including the potting shed, which currently functions as museum exhibit space, the administrative building on the site of the former stables, and the curatorial building.
- **Biological Diversity in Arlington Woods.** As a vital contributing element to the cultural landscape of Arlington House, the woodlots behind Arlington House also support a rich biological community of rare plant and animal species. The mature forests found in the woodlots have not been harvested since George Washington Parke Custis established the plantation in 1802 and they provide a unique habitat in close proximity to our nation's capital.



Interpretive Themes

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial:

- **Arlington House.** Prominently located overlooking the nation's capital, Arlington House is not only a memorial to Robert E. Lee but it also serves as the focal point for Arlington National Cemetery.
- **Life and Career of Robert E. Lee.** Robert E. Lee's life and his personal struggles are directly tied to Arlington House and his decision to resign from the U.S. Army on the eve of the Civil War, a decision that is visible on the landscape today.
- **Washington-Custis-Lee Family and Legacy.** Arlington House and his marriage to Mary Custis Washington directly connected Robert E. Lee to the legacy of George Washington, a major factor in the development of Lee's character and leadership.
- **Slavery and Freedom.** The institution and practice of slavery was part of everyday life at Arlington House; it profoundly influenced the lives of both those who lived and worked there and the Civil War soldiers who gave their lives fighting both for and against it and are now buried there.
- **Arlington National Cemetery.** The changing use of land at Arlington National Cemetery, once the site of a wealthy plantation, reflected both the causes and consequences of the Civil War, which transformed our national consciousness.

Part 1.3: Core Components: Clara Barton National Historic Site

Brief Description of the Unit

Clara Barton National Historic Site was established by Congress on October 26, 1974, through Public Law 93-486. The site was created to honor the founder of the American Red Cross and consists of Miss Barton's home during the last 15 years of her life. The structure, which is also a national historic landmark, illustrates her dedication and concern for those less fortunate than herself.

Before 1861, Miss Barton had worked as a school teacher in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and as a recording clerk and a copyist at the U. S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C. On April 19, 1861—just days after the start of the Civil War—she treated soldiers of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry who had been mobbed by southern-sympathizing Baltimoreans. Thus began a new career for Miss Barton, one of service to wounded soldiers.

Throughout the Civil War, Miss Barton traveled to various battlefields to distribute supplies, aid the wounded, and help establish field hospitals. After the war was over, she was a critical part of the successful effort to identify the graves of nearly 13,000 men at Andersonville Prison in Georgia, and she was instrumental in the establishment of Andersonville National Cemetery. She also established The Office of Correspondence with Friends of the Missing Men of the United States Army and directed a four-year search for missing men. In the early 1870s, Miss Barton organized relief efforts for the Franco-Prussian War, under sponsorship of the International Red Cross and the German Red Cross.

After a period of ill health and recuperation, Miss Barton began a campaign to garner support for the American Association of the Red Cross, which was officially formed on May 21, 1881. Miss Barton was elected president of the organization at a meeting held June 9 in Washington, D.C. Beginning in August 1881, the American Red Cross began assisting with relief efforts after disasters such as floods, fires, and epidemics, and in August 1884 the International Red Cross adopted the "American Amendment" to allow the Red Cross to provide disaster relief in peacetime as well as wartime.

In 1891, a building was constructed for Miss Barton as part of Edwin and Edward Baltzley's Chautauqua in Glen Echo, Maryland, a few miles northwest of Washington, D.C. The building was primarily used as a Red Cross warehouse for several years. Miss Barton began to occupy the house in 1897, and it was remodeled to serve three functions: a supply warehouse, the American Red Cross headquarters, and Miss Barton's home until her death in 1912 at the age of 90.

Today the Clara Barton National Historic Site serves to honor this remarkable person. Clara Barton dedicated her life to help others in times of need, both home and abroad, in peacetime as well as during military engagements.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement for Clara Barton National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The unit was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on October 26, 1974 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement that follows lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to tell the story of Clara Barton and the early years of the organization she founded, the American Red Cross, through the preservation and interpretation of her historic home and associated artifacts.

Park Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for Clara Barton National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)

- The Clara Barton National Historic Site served as the first permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross and serves as a tangible reminder of Miss Barton's accomplishments as the organization's founder and first president.
- In an era when women were not given the same opportunities as men, Clara Barton gained international recognition for her humanitarian relief efforts in the United States and abroad, including her famous role during the American Civil War as the "Angel of the Battlefield."
- Clara Barton National Historic Site was one of the first national historic sites dedicated to recognizing the accomplishments of a female American.
- Clara Barton National Historic Site reflects Miss Barton's work to develop a model for disaster recovery and response that is still in use today by the American Red Cross.
- Clara Barton National Historic Site curates the largest number of objects related to Clara Barton and the early years of the American Red Cross in the national park system.
- The efficient and pragmatic design of Clara Barton's home as a supply warehouse, staff living quarters, and office reflects Clara Barton's organizational vision for the American Red Cross and provides an outstanding opportunity for visitors to understand how the organization functioned in its first permanent headquarters.

Fundamental Resources and Values

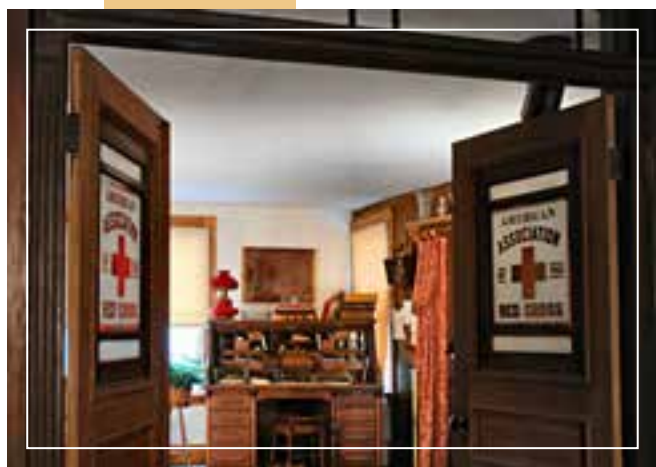
The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Clara Barton National Historic Site.

- **Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape.** Clara Barton House was occupied by Clara Barton as her residence from 1897 to 1912 and served the American Red Cross as its first permanent headquarters from 1897 to 1904 and as a supply warehouse from 1891 to 1904. The Red Cross hotels constructed at Johnstown in the wake of the flood served as the inspiration for the building. Much of the house and many of its furnishings are original to Miss Barton or her family, or are original to the period.
- **Museum Collections.** The museum collections contain a number of historical and archeological objects as well as extensive archives related to Clara Barton. A diary associated with Clara Barton, her letters, desk, bed, clothing, and family china are among the significant objects contained in the collections. In addition, the site also holds an extensive noncirculating research library. These collections provide a tangible link to Clara Barton and opportunities for visitors and researchers to broaden their understanding of her life, the experience of women during the 19th century, and a glimpse into life during the Victorian Era.
- **Educating and Inspiring Others to Serve.** Telling the story of Clara Barton's life and times is a critical component of the park's enabling legislation. Clara Barton has inspired countless individuals to carry on the tradition of service and aid toward others. Today visitors are able to learn about Clara Barton and the important lessons she taught the nation in emergency preparedness, disaster recovery, and first aid. Clara Barton National Historic Site exists in part to inspire others to carry on this legacy and to preserve a tangible connection to Miss Barton and her remarkable achievements.

Other Important Resources and Values

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Clara Barton National Historic Site.

- **The Potomac River Viewshed.** A principal part of the legislated purpose of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, which includes the Clara Barton Parkway, is to protect the vistas and views along both sides of the Potomac River. Clara Barton National Historic Site aids George Washington Memorial Parkway in achieving this purpose by protecting and preserving the Potomac River viewshed.
- **Archeological Resources.** Given the history of human habitation along the Potomac River, the existence of archeological resources is likely and the stewardship of the archeological record as a whole is an important part of the site's role as a unit within the National Park Service. Archeological resources from Clara Barton's occupation of the house can be found in the basement and on the grounds. Commanding a prominent view of the Potomac River and Gorge, the bluff occupied by Clara Barton House was previously inhabited by American Indians. The historic site contains archeological evidence of their use. Although not related to the legislated purpose of Clara Barton National Historic Site, these archeological resources expand our understanding of native peoples and are important to consider in park planning and management decisions.





Interpretive Themes

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Clara Barton National Historic Site.

- **Early History of American Red Cross.** Exposed to the International Red Cross during the Franco-Prussian War, Clara Barton brought the concept of neutral, independent relief activities to America, which led to the creation of the American Red Cross in 1881, with many of the organization's early efforts focused on natural disaster relief.
- **A Lifetime of Service.** The courage, patriotism, and willingness to serve others displayed by Clara Barton has made her a celebrated figure in American history; a legacy that continues to inspire people even today.
- **Life and Times of Clara Barton.** During the 19th century, Clara Barton was an activist whose leadership influenced a wide variety of humanitarian causes including: civil rights, suffrage for all, prison reform, disaster relief, women's rights, and educational reform.
- **The House.** Constructed in 1891, Clara Barton House was more than just her home; it served as a warehouse for relief supplies, headquarters for the American Red Cross, and illustrated Clara Barton's interest in adopting new technologies that are visible throughout the house.

Part 1.4: Core Components:

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac

Brief Description of the Unit

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac was established by Congress on December 28, 1973, through Public Law 93-211. The memorial is intended to honor President Lyndon B. Johnson and recognize his achievements in preserving the nation's environment, as well as his love of the land. It was privately funded and planned, but was dedicated to the public as a unit of the National Park Service, serving as a place where people can enjoy the pleasures and beauties of nature along with scenic views of the capital and many of its great monuments.

The 17-acre site is located in Lady Bird Johnson Park on Columbia Island, an island in the Potomac River, and consists of two primary areas. The first area is commemorative in nature, consisting of a granite monolith surrounded by a winding network of walks and trails. The second is a grass meadow that provides a tranquil refuge for reflection and rejuvenation. The site is a living memorial with several species of flora including white pines, dogwood trees, azaleas, and rhododendron. Thousands of perennials and spring bulbs also bloom in season and rustic benches are scattered through the grove.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement for Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The unit was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on December 28, 1973 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement that follows lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON MEMORIAL GROVE on the Potomac is to serve as a living memorial landscape that honors Lyndon Baines Johnson, the 36th president of the United States.

Park Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)

- Situated in Lady Bird Johnson Park, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove serves as a contemplative designed landscape where visitors can experience panoramic views of the monuments in Washington, D.C., from a favorite viewpoint of President and Mrs. Johnson.
- Located within the grove, the memorial plaza, with a monolith of sunset red granite as its focal point, is the only monument in Washington, D.C., honoring the legacy of President Lyndon Baines Johnson.





Fundamental Resources and Values

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove.

- **The Memorial Landscape.** Designed by renowned landscape architect, M. Meade Palmer, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove is a living memorial to President Johnson, who valued nature in his personal life and supported environmental protection in his presidency. The centerpiece of the memorial landscape is a large, 19-foot-tall piece of granite. Azaleas, flowering shrubs, and spring flowers create a space to reflect on Johnson's presidency while enjoying the beauty of the designed memorial landscape. Pathways help visitors navigate the site while understanding its dynamic role as a memorial.
- **View of Washington, D.C.** The view across the Potomac River of monuments on the National Mall and in Washington, D.C., is a fundamental part of the overall design of the memorial and its layout. Located on Columbia Island in Lady Bird Johnson Park, the memorial location was chosen by Lady Bird Johnson because it was a favorite stopping point for President Johnson and for her, from which they enjoyed the panoramic views of the city on their way back into Washington, D.C.

Interpretive Themes

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove.

- **Presidential Memorial.** Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove honors our 36th president's contributions to the environment, education, civil rights, and his presidency.
- **Lady Bird Johnson.** Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove is the focal point of Lady Bird Johnson Park, which honors the conservation and beautification legacy of our former first lady.
- **Design and Landscape of the Memorial.** The physical design of the memorial was innovatively planned to emphasize the location of the grove on an island.

Part 1.5: Core Components: Theodore Roosevelt Island

Brief Description of the Unit

Theodore Roosevelt Island was established by Congress on May 21, 1932, through Public Law 72-146. This 70-acre, wooded island in the Potomac River is a tribute to the vision and passion of Theodore Roosevelt, our 26th president. He was a lifelong steward of the nation's natural resources and his passion for conservation is reflected in the natural, scenic qualities of the island itself. The site features a 17-foot bronze statue of the president, as well as a promenade, fountains, and four granite tablets inscribed with Roosevelt's tenets on citizenship.

The island has a diverse history. Evidence shows that American Indians used the island as a seasonal fishing village and it was owned by several different colonists throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. In the 1790s, John Mason, son of George Mason IV (author of the Virginia Bill of Rights), built a brick mansion and cultivated gardens on the island. During the Civil War, the site served as a training area for the Union Army, including the first United States Colored Troops.

The NPS landscape now serves not only as a natural refuge in an urban center, but as a fitting memorial to honor the legacy of a president who was a passionate outdoorsman and conservationist.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement for Theodore Roosevelt Island was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The unit was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on May 29, 1930 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement that follows lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND provides a memorial to President Theodore Roosevelt in the nation's capital and serves as a natural park for the recreation and enjoyment of the public.

Park Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt Island. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)

- Designed by renowned landscape architects Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr. and Henry Vincent Hubbard, Theodore Roosevelt Island's woodland landscape reflects Roosevelt's conservation ethic and love of nature.
- Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Plaza is the only monument honoring the 26th president of the United States in Washington, D.C.
- Theodore Roosevelt Island offers a rare opportunity for solitude and diverse outdoor recreation within the dense urban setting of our nation's capital.

Fundamental Resources and Values

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt Island.

- **The Memorial Landscape.** Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and Henry Vincent Hubbard designed Theodore Roosevelt Island, its trail network, and setting as a landscape that honors and reflects Roosevelt's conservation ethic and love of nature. The primary commemorative feature on the island is the Memorial Plaza. The plaza includes fountains, paved walkways and bridges, a large bronze statue of President Theodore Roosevelt, and 4 granite monoliths engraved with some of his more famous quotes. This landscape creates a contemplative space that allows visitors to reflect on the legacy of President Theodore Roosevelt.
- **Recreational Opportunities.** Theodore Roosevelt Island offers visitors recreational opportunities in a natural setting, all within the large metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. A network of hiking trails allows visitors to explore the natural environments including the Swamp Trail, the Woods Trail, or the Upland Trail. These trails provide an escape from the city and give visitors a chance to experience the solitude of walking through the woods or along the boardwalks in wetlands along the Potomac River. The Island is also a popular recreational area for birdwatchers and joggers.

Other Important Resources and Values

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt Island.

- **Archeological Resources.** Located in the Potomac River, Theodore Roosevelt Island has a long history of human habitation that is reflected in the archeological resources found on the island. Remnants from American Indian habitation, the remains of buildings and farmsteads from as early as the late 18th century, Civil War encampments, and the island's role as a major ferry / entry point into Washington, D.C., can all be found in the archeological record on the island.
- **Rare Flora and Fauna.** Due to a unique combination of geologic, hydrologic, and topographic factors, Theodore Roosevelt Island is home to regionally rare plant and animal species. The island offers a refuge and serves as an important habitat corridor along the Potomac River and contains the largest naturally occurring tidal wetland in Washington, D.C.



Interpretive Themes

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt Island.

- **Presidential Memorial.** Theodore Roosevelt Island provides opportunities for visitors to honor and remember our 26th president's conservation legacy.
- **Human History.** From American Indian encampments to the island's role as a major transportation corridor for ferry operations, the landscape of Theodore Roosevelt Island has changed dramatically over time with each new user/owner.
- **Landscape.** Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.'s influence and vision is evident through the design of Theodore Roosevelt Island.
- **Natural Preserve.** Due to its unusual hydrology, the Potomac River Gorge, which extends 15 miles from a location above Great Falls south to Theodore Roosevelt Island, is one of the country's most biologically diverse areas.
- **Watershed.** The Potomac River is the second largest contributor to the Chesapeake Bay. As a result, Theodore Roosevelt Island serves as a potential "living laboratory" to study the health of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem.



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 of the 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 memoranda 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 George Washington Memorial Parkway.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for George Washington Memorial Parkway, please see appendix C.



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:

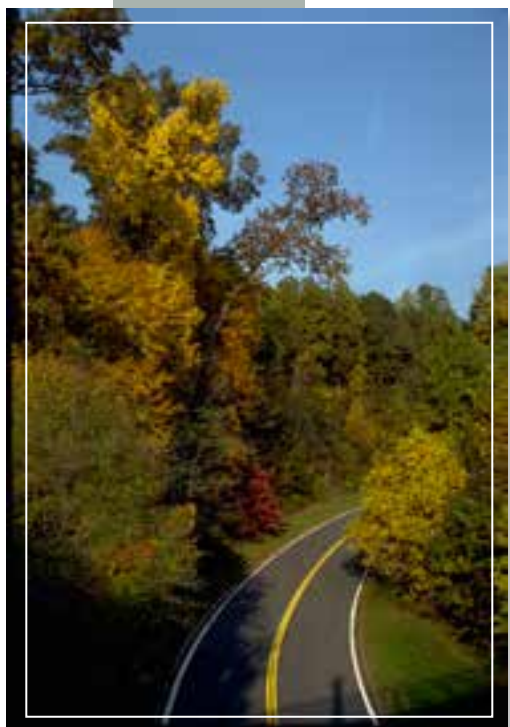
1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

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 and Other Important Resources and Values

The fundamental and other important resources and values tables include 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.

Please see appendix D for the analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values for each associated unit of George Washington Memorial Parkway.



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 not directly related to purpose and significance, but still indirectly affects them. 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 George Washington Memorial Parkway and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Complex Jurisdictions and Pressures from Urban Growth.** With its location in and around Washington, D.C., George Washington Memorial Parkway works within the multiple jurisdictions of many federal, state, and local agencies. Some of these key jurisdictional entities include: Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport and the Federal Aviation Administration; the Federal Highway Administration; the Pentagon and U.S. Department of Defense; Arlington National Cemetery; the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters at Langley, Virginia; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park; the City of Alexandria; and Arlington County, just to name a few. The complexities of jurisdictional challenges range from national security and public safety to design guidelines and the maintenance of the cultural landscape of the parkway. Urban growth pressures in and around Washington, D.C., add further complexity to these jurisdictional challenges and require park staff to remain diligent in their efforts to protect the park's resources and values. Balancing these competing relationships is a key parkwide issue and opportunity for the parkway, and whenever applicable, park staff will seek opportunities to collaborate and improve relationships with other agencies during data collection and planning processes.
- **Special Uses and Permitting for Special Events.** Because of the multifaceted nature of the many sites within the parkway, George Washington Memorial Parkway constantly hosts numerous special events and ceremonies. Many of the parkway's monuments, such as the U.S. Marine Corps Memorial and parade ground, host ceremonies and special events for veterans groups and the general public. As the steward of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue, the parkway also serves as the symbolic entrance to Arlington National Cemetery. Along with these ceremonial functions, the parkway also hosts a wide variety of recreational events ranging from group picnics at sites such as Fort Hunt to the Marine Corps Marathon event. Various sites along the parkway are also used for commercial photography and filming, for which permits are also required. The staff time, the issuing of permits, and the costs associated with hosting these events are a key parkwide challenge facing the overall parkway. Hosting events that meet public expectations and safety presents a challenge for cost recovery and the financial sustainability for both the use and maintenance of the parkway. A special events management plan is needed to develop a comprehensive strategy and approach.
- **Role as a Major Commuter Route.** The combined parkways (Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Clara Barton Parkway, and Spout Run Parkway) of George Washington Memorial Parkway provide one of the major commuter routes into and out of Washington, D.C., one of the largest metropolitan areas in the United States. The volume of traffic flowing through the parkway on a daily basis presents a key parkway challenge in maintaining the roadway infrastructure while keeping the historic character and integrity of the parkway's cultural landscape intact. The parkway must balance these challenges with the legal safety requirements of the Federal Highway Administration. An analysis of vehicular and bicycle crash data, an intelligent transportation system feasibility study, and a traffic study at the Arlington Memorial Bridge have all been identified as data needs.
- **Partnerships.** Due to the scope of sites and diversity of resources within its boundaries, George Washington Memorial Parkway works in partnership with a wide variety of groups and stakeholders ranging from nonprofit organizations to federal, state, and local agencies. The level of engagement and commitment of partnership groups to work collaboratively with the parkway varies greatly. A partnership coordination plan would provide a framework for park staff to better manage these relationships.

- **Climate Change.** The parkway recognizes the need to proactively address climate change. It is located along the Potomac River, and sea level rise will have significant impact on stream shorelines. The parkway also plays a stewardship role with the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Addressing the vulnerability of existing infrastructure and engineering to severe storm events was a key challenge related to climate change, and a climate change vulnerability assessment has been identified as a need.
- **Stormwater Management.** Stormwater outfalls along the parkway between Key Bridge and I-495 often discharge onto steep bank slopes between the parkway and the Potomac River. Below each outfall, long, deep erosion ditches have formed. In some instances the erosion has back-cut toward the parkway, threatening its stability. These erosion ditches need to be stabilized or the outfalls redirected away from steep bank slopes. A stormwater management plan has been identified as a need.
- **Management and Care of Museum Collections.** The number of sites managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway has led to a diverse and geographically dispersed museum collection. Coordinating the management and care of these collections between the various sites is a complex undertaking. While collection management plans and scope of collection statements have been drafted for various individual sites managed by the parkway, there is currently no document that outlines a comprehensive strategy for the management of all the museum collections trusted to George Washington Memorial Parkway. This lack of a document to provide a comprehensive and coordinated vision has led to inconsistencies in the care and management of museum collections across the various sites. A collections management plan for many of the discrete sites along the parkway is needed to analyze and recommend options for improving existing collections storage and evaluate alternative options for storage, all as consistent with NPS curatorial standards.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation, and because of 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's efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Planning Needs	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
Natural resources				
CLBA; GWMP	The Viewshed of the Potomac; Parkway Driving Experience	Viewshed management plan and an environmental assessment	This plan would prescribe how to manage key viewsheds over time, including when to cut back vegetation if the views become obstructed. It would include compliance to do initial viewshed management and restoration of the landscape to the historic period.	H
LYBA	The Memorial Landscape	Planting sustainability plan	This plan would provide for the replacement of invasive plant species with plant species that are appropriate for the memorial landscape and the surrounding environment.	H
GWMP;THIS	Biodiversity of Natural Communities; Recreational Opportunities (THIS)	Trail and climbing/ outcrop management plan	This plan would identify indicators and standards to monitor rock-climbing impacts on the plant and animal species that inhabit rock outcrops in the gorge and would outline management strategies to mitigate such impacts. It would direct the management and maintenance of trails along the parkway, including the Mount Vernon Trail, the trail networks in Great Falls Park, and Theodore Roosevelt Island. The areas covered by this plan would include Great Falls Park and the Potomac River Gorge.	H
GWMP	Cultural Landscape of Arlington House	State of the park – climate change scenario plan	Scenario planning uses models and available data to explore different “what if” scenarios for a range of reasonably possible outcomes of climate change and the resulting impacts on park resources, such as brook trout. This type of planning allows park managers to develop strategies that are flexible enough to address each possibility.	M
GWMP	Key Issue: Climate Change; Key Issue: Stormwater Management	Climate change vulnerability assessment	This strategy would assess what the most vulnerable resources are within the park in the context of climate change, and would prioritize what actions could be taken to protect or improve resilience of the most vulnerable resources. For example, a better understanding of flood risk and its effects on vulnerable resources may lead to changes in water resource management in the park.	M
GWMP	Fort Hunt Park; Fort Marcy; Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard; Vistas and Views; Glen Echo Park Historic District	Vegetation management plan	This parkwide management plan would prescribe how to manage vegetation and would also include a component to address management of nonnative plant species.	M

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Planning Needs	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
GWMP	Biodiversity of Natural Communities	Adaptive management implementation plan for Dyke Marsh restoration	This design and construction plan would implement the “Dyke Marsh Wetland Restoration and Long Term Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement,” which is currently underway.	M
GWMP	Biodiversity of Natural Communities	Deer management plan for Great Falls Park	This plan would prescribe how to manage deer populations at Great Falls Park.	L
GWMP	U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial; Netherlands Carillon	Turf management plan at Arlington Ridge Park	This plan would address impacts on the turf from large events, such as the Marine Corps Marathon.	L
GWMP	U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial; Netherlands Carillon	Updated environmental assessment for the comfort station at Arlington Ridge Park	This plan would update the environmental assessment that was done in the 1970s and is now out of date.	L
ARHO	Cultural Landscape of Arlington House	Invasive plant management plan	This management plan would prescribe how to manage invasive plant species throughout the site. The issue of invasive species has a major impact on the Arlington Woodlots, a key component of the cultural landscape.	L
Cultural resources				
GWMP	The Parkway Driving Experience	Cultural landscape report – George Washington Memorial, Clara Barton, and Spout Run parkways	The cultural landscape reports would be the primary guides to treatment and use of the cultural landscapes of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, Clara Barton Parkway, and Spout Run Parkway. While cultural landscape reports have been developed for the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and for the “vegetation of the central section” of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, a cultural landscape report for the parkway as a whole is still needed.	H
ARHO	Arlington House	Cultural landscape treatment plan	The treatment plan would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of the house and grounds. It would include a complete treatment plan for the kitchen garden and yard, and a treatment plan for the flower garden (gazebo).	H

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Planning Needs	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
CLBA	Educating and Inspiring Others to Serve	Historic furnishings plan	An exhibit plan would identify options to expand temporary exhibits for Clara Barton National Historic Site beyond the current visitor orientation space. The plan would also include an exhibit planning component.	H
CLBA	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape; The Viewshed of the Potomac	Development concept plan	This plan would incorporate the findings from the historic structure report and would provide a comprehensive plan for the site. It would analyze options for creating a visitor contact area and spaces for staff offices. Options would include locating the visitor contact area on-site and providing staff offices at Glen Echo Park as well as locating all functions on-site. A maintenance facility and museum curatorial facility would also be included. Partnerships with Glen Echo Park and Montgomery County would be explored.	H
GWMP	U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial; Netherlands Carillon	Cultural landscape report – Arlington Ridge Park	The cultural landscape report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of Arlington Ridge Park.	M
GWMP	Arlington Memorial Bridge / Memorial Avenue Corridor	Cultural landscape report – Memorial Avenue Corridor	The cultural landscape report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of the Memorial Avenue Corridor.	M
THIS	The Memorial Landscape	Cultural landscape report – Theodore Roosevelt Island	The cultural landscape report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of Theodore Roosevelt Island.	M
ARHO	Cultural Landscape of Arlington House	Update cultural landscape report for the Arlington House	The updated report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of Arlington House.	M
GWMP	Roadway System	Updated cultural landscape report for George Washington Memorial Parkway	The updated report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of George Washington Memorial Parkway.	M
GWMP	Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard; Memorialization and Celebration of American Ideals; Fort Marcy; Navy and Marine Memorial; Arlington House, Glen Echo Park	Historic resource treatment guides	These comprehensive guides would provide specific treatment and routine maintenance recommendations for the various historic resources in the park including memorials, statuary, structures, historic homes, and earthworks.	M

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Planning Needs	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
THIS	The Memorial Landscape	Cultural landscape report – Theodore Roosevelt Island	The cultural landscape report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of Theodore Roosevelt Island.	M
CLBA	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape; Museum Collections	Update historic furnishing report	This plan would update the historic furnishing report from 1983. This update is especially important as the park continues to restore unused exhibit spaces such as the Hubbell Bedroom and original bathroom in the house.	M
ARHO	Arlington House	Update historic furnishing report	This plan would update the historic furnishing plan from 1978.	M
ARHO	Other Historic Structures	Development concept plan for the other historic structures	This plan would implement treatment and use recommendations from the historic structure report in order to improve the visitor experience and access to the site while improving facility capabilities.	L
GWMP	Fort Hunt Park	Cultural landscape report for Fort Hunt	The cultural landscape report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of Fort Hunt Park.	L
GWMP	Glen Echo Park Historic District	Cultural landscape report for Glen Echo Park	The cultural landscape report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of Glen Echo Park.	L
GWMP	Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard	Cultural landscape report for Jones Point Park	The cultural landscape report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape of the lighthouse and shipyard.	L
GWMP	Cultural Landscape of Arlington House	Resource stewardship strategy	This strategy presents reference conditions as objective measurable indicators, develops target values for the selected indicators that represent reference conditions, and designs comprehensive strategies to achieve the target values.	L
Visitor use and experience				
GWMP	Recreational Opportunities; Vistas and Views	Comprehensive site plan for Daingerfield Island	This plan would analyze management alternatives for Daingerfield Island, focusing on reducing the maintenance footprint and managing visitor use for the protection of resources.	H
GWMP; THIS	Recreational Opportunities (for GWMP and for THIS); Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard; Vistas and Views	Shoreline management plan	This plan would comprehensively evaluate shoreline access for portions of the Potomac River managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway. The plan would include analysis of parking and visitor use indicators and standards for the protection of natural and cultural resources along the shoreline.	H

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Planning Needs	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
GWMP; LYBA	Glen Echo Park Historic District, Fort Hunt Great Falls Park, including the Patowmack Canal; Recreational Opportunities; Fort Marcy	Visitor use management plan, including an event management plan for Glen Echo Park	This plan would address the legal requirement for establishing visitor capacities, which are determinations of the maximum amounts and types of visitor use that an area can accommodate while sustaining desired resource conditions and visitor experiences. Some specific issues this plan would address include: ways to monitor and manage social trails; ways to alleviate user conflicts, such as vehicle conflicts or walker/jogger/cyclist conflicts; management of special events and locations such as the Spanish Ballroom (conducted prior to updating the agreement with the Glen Echo Park Partnership for Arts and Culture); visitor safety issues; and others. The entire scope of areas that this plan would cover is yet to be determined, but would address visitor use at several sites managed by GWMP including the canal at the Matildaville Trail and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove.	H
ARHO	Arlington House; Sense of Reverence	Visitor use management plan	This plan would address the legal requirement for establishing visitor capacities, which are determinations of the maximum amounts and types of visitor use that an area can accommodate while sustaining desired resource conditions and visitor experiences.	H
CLBA	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape; Archeological Resources	Visitor use management plan	This plan would address the legal requirement for establishing visitor capacities, which are determinations of the maximum amounts and types of visitor use that an area can accommodate while sustaining desired resource conditions and visitor experiences.	M
GWMP	Vistas and Views	Comprehensive easement and right-of-way strategic guide	This guide would direct management of easements and rights-of-way within the park, including a comprehensive review of the considerations required for each easement and right-of-way.	M
CLBA	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape	Accessibility transition plan	This plan would guide phased developments and maintenance efforts to address all instances in which the unit is not in compliance with physical and programmatic accessibility standards and guidelines for people with disabilities. Special consideration would be given to the historic integrity of the site.	M

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Planning Needs	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
GWMP; ARHO	Great Falls Park, including the Patowmack Canal; Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard; Archeological Resources; Biological Diversity in Arlington Woods	Comprehensive interpretive plan	This comprehensive plan would direct interpretation of all sites managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway.	M
ARHO	Arlington House; Biological Diversity in Arlington Woods	Update long-range interpretive plan	The long-range interpretive plan is needed to identify specific strategies for communicating the park's interpretive themes to visitors and the public. This update would include interpretation of the Arlington Woodlots.	M
GWMP CLBA	Education (GWMP); Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape (CLBA)	Update long-range interpretive plan	The updated plan would ensure that the educational programs given parkway-wide are consistent with educational standards.	L
GWMP	Transportation Infrastructure; Key Issue: Special Uses and Permitting for Special Events	Special event management plan	This plan would include management strategies for accommodating and permitting large-scale events at the park, such as cycling events, and for mitigating impacts of such events on park resources. The plan would include recommendations for providing safety and security.	L
GWMP	Special Uses and Permitting for Special Events; Transportation infrastructure	Security plan	This plan would ensure the protection of resources through the use of hard gates, cameras, security systems, or other measures.	L
CLBA	Educating and Inspiring Others to Serve	Diversity outreach plan	This outreach plan would identify new and diverse audiences, and would develop strategies to better engage them.	L
GWMP	U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial; Netherlands Carillon	Signage plan at Arlington Ridge Park	This plan would improve orientation and wayfinding in Arlington Ridge Park and would seek to mitigate visual intrusions from other signs in the area.	L
ARHO	Cultural Landscape of Arlington House; Sense of Reverence; Other Historic Structures	Signage plan	This plan would improve overall visitor orientation, wayfinding, and wayside interpretive signage throughout the site that is compatible with its location within the cemetery. Appropriate signage within Arlington National Cemetery needs to reflect the solemn nature and reverent atmosphere of the site.	L

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Planning Needs	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
Collections management				
GWMP	Museum Collections	Archives processing plan	An archives processing plan would be useful to give the park staff guidance on how to properly arrange accessioned archival collections and how to prioritize collections that are unprocessed and/or unaccessioned.	H
ARHO; CLBA	Arlington House; Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape; Museum Collections	Collections storage plan	This plan would analyze options for improving existing collections storage and evaluate alternative options for storage, all as consistent with NPS curatorial standards.	H
GWMP	Museum Collections; Glen Echo Park Historic District	Collections storage plan	This plan would apply to all sites (except Clara Barton National Historic Site and Arlington House) and would analyze options for improving existing collections storage and evaluate alternative options for storage, all as consistent with NPS curatorial standards.	M
GWMP	Fort Hunt Park; Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard; Memorialization and Celebration of American Ideals; Museum Collections; Fort Marcy	Scope of collections statement for smaller sites	This document would be developed for the small sites within George Washington Memorial Parkway, such as Fort Hunt, Fort Marcy, and the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial, and would specifically define the types of objects a unit collects and why it does so. It would also describe what the collection includes, what to add, what not to add, and what may need to be removed from the collection.	M
GWMP	Museum Collections	Collections management plan	This plan would identify the park's preferred strategies for the care of collections with concern for their long-term physical well-being and safety. The plan would cover all collections within George Washington Memorial Parkway except for collections related to Clara Barton National Historic Site and Arlington House.	L
GWMP	Museum Collections	Exhibit plan	This plan would update existing exhibits within the park, per the comprehensive interpretive plan.	L
ARHO	Cultural Landscape of Arlington House; Other Historic Structures	Comprehensive exhibit plan	This plan would provide overarching guidance for museum exhibit displays in the mansion and in the other historic structures (potting shed).	L
Operations and funding				
GWMP	Parkwide to include, but not limited to, Claude Moore Farm, Glen Echo Partnership, Arlington House, Fort Hunt,	Park partner action strategy	The park partner action strategy is an approach to aligning park and partner goals, resulting in a tangible action strategy that defines the future direction of the partnership. The strategy may be used with a variety of partners across all GWMP sites to clarify park and partner roles and, identify mutually beneficial strategies, actions, and tools for implementation.	H

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Planning Needs	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
GWMP; ARHO	Memorialization and Celebration of American Ideals; Key Issue: Partnerships	Partnership coordination plan	This plan would identify strategic partnerships and agreements that would help the park leverage resources to achieve its purpose and maintain its significance.	H
GWMP	Transportation Infrastructure	Facility management plan including drainage plan	This plan would act as a daily maintenance treatment guide for managing roadway drainage.	H
GWMP	Transportation Infrastructure	Stormwater management plan	This plan would address the impacts of stormwater runoff from the roadways of George Washington Memorial Parkway and Clara Barton Parkway, particularly at Potomac Greens. It would identify where stormwater is impacting park resources and identify strategies to mitigate the impacts.	H
GWMP	Recreational Opportunities; Fort Hunt Park; Memorialization and Celebration of American Ideals	Operations and investments financial sustainability / fee collection plan	This plan would delineate funding sources and include an analysis of potential additional funding sources, such as commercial services, etc.	H
CLBA	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape	Operations and investments financial sustainability / fee collection plan	This plan would explore options for improving the financial sustainability of the site. Fee collection at the site would be analyzed as one of the options. This could be analyzed as part of the new GEPPAC/MOCO partnership agreement in 2017.	M
GWMP	Great Falls Park, including the Patowmack Canal	Environmental assessment for the Improvement of administrative facilities at Great Falls Park	This comprehensive plan would explore opportunities to improve, and perhaps consolidate, administrative facilities at Great Falls Park.	L
GWMP	Potomac River Shoreline and Gorge; Fort Marcy	Communication plan	This plan would increase awareness and use of currently underused areas, such as Fort Marcy and Turkey Run, by notifying the public of opportunities available at those sites.	L
GWMP; THIS	Recreational Opportunities (for THIS)	Parking feasibility management plan	This plan would analyze alternatives for parking management at Theodore Roosevelt Island and Gravelly Point, and would include an analysis of the feasibility of paid parking.	L

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Planning Needs	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
ARHO; CLBA	Museum Collections (for ARHO and for CLBA)	Update emergency operations plans	These plans would identify procedures for removing the collections from the houses in case of an emergency, such as a fire or severe earthquake. At Clara Barton House, the existing plan from 2004 needs to be updated to reflect current needs and conditions, and new or revised memorandums of understanding with responding agencies.	L
ARHO	Arlington House	Operations and investments financial sustainability / fee collection plan	This plan would help prepare the park for changing economic conditions by examining the appropriateness of potential fees and exploring additional revenue sources.	L

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Data and GIS Needs	Rationale, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To	Priority (H, M, L)
Natural Resources				
LYBA	The Memorial Landscape	Landscape study	This study would assess the types of plants that would be appropriate in the memorial landscape as well an inventory of the overlooks and viewsheds within Lady Bird Johnson Park, and identify their current conditions. This study would inform the viewshed management plan and the planting sustainability plan.	H
GWMP	Biodiversity of Natural Communities	Long-term monitoring of rare plant populations	The monitoring protocols would develop baseline inventories and monitoring data sets to assess the success of management strategies, identify population trends, and analyze potential impacts to the species. These data would inform the vegetation management plan and all other resource protection, planning, and management efforts.	H
GWMP	Biodiversity of Natural Communities	Species inventories	While George Washington Memorial Parkway has baseline data for vascular plants and vertebrates, more comprehensive species baseline information would help inform all resource protection, planning, and management efforts. It would also include an inventory of the woodlot at Arlington House.	H

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Data and GIS Needs	Rationale, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To	Priority (H, M, L)
CLBA; ARHO; GWMP	The Viewshed of the Potomac; Cultural Landscape of Arlington House; Parkway Driving Experience; Vistas and Views	Viewshed inventory and assessment	This study would identify the key views from the site and analyze the viewsheds contained therein, including taking an inventory of landscape visual resources. This study would inform the viewshed management plan. The study would provide baseline data for working with key park partners at Arlington National Cemetery.	H
GWMP	U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial; Netherlands Carillon	Bermudagrass study	This study would assess the impacts of Bermudagrass, a nonnative species, on the cultural landscape of Arlington Ridge Park. This study would inform the vegetation management plan.	M
ARHO	Biological Diversity in Arlington Woods	Update baseline biological inventory for the Arlington Woodlots	Updating comprehensive biological baseline information would inform all resource protection, planning, and management efforts.	L
GWMP	Glen Echo Park Historic District	Invasive plant inventory for Glen Echo Park	This inventory would document and inventory the invasive plant species at Glen Echo Park. This would inform the vegetation management plan.	L
ARHO	Biological Diversity in Arlington Woods	Trail feasibility study for the Arlington Woodlots	This study would identify appropriate locations for trails through the Arlington Woodlots. This study would be needed before any trail construction could begin.	L
Cultural resources				
GWMP	Roadway System	Historic structure reports for parkways	The reports would guide treatment and use of the historic parkways and would provide guidance for how to address Federal Highway Administration guidelines. This study would inform the design standards for roadways.	H
GWMP	Fort Hunt Park	Historic structure report for facilities at Fort Hunt Park	The report would guide treatment and use of historic facilities at Fort Hunt Park. This study would be needed before restoration or extensive rehabilitation can be undertaken in the future.	H
ARHO	Arlington House; Cultural Landscape of Arlington House; Archeological Resources; Slave Quarters	Archeological Phase I-II survey	This survey would provide a comprehensive overview of archeological resources at the entire site, and would address impacts from the construction Phase III development. This baseline study would inform future planning and management efforts.	H
ARHO	Other Historic Structures	Historic structure report	This report would guide treatment and use of the other historic structures, including the potting shed and the Old Administrative Building. This study would inform the development concept plan for those structures.	H

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Data and GIS Needs	Rationale, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To	Priority (H, M, L)
CLBA	Archeological Resources	Phase I archeology survey	This parkwide survey would cover the entire property, including the basement, back hill, and the rest of the yard, and would provide a baseline archeological inventory to inform future planning and management efforts.	H
CLBA	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape	Update the historic structure report	The updated report would guide treatment and use of the house, and would be needed before restoration or extensive rehabilitation can be undertaken in the future. This would inform the development concept plan for the site.	H
GWMP	Great Falls Park, including the Patowmack Canal	Updated historic structure report for the Patowmack Canal	The report would guide treatment and use of the historic structures along the Patowmack Canal. This study would be needed before restoration or extensive rehabilitation can be undertaken in the future.	H
GWMP	Glen Echo Park Historic District	Update National Register of Historic Places nominations for Glen Echo Park	This effort would update the National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for the both the Glen Echo Park Historic District and the Chautauqua Historic Structure.	H
THIS	The Memorial Landscape	Historic structure report – Theodore Roosevelt Island	The report would be a guide to treatment and use of historic facilities on Theodore Roosevelt Island. This study would be needed before restoration or extensive rehabilitation can be undertaken in the future.	M
GWMP	Arlington Memorial Bridge / Memorial Avenue Corridor	Update historic structure report for the Arlington Memorial Bridge	The updated report would guide treatment and use of the Arlington Memorial Bridge based on the most current data. This study would be needed before restoration or extensive rehabilitation can be undertaken in the future.	M
GWMP	Great Falls Park, including the Patowmack Canal	Cultural landscape inventory for Great Falls Park / Patowmack Canal	The inventory would survey and document all culturally and historically significant resources in the park that are associated with Great Falls Park and the Patowmack Canal.	M
GWMP	Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard	Cultural landscape inventory for Jones Point Park	The inventory would survey and document all culturally and historically significant resources in the park that are associated with the Jones Point lighthouse and shipyard.	M
GWMP	Fort Marcy	Cultural landscape inventory for Fort Marcy	The inventory would survey and document all culturally and historically significant resources in the park that are associated with Fort Marcy	M

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Data and GIS Needs	Rationale, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To	Priority (H, M, L)
GWMP; THIS	Archeological Resources (for GWMP and for THIS); Fort Hunt Park; Glen Echo Park Historic District	Phase I archeology survey	This parkwide survey would provide a baseline archeological inventory to inform future planning and management efforts.	M
GWMP	Transportation Infrastructure	Cultural landscape inventory for Spout Run Parkway and Mount Vernon Memorial Highway	The inventory would survey and document all culturally and historically significant resources in the park that are associated with Spout Run Parkway and the southern portion of the George Washington known as Mount Vernon Memorial Highway.	L
THIS	Archeological Resources	Historic resource study – Theodore Roosevelt Island	The historic resource study would be the primary document used to identify and manage the historic resources on Theodore Roosevelt Island.	L
GWMP	U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial; Netherlands Carillon	Historic structure report for Netherlands Carillon and U.S. Marine Corps Memorial	The historic structure report would provide information about the history and existing conditions of the Netherlands Carillon and U.S. Marine Corps Memorial, as well as address options for restoration.	L
ARHO	Cultural Landscape of Arlington House	Historic resource study for the Arlington House Site	The historic resource study would be the primary document used to identify and manage the historic resources at Arlington House.	L
ARHO	Sense of Reverence	Legislated plaque study	This study would determine the appropriate content and location of a memorial plaque to honor the Custis and Lee families, per the enabling legislation.	L



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Data and GIS Needs	Rationale, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To	Priority (H, M, L)
Visitor use and experience				
GWMP; LYBA	Recreational Opportunities; Fort Marcy, Turkey Run, Jones Point Park, Gravely Point, Roaches Run; Great Falls	Visitor use study	This comprehensive study would analyze the kinds and amounts of visitor use within George Washington Memorial Parkway sites, identifying conflicts between visitor activities and the impacts of visitors on natural and cultural resources. This study would inform the visitor use management plan.	H
GWMP	Glen Echo Park Historic District	Visitor use study for Glen Echo Park	This study would analyze the kinds and amounts of visitor use at Glen Echo Park, identifying conflicts between visitor activities, safety issues, and the impacts of visitors on natural and cultural resources, including appropriate visitor capacities. It would also include a visitor use survey of visitor characteristics, profiles, and needs. This study would inform the visitor use management plan.	H
ARHO	Arlington House; Sense of Reverence	Visitor use study	This comprehensive study would analyze the kinds and amounts of visitor use at Arlington House. This study would inform the visitor use management plan.	H
CLBA	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape	Visitor use study	This comprehensive study would analyze the kinds and amounts of visitor use at the site, and would seek to better understand the needs of visitors. This study would inform the visitor use management plan.	H
GWMP	Vistas and Views	Night sky inventory and assessment	A night sky inventory is needed to develop a baseline assessment of light pollution throughout GWMP in order to provide management guidance for the protection and enhancement of dark night skies.	M
GWMP	Glen Echo Park Historic District	Accessibility assessment	An accessibility assessment would provide baseline data on programmatic and physical barriers at the site that need to be addressed in order to meeting requirements under the Architectural Barriers Act.	M
THIS	Recreational Opportunities	Comfort station study	This study would seek to better understand the role of the comfort stations on the island.	L
ARHO	Sense of Reverence	Noise (soundscape) study	This study would gather reliable data about the park's existing acoustical environment, such as what natural and cultural sounds can be heard at the park; what types of human-caused noises can be heard; where, when, and how often are they heard; and how loud the sounds are. The information gathered could be used to identify the potential impacts of nonnatural sounds and proposed developments or actions that may affect the acoustical environment.	L

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Data and GIS Needs	Rationale, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To	Priority (H, M, L)
Collections management				
GWMP	Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard; Memorialization and Celebration of American Ideals; Museum Collections	Museum collections conditions survey	This general assessment of the park museum collections would prescribe levels of treatment for all park collections. This study would inform the collections management plan.	M
GWMP	Museum Collections	Survey of archival records	The survey would include traditional archival collections including historic photographs, original documents and correspondence, as well as the parkway's extensive collection of resource management records housed at various sites and in the GWMP library. The parkway has an extensive archival collections backlog that the survey would help the park to address. Following the survey assessment, a processing plan will be developed to create a hierarchy for the records to the present day.	M
ARHO	Museum Collections	Inventory for objects on display inside the house	A comprehensive inventory of objects on display at Arlington House is needed to better track and curate these resources. This inventory would inform the comprehensive exhibit plan.	M
Operations and funding				
GWMP	Education; Recreational opportunities; Key issues: Complex and competing jurisdictions; Partnerships	Urban park study initiative	The study would be a comprehensive analysis of how GWMP currently fits into the context of its urban environment, including the identification of new technology, programs, and trends that the park can capitalize on to stay connected and relevant to a growing and dynamic urban population.	H
GWMP	Transportation Infrastructure; Key Issue: Roll as a Major Commuter Route	Analysis of vehicular and bicycle crash data	This analysis of vehicular and bicycle crash data would improve understanding of how crashes affect traffic and how to improve safety on the roadways. This study would inform design standards for roadways.	H
GWMP	Parkway Driving Experience; Transportation Infrastructure; Vistas and Views	Design standards for roadways	This product would be a booklet that summarizes the design standards for the parkways and roadways (including Washington Street), such as how signs, lights, etc. should be designed and placed to be compatible with the parkway landscape. This may be similar to the National Mall's streetscape manual, and may be influenced by the historic structure reports.	H
GWMP	Fort Hunt Park; Archeological Resources	Overall parkway boundary and easement survey	This survey would help the park identify clear boundaries with neighboring properties, helping to resolve jurisdictional and resource concerns related to rights-of-way. The study would also provide for improved management of resources adjacent to the park boundary.	H

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

NPS Unit	Related FRV(s) / OIRV(s) or Key Issue(s)	Data and GIS Needs	Rationale, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To	Priority (H, M, L)
GWMP; ARHO; THIS	Education; Archeological Resources; Potomac River Shoreline and Gorge; Great Falls, including the Patowmack Canal; Fort Hunt Park; Arlington House	Comprehensive GWMP ethnographic overview and assessment	This study would identify and describe park neighbors, residents, ethnic groups, and others with historic and cultural ties and associations with park resources.	M
CLBA	Educating and Inspiring Others to Serve	Alternative transportation study	This study would analyze the feasibility of developing bus tours between the 7th street location and the site, as well as connecting the site to the public transportation system.	M
ARHO	Sense of Reverence	Alternative transportation study	This study would explore transportation / visitor access-related challenges to Arlington House within Arlington National Cemetery, how guests are getting to the site, and the future role of the tram system in managing visitor flow and connectivity to other transportation systems.	M
GWMP	Transportation Infrastructure; Key Issue: Roll as a Major Commuter Route	Intelligent transportation system feasibility study	This study would analyze how the addition of intelligent transportation systems would benefit and impact the parkway. This study would inform park management efforts related to the parkways.	M
GWMP	Arlington Memorial Bridge / Memorial Avenue Corridor; Key Issue: Roll as a Major Commuter Route	Traffic study of the Arlington Memorial Bridge	This study would provide data on the volume, timing, and type of traffic on the Arlington Memorial Bridge. This study would inform park management efforts related to the bridge.	L
GWMP	Transportation Infrastructure	Traffic volume and speed data for the parkway system	The data collection system for traffic volume and speed data would inform park management efforts related to the parkways.	L
GWMP	Glen Echo Park Historic District	Alternative transportation study for Glen Echo Park	This study would analyze the feasibility of different options for bussing visitors to Glen Echo Park from the Metro station and other transportation hubs.	L

Part 3: Contributors

George Washington Memorial Parkway

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Kimberly Robinson, Museum Curator (Acting)

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Thomas Sheffer, Former Park Planner

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APPENDIX A:

ENABLING LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY

Enabling Legislation for George Washington Memorial Parkway and Nonlegislated Units

An Act For the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$9,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for acquiring and developing, except as in this section otherwise provided, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1924, entitled "An Act providing for a comprehensive development of the park and playground system of the National Capital," as amended, such lands in the States of Maryland and Virginia as are necessary and desirable for the park and park-way system of the National Capital in the environs of Washington. Such funds shall be appropriated as required for the expeditious, economical, and efficient development and completion of the following projects:

(a) For the George Washington Memorial Parkway, to include the shores of the Potomac, and adjacent lands, from Mount Vernon to a point above the Great Falls on the Virginia side, except within the city of Alexandria, and from Fort Washington to a similar point above the Great Falls on the Maryland side except within the District of Columbia, and including the protection and preservation of the natural scenery of the Gorge and the Great Falls of the Potomac, the preservation of the historic Patowmack Canal, and the acquisition of that portion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal below Point of Rocks, \$7,500,000: *Provided,* That the acquisition of any land in the Potomac River Valley for park purposes shall not debar or limit, or abridge its use for such works as Congress may in the future authorize for the improvement and the extension of navigation, including the connecting of the upper Potomac River with the Ohio River, or for flood control or irrigation or drainage, or for the development of hydroelectric power. The title to the lands acquired hereunder shall vest in the United States, and said lands, including the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway authorized

by the Act approved May 23, 1928, upon its completion shall be maintained and administered by the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, who shall exercise all the authority, power, and duties with respect to lands acquired under this section as are conferred upon him within the District of Columbia by the Act approved February 26, 1925; and said director is authorized to incur such expenses as may be necessary for the proper administration and maintenance of said lands within the limits of the appropriations from time to time granted therefor from the Treasury of the United States, which appropriation are hereby authorized. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission is authorized to occupy such lands belonging to the United States as may be necessary for the development and protection of said parkway and to accept the donation to the United States of any other lands by it deemed desirable for inclusion in said parkway. As to any lands in Maryland or Virginia along or adjacent to the shores of the Potomac within the proposed limits of the parkway that would involve great expense for their acquisition and are held by said commission not to be essential to the proper carrying out of the project, the acquisition of said lands shall not be required, upon a finding of the commission to that effect. Said parkway shall include a highway from Fort Washington to the Great Falls on the Maryland side of the Potomac and a free bridge across the Potomac at or near Great Falls and necessary approaches to said bridge: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended by the United States for lands for any unit of this project until the National Capital Park and Planning Commission shall have received definite commitments from the State of Maryland or Virginia, or political subdivisions thereof or from other responsible sources for one-half the cost of acquiring the lands in its judgment necessary for such unit of said project deemed by said commission sufficiently complete, other than lands now belonging to the United States or donated to the United States: *Provided further*, That no money shall be expended by the United States for the construction of said highway on the Maryland side of the Potomac, except as part of the Federal -aid highway program: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, upon agreement duly entered into by the State of Maryland or Virginia or any political subdivision thereof to reimburse the United States as hereinafter provided, it may advance the full amount of the funds necessary for the acquisition of the lands and the construction of said roads in any such unit referred to in this paragraph, such agreement providing for reimbursement to the United States to the extent of one-half of the cost thereof without interest within not more than eight years from the date of any such expenditure. The appropriation of the amount

necessary for such advance, in addition to the contribution by the United States, is hereby authorized from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

(b) For the extension of Rock Creek Park into Maryland as may be agreed upon between the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, for the preservation of the flow of water in Rock Creek, for the extension of the Anacostia Park system up the valley of the Anacostia River, Indian Creek, the Northwest Branch; and Sligo Creek, and of the George Washington Memorial Parkway up the valley of Cabin John Creek, as may be agreed upon between the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That no appropriation authorized in this subsection shall be available for expenditure until a suitable agreement is entered into by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission as to sewage disposal and storm water flow: *Provided further*, That no money shall be contributed by the United States for any unit of such extensions until the National Capital Park and Planning Commission shall have received definite commitments from the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission for the balance of the cost of acquiring such unit of said extensions deemed by said commission sufficiently complete other than lands now belonging to the United States or donated to the United States: *Provided further*, That in the discretion of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission upon agreement duly entered into with the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission to reimburse the United States as hereinafter provided, it may advance the full amount of the funds necessary for the acquisition of the lands required for such extensions referred to in this paragraph, such advance, exclusive of said contribution of \$1,500,000 by the United States, not to exceed \$3,000,000, the appropriation of which amount from funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated is hereby authorized, such agreement providing for reimbursement to the United States of such advance, exclusive of said Federal contribution, without interest within not more than eight years from the date of any such expenditure. The title to the lands acquired hereunder shall vest in the State of Maryland. The development and administration thereof shall be under the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission and in accordance with plans approved by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. The United States is not to share in the cost of construction of roads in the areas mentioned in this paragraph, except if and as Federal-aid highways.

Sec. 2. Whenever it becomes necessary to acquire by condemnation proceedings any lands in the States of Virginia or Maryland for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, such acquisition shall be under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act August 1, 1888 (U. S. C., p. 1302, sec. 257). No payment shall be made for any such lands until the title thereto in the United States shall be satisfactory to the Attorney General of the United States.

Sec. 3. Whenever the use of the Forts Washington, Foote, and Hunt, or either of them, is no longer deemed necessary for military purposes they shall be turned over to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, without cost, for administration and maintenance as a part of the said George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Sec. 4. There is hereby further authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$16,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the acquiring of such lands in the District of Columbia as are necessary and desirable for the suitable development of the National Capital park, parkway, and playground system, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act of June 6, 1924, as amended, except as in this section otherwise provided. Such funds shall be appropriated for the fiscal year 1931 and thereafter as required for the expeditious, economical, and efficient accomplishment of the purposes of this Act and shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia as follows, to wit: \$1,000,000 on the 30th day of June, 1931; and \$1,000,000 on the 30th day of June each year thereafter until the full amount expended hereunder is reimbursed without interest. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission shall, before purchasing any lands hereunder for playground, recreation center, community center, and similar municipal purposes, request from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a report thereon. Said commission is authorized to accept the donation to the United States of any lands deemed desirable for inclusion in said park, parkway, and playground system, and the donation of any funds for the acquisition of such lands under this Act.

Sec. 5. The right of Congress to alter or amend this Act is hereby reserved.

Sec. 6. Section 4 of Public Act 297 of the Seventieth Congress, entitled "An Act authorizing the Great Falls Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Potomac River at or near Great Falls," approved April 21, 1928, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following:

"Provided, That after the George Washington Memorial Parkway is established and the lands necessary for such parkway at and near Great Falls have been acquired by the United States, the United States may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge, its approaches and approach roads, and any interest in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or by condemnation, paying therefor not more than the cost of said bridge and its approaches and approach roads, as determined by the Secretary Of War under section 6 of this Act plus 10 per centum."

Approved, May 29, 1930.



Enabling Legislation for Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial

SECTION 2.—NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS

All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries are consolidated in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior, at the head of which shall be a Director of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations; except that where deemed desirable there may be excluded from this provision any public building or reservation which is chiefly employed as a facility in the work of a particular agency. This transfer and consolidation of functions shall include, among others, those of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the National Cemeteries and Parks of the War Department which are located within the continental limits of the United States. National cemeteries located in foreign countries shall be transferred to the Department of State, and those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department shall be administered by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

The functions of the following agencies are transferred to the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Department of the Interior, and the agencies are abolished:

- Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission
- Public Buildings Commission
- Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital
- National Memorial Commission
- Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission

Expenditures by the Federal Government for the purposes of the Commission of Fine Arts, the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, and the Rushmore National Commission shall be administered by the Department of the Interior. [The Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations is to be known as "The National Park Service" by Act March 2, 1934, ch. 39, § 1, 48 Stat. 380.]



Enabling Legislation for Clara Barton
National Historic Site

88 STAT. 1 PUBLIC LAW 93-486-OCT. 26, 1974

1461

Public Law 93-486

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, Washington, District of Columbia; and for other purposes.

October 26, 1974
(95 Stat. 1157)

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

Statute, laws,
and national monuments,
etc.,
Enacted since 1900.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) Unless otherwise provided hereafter, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, donation, exchange, or by transfer from another Federal agency such lands and interests in lands as hereafter provided for establishment as units of the national park system, as follows:

Land acquisition
1917.

(1) For establishment as the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland", numbered N118-CLBA 1000, and dated February 1974, which shall include the land and improvements occupied by Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, located at 5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, Maryland; *Provided*, That the above-mentioned land and improvements may be acquired only by donation; *And provided further*, That the donation of any privately owned lands within the historic site may not be accepted unless and until the property is vacant;

Clara Barton
National Historic
Site, MD
1000-100
-100.



Enabling Legislation for Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on The Potomac



Public Law 93-211
93rd Congress, H. J. Res. 858
December 28, 1973

Joint Resolution

87 STAT. 909

To provide for the establishment of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac.

Whereas friends and admirers of the late President Lyndon Baines Johnson wish to pay tribute to him by developing a living memorial in the form of a Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac and have formed a committee, in cooperation with the Society for a More Beautiful National Capital, Incorporated, a nonprofit corporation established under the laws of the District of Columbia on April 21, 1965, to that end;

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac. Establishment.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Committee for a Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac and the Society for a More Beautiful National Capital, Incorporated, in developing an appropriate memorial in the form of a living grove of trees and related facilities to honor Lyndon Baines Johnson, the thirty-sixth President of the United States.

Sec. 2. The grove shall be located on a portion of the land designated by the Secretary of the Interior on November 12, 1968, as Lady Bird Johnson Park, Washington, District of Columbia. The design of the grove shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts.

Sec. 3. Unless funds in the amount which the Secretary of the Interior determines are sufficient to insure completion of the memorial are certified available, and the development of the memorial is begun within ten years from the date of enactment of this joint resolution, the authorization granted by this joint resolution shall lapse. The United States shall be put to no expense in or by the development of the memorial.

Approved December 28, 1973.



Enabling Legislation for Theodore Roosevelt Island

[CHAPTER 200.]

AN ACT

To establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital.

May 11, 1932.
[S. 790]
[H. R. 2162]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept and receive as a gift from the Roosevelt Memorial Association (Incorporated), for and in behalf of the United States, the island in the Potomac River heretofore variously known as Barbadoes, Anacostan, and Masons Island, together with accretions thereto; and that, upon acceptance of this gift of land, the said island shall hereafter be known as Roosevelt Island and shall be maintained and administered by the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital as a natural park for the recreation and enjoyment of the public; *Provided*, That no general plan for the development of the island be adopted without the approval of the Roosevelt Memorial Association; and that, so long as this association remains in existence, no development inconsistent with this plan, be executed without the association's consent.

Theodore Roosevelt
Memorial, D. C.
Acceptance of
Roosevelt Island for, authorized

Designated, Roosevelt
Island, Department
of the Interior,
Bureau of Land
Management, as a
natural park.
Approval of plan.

164 72d CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 200-202. MAY 21, 23, 1932.

Approaches, etc.

Construction and
improvements.

Erection of suitable
monument and related
structures.

SEC. 2. That the director is hereby authorized to provide suitable means of access to and upon the said Roosevelt Island as appropriations are made available from time to time and subject to the approval of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; and that the appropriations needed for such construction and annually for the care, maintenance, and improvement of the said lands and improvements, are hereby authorized to be made from any funds not otherwise appropriated from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks be, and he is hereby, further authorized and directed to permit the Roosevelt Memorial Association (Incorporated) to erect on said Roosevelt Island such monument or memorial and related structures as may be recommended by it and approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Approved, May 21, 1932.



Enabling Legislation For National Capital Parks Commission

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. CH. 270. 1924.

463

CHAP. 270.—An Act Providing for a comprehensive development of the park and playground system of the National Capital.

JUNE 8, 1924.
[S. 115.]
[FEB. 22, 1924.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to preserve the flow of water in Rock Creek, to prevent pollution of Rock Creek and the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, to preserve forests and natural scenery in and about Washington, and to provide for the comprehensive systematic and continuous development of the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, there is hereby constituted a commission, to be known as the National Capital Park Commission, composed of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the Director of the National Park Service, the Chief of the Forest Service, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds and the chairman of the Committees on the District of Columbia of the Senate and House of Representatives. At the close of each Congress the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint, respectively, a Senator elect and a Representative elect to the succeeding Congress to serve as members of this commission until the chairman of committees of the succeeding Congress shall be chosen. The officer in charge of public buildings and grounds shall be the executive and disbursing officer of said commission.

District of Columbia.
Park and playground
system.
National Capital
Park Commission con-
stituted to provide for.

Composition.

Appointments at
end of Congress from
Senate and House.

Executive and dis-
bursing officers.

Land in District,
Maryland, and Vir-
ginia to be acquired for
system.

Acquiring by pur-
chase or condemnation.

Condemnation pro-
ceedings in the District.

Vol. 24, p. 412.

Arrangement for
lands in Maryland and
Virginia to be made.

Advice of Commis-
sion of Fine Arts.
Approval of the
President required.

Amount authorized
to be appropriated an-
nually.
Each.

Proportion from Dis-
trict revenues and the
Treasury.

SEC. 2. Said commission or a majority thereof is hereby authorized and directed to acquire such lands as in its judgment shall be necessary and desirable in the District of Columbia and adjacent areas in Maryland and Virginia, within the limits of the appropriations made for such purposes, for suitable development of the National Capital park, parkway, and playground system. That said commission is hereby authorized to acquire such lands by purchase when they can be acquired at prices reasonable in the judgment of said commission, otherwise by condemnation proceedings, such proceedings to acquire lands within the District of Columbia to be in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, providing a site for the Government Printing Office (United States Statutes at Large, volume 26, chapter 837), the Chief of Engineers of the Army being, for the purposes of this Act, hereby clothed with all the power vested by the said Act of August 30, 1890, in the board created by that Act. Said commission is hereby authorized to acquire such lands, located in Maryland or Virginia, either by purchase or condemnation proceedings, by such arrangements as to acquisition and payment for the lands as it shall determine upon by agreement with the proper officials of the States of Maryland and Virginia. In the selection of lands to be acquired the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts shall be requested. The designation of all lands to be acquired by condemnation, all contracts for purchase of lands, and all agreements between said commission and the officials of the States of Maryland and Virginia shall be subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. That there is authorized to be appropriated, each year hereafter, in the annual District of Columbia Appropriation Act, a sum not exceeding one cent for each inhabitant of the continental United States as determined by the last preceding decennial census, said sum to be used by said commission for the payment of its expenses and for the acquisition of the lands herein authorized to be acquired by said commission for the purposes named, the compensation for the land, the expense of surveys, ascertainment of title, condemnation proceedings, if any, and necessary conveyancing to be paid from said appropriations. The funds so appropriated shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the general funds

Control of lands so-
quired in the District.

Outside the District.

Annual report to
Congress.

of the Treasury in the same proportion as other expenses of the District of Columbia. The land so acquired within the District of Columbia shall be a part of the park system of the District of Columbia and be under control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army; that areas suitable for playground purposes may, in the discretion of said Commission, be assigned to the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for playground purposes. That the land so acquired outside the District of Columbia shall be controlled as determined by agreement between said commission and the proper officers of the States of Maryland and Virginia, such agreements to be subject to the approval of the President.

SEC. 4. Said commission shall report to Congress annually on the first Monday of December the lands acquired during the preceding fiscal year, the method of acquisition, and the cost of each tract. It shall also submit to the Bureau of the Budget on or before September 15 of each year its estimate of the total sum to be appropriated for expenditure under the provisions of this Act during the succeeding fiscal year.

Approved, June 6, 1924.

June 6, 1924.

[S. 1971.]

[Public, No. 208.]

CHAP. 271.—An Act To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept certain land in the District of Columbia dedicated by Charles C. Glover for park purposes.

District of Columbia.
Acquisition from
Charles C. Glover, of
land in, authorized.

To be known as
"The Glover Parkway
and Children's Play-
ground."

Contiguous land
may be acquired.

Made a part of Dis-
trict park system.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to accept the land lying along Foundry Branch between Massachusetts Avenue and Reservoir Street, dedicated by Charles C. Glover for park purposes, and containing approximately seventy-seven and one-half acres, as more accurately shown on map Number 1008, filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, which tract of land shall be known as "The Glover Parkway and Children's Playground"; and the said commissioners are further authorized to accept any dedications of additional land contiguous to this tract for park purposes.

SEC. 2. That the Glover Parkway and Children's Playground and additions thereto, when acquired, shall become a part of the park system of the District of Columbia.

Approved, June 6, 1924.

June 6, 1924.

[S. 1972.]

[Public, No. 209.]

CHAP. 272.—An Act For the protection of the fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes.

Alaska.
Fishing areas in
waters of, to be set
apart and closed se-
asons established.

Authority conferred
upon Secretary of Com-
merce.

Fishing to be prohibited
in certain areas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of protecting and conserving the fisheries of the United States in all waters of Alaska the Secretary of Commerce from time to time may set apart and reserve fishing areas in any of the waters of Alaska over which the United States has jurisdiction, and within such areas may establish closed seasons during which fishing may be limited or prohibited as he may prescribe. Under this authority to limit fishing in any area so set apart and reserved the Secretary may (a) fix the size and character of nets, boats, traps, or other gear and appliances to be used therein; (b) limit the catch of fish to be taken from any area; (c) make such regulations as to time, means, methods, and extent of fishing as he may deem advisable. From and after the creation of any such fishing area and during the time

APPENDIX B: RELATED FEDERAL LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Legislation and Acts

- Archeological and Historical Preservation Act – 1974
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act – 1979
- Clean Water Act, sections 401, 402, and 404 – 1972, as amended
- Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) – 1984, as amended
- Department of Transportation Act – 1966
- Endangered Species Act – 1973
- Historic Sites Act – 1935
- National Environmental Policy Act – 1969
- National Historic Preservation Act – 1966, as amended
- National Parks Omnibus Management Act – 1998
- National Park Service Organic Act – 1916
- National Trust Act – 1949
- Redwood Act, Amending the NPS Organic Act – 1978
- Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act, section 10-1899

Code of Federal Regulations

- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 1, General Provisions
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 2, Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 4, Vehicles and Traffic Safety
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 5, Commercial and Private Operations

Executive Orders

- Executive Order 11514, “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality”
- Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
- Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management”
- Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands”
- Executive Order 12003, “Energy Policy and Conservation”
- Executive Order 12088, “Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards”
- Executive Order 12372, “Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs”
- Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”
- Executive Order 13186, “Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds”
- Executive Order 13352, “Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation”
- Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management”
- Executive Order 13508, “Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration”



Appendix C:

Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Glen Echo Partnership Agreement	Partnership agreement	1905	-	Glen Echo Park Partnership for Arts and Culture (GEPPAC); State of Maryland; National Park Service; Montgomery County, Maryland	Established GEPPAC as a nonprofit organization.	Includes sub-agreements for entities that cooperate with GEPPAC
Eastern National	Cooperating agreement	-	-	-	-	CLBA/GLEC; ARHO
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers		-	-	-	Permit to operate in the north parking lot at Glen Echo Park.	CLBA/GLEC
Dominion Virginia Power	Right-of-way	6-21-2006	6-21-2016	National Airport	Electric power Line	3300-06-002 amended
Arlington County, VA Department of Environmental Services	Right-of-way	4-26-2005	4-26-2015		Sewer pipeline	3300-05-001
Alexandria City Public Schools	Right-of-way	11-26-2004	11-26-2014	Madison Street, Alexandria VA		3300-04-001
Mount Vernon Ladies Association	Right-of-way	6-28-2012	6-28-2024		Stormwater tie-in	3300-12-001
Mount Vernon Ladies Association	Right-of-way	6-27-2012	6-27-2024		Fiber optic installation	3300-12-001
District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority	Right-of-way	3-16-2010	3-16-2020		Sewer pipeline	3100-3300-10-001
Abovenet	Right-of-way	11-19-2012	11-19-2022	GW and Clara Barton Parkway	Telecommunication	3100-3300-12-001
Herbert Springs Sewer Association	Right-of-way	6-29-2011	6-29-2021	East Blvd. Dr.	Sewer pipeline	3300-11-002
Virginia Dominion Power	Right-of-way	11-10-2011	11-10-2021	Arlington Ridge	Power line	3300-11-003
Burke	Right-of-way	11-08-2012	11-08-2022	East Blvd. Dr.	Sewer pipeline	3300-12-002
Verizon	Right-of-way	8-26-2013	8-06-2023	GW Parkway	Fiber optic conduit	3300-13-001
Federal Aviation Administration	Right-of-way	8-19-2011	8-19-2021	GW Parkway	Navigational aids	3300-3561-11-011

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Arlington County	Right-of-way	8-15-2011	8-15-2016	Mount Vernon Trail	Trail counters	6000-11-001
C&P Telephone Co. of Virginia	Utility permit	5-12-1959	-	GW Parkway	Telephone Line	
Virginia Electric and Power Company	Utility permit	5-17-1963	-	Langley, VA	Electric power line	
Department of Highways	Utility permit	11-29-1963	-	GW Parkway		
The Merrywood Co.	Utility permit	2-23-1968	-		Sewer pipeline	
Virginia Electric and Power Company	Utility permit	5-12-1959	-	GW Parkway	Radar	
Virginia Electric and Power Company	Utility permits	10-02-1969		Crest Lane	Radar	
Virginia Electric and Power Company	Utility permits	10-02-1969	-	GW Parkway	Telephone	6-850-145
C&P Telephone Co.	Utility permit	12-16-1953	-	Belle Haven Marina	Telephone	
Western Union Telegraph	Utility permit	9-29-1960	-	CIA	Telecommunication facility	
C&P Telephone	Utility permit	4-20-1962	-	West Blvd.	Telephone	
Colonel Roy Kelley	Special Use permit	11-14-1962	-	Washington Sailing Marina	Floating dock	
John Pickens	Utility permit	11-27-1964	-	GW Parkway	Sewer permit	
Fairfax County Water Authority	Utility permit	3-10-1967	-	Wellington Road	Pump station	
Virginia Electric and Power Company	Utility permit	3-13-1968	-	GW Parkway	Gasline	
Washington Gas Light Co.	Utility permit	5-20-1968	-	Slaters Lane	Manhole conduit	
District of Columbia	Utility permit	8-16-1968	-	Jones Point Park	Overhead wire installation	
Washington Suburban Sanitary Sewer Commission	Utility permit	10-15-1958	-	Clara Barton Parkway	Electrical service to pumping station	
U.S. Army	Utility permit	5-07-1959	-	Clara Barton Parkway	Water pipeline	
District of Columbia	Utility permit	7-14-1961	-	Clara Barton Parkway	Sewer line	
Corps of Engineers	Utility permit	7-27-1967	-	Clara Barton Parkway	Safety fence	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Arlington National Cemetery	Memorandum of agreement	-	-	-	Applies to management of concessions at the welcome center and management of the bus companies. Also includes the parking lot, the ravine, and the back 15 acres.	ARHO/GWMP
Arlington National Cemetery	Verbal agreement	-	-	-	Provision of traffic control and access to the "backroad" to ARHO.	-
Millennium Project	Memorandum of understanding	-	-	-	-	-
Army Police	Verbal agreement	-	-	-	Law enforcement at ARHO.	-
Ft. Meyer Fire Department	Verbal agreement	-	-	-	Fire and emergency response at ARHO.	MOU needed between the participating entities
Save Historic Arlington House	Friends group	-	-	-	Fundraising for restoration work and conservation of museum collections at ARHO.	Has been around for almost three years
Internships with local high schools and colleges	Verbal agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Martz	Concessions contract	-	-	-	Manages sight-seeing tours to ARHO.	Being run with Steve LeBel in the NCRO
Chesapeake Bay Protection Act	Special mandate	-	-	-	Establishes guidelines for the protection of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.	GWMP – in resource management plan 1994
Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission	-	-	-	-	Plans and developments for the parkway on Columbia Island and Theodore Roosevelt Island are subject to review and approval by the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission.	GWMP and THIS – in Resource Management Plan 1994
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall	Interagency support agreement WOUCAA-121010-046	10-01-2012	9-30-2015			

Appendix D: Analysis of Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

George Washington Memorial Parkway - Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Parkway Driving Experience
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally named the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, the George Washington Memorial Parkway was the first comprehensively designed modern motorway built by the federal government based on the idea of a landscaped, park-like roadway corridor that protected riverfront lands and today includes an extension north to the capital beltway, as well as Spout Run Parkway and Clara Barton Parkway. At the time of its construction 1929–32, the George Washington Memorial Parkway pioneered many principles of roadway design that influenced federal roadway projects throughout the nation, such as limited access construction, grade-separated intersections, cloverleaf interchanges, and landscape design, many of which are still in use today.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speeding is a problem. A regional strategic goal been created for no net loss of forests. Modern safety improvements such as guardrails and guardwalls have altered the cultural landscape. Accidents or breakdowns cause lane closures that can back up the entire parkway. Portions of the parkway are frequently congested, particularly during rush hour. Parkway guardrails are in poor condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commuter and airport access traffic has increased on the parkway. As traffic speeds have increased, merging areas and trail crossing have become dangerous. Redevelopment of Mirant Power Plant site could have an impact on the cultural landscape. Roaches Run overlook is being misused as a parking lot for taxis. Easement enforcement along Washington Street in Alexandria is increasingly critical.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Parkway Driving Experience
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent neighbors encroaching on the boundary of the parkway damage resources and impact the cultural landscape. • Increasing development near the parkway alters the driving experience. • Many pedestrian crossings are dangerous. • Storm drains are sinking into the road, which negatively impacts the driving experience. • The walls are not up to current safety guidelines. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vistas at the overlooks need to be restored and maintained to their original design. • The intersection of the parkway and Virginia State Route 123 is currently being redesigned in collaboration with the Federal Highway Administration. • The park should continue working with the City of Alexandria to ensure compatible uses adjacent to the parkway, as well as proper easement enforcement. • The agreement with the City of Alexandria should be updated. • The park could work with tour bus companies to identify strategies to mitigate impacts on the roadways. • The park could work with the city on removal of the Mirant Power Plant and the site's subsequent redevelopment.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous planting plans for sites along the parkway. • Cultural landscape reports. • <i>George Washington Memorial Parkway North Section Rehabilitation Environmental Assessment.</i> • Arlington sign plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design standards for roadways. • Viewshed inventory and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewshed management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Parkway Driving Experience
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) (2012) • 16 USC 49 Section 2301(b) – Public Transportation Programs for National Park System Areas • 16 USC 49 Section 2302(a) – Transportation Service and Facility Programs • “Planning Assistance and Standards” (23 CFR 450) • “Motor Vehicle Management” (41 CFR 102.34) • Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 9) • NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i> (1999) • “Park Road Standards” (1984) • <i>Park Roads and Parkways Program Handbook</i> (2008) • Director’s Order 50C: <i>Public Risk Management Program</i> • Director’s Order 52C: <i>Park Signs</i> • Director’s Order 55: <i>Incident Management Program</i> • Director’s Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • Director’s Order 87A: <i>Park Roads and Parkways</i> • Director’s Order 87D: <i>Non-NPS Roads</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Transportation Infrastructure
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally named the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, the George Washington Memorial Parkway was the first comprehensively designed modern motorway built by the federal government based on the idea of a landscaped, park-like roadway corridor that protected riverfront lands and today includes an extension north to the capital beltway, as well as Spout Run Parkway and Clara Barton Parkway. At the time of its construction 1929–32, the George Washington Memorial Parkway pioneered many principles of roadway design that influenced federal roadway projects throughout the nation, such as limited access construction, grade-separated intersections, cloverleaf interchanges, and landscape design, many of which are still in use today.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roadway is in fair to poor condition, with many assets in poor condition. The parkway is overdue for mill and overlay work. Many of the guardrails are damaged and need replacing, including both steel and wood guardrails. The guide walls are damaged and need to be repaired. The metal guard walls are temporary and need to be replaced. The drainage systems need to be improved, especially at the George Washington Memorial Parkway and the Clara Barton Parkway. Viewsheds along parkway overlooks and pull-offs must be continually maintained and cleared. Clara Barton Parkway needs to be restriped. Road sections near Columbia Island need to be reconstructed. Drainage cleaning and maintenance is needed, but there are concerns about not having enough funding or adequate staff to keep up with maintenance for the entire parkway. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic flow is a functional issue on the Clara Barton Parkway. The design has never been finished, but traffic has gotten heavier. Clara Barton Parkway has become a commuter road, which has led to increased wear. Traffic has increased significantly across the entire roadway system. Speeds have increased from those that were originally intended along the parkway. This has impacted the parkway driving experience. There have been increasing requests for special uses permits along the parkway. Increasing size and volume of tour buses between Mount Vernon and Alexandria, Virginia, have impacted the condition of the road surface.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Transportation Infrastructure
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to meet current Federal Highway Administration regulations threatens the cultural landscape and historic integrity of the original parkway design. • Tree limbs have fallen onto the parkway, creating safety hazards and resource impacts. Tree roots have also impacted infrastructure. • There are many deer along the parkway, which has resulted in deer-vehicle collisions. • Beaver activity has led to flooding on certain areas of the roadway. Culverts could get saturated as a result, leading to possible roadway collapse. Drainage issues along the parkway compound this problem. • Urban development and paved areas cause washouts into the parkway drainage system. This has increased runoff as a whole, putting more pressure on the entire system. • Stormwater runoff threatens the structural integrity of transportation infrastructure. • Invasive plants and deer populations impact cultural resources and landscapes. This is most evident along the southern portions of the parkway. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage systems throughout the entire roadway system could be updated. • There is an opportunity to update and repair the entire roadway.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory for the George Washington Memorial Parkway. • Cultural landscape inventory for the Clara Barton Parkway. • Harpers Ferry sign standards.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of vehicular and bicycle crash data. • Stormwater management plan. • Historic structure reports for parkways. • Cultural landscape inventory for Spout Run Parkway and Mount Vernon Highway. • Traffic volume and speed data for the parkway system. • Intelligent transportation system feasibility study. • Design standards for roadways.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated cultural landscape report for George Washington Memorial Parkway. • Stormwater management plan. • Special event management plan. • Security plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Transportation Infrastructure
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) (2012) • 16 USC 49 Section 2301(b) – Public Transportation Programs for National Park System Areas • 16 USC 49 Section 2302(a) – Transportation Service and Facility Programs • “Planning Assistance and Standards” (23 CFR 450) • “Motor Vehicle Management” (41 CFR 102.34) • Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook (1999) • “Park Road Standards” (1984) • Park Roads and Parkways Program Handbook (2008) • Director’s Order 50C: <i>Public Risk Management Program</i> • Director’s Order 52C: <i>Park Signs</i> • Director’s Order 55: <i>Incident Management Program</i> • Director’s Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • Director’s Order 87A: <i>Park Roads and Parkways</i> • Director’s Order 87D: <i>Non-NPS Roads</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Vistas and Views
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally named the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, the George Washington Memorial Parkway was the first comprehensively designed modern motorway built by the federal government based on the idea of a landscaped, park-like roadway corridor that protected riverfront lands and today includes an extension north to the capital beltway, as well as Spout Run Parkway and Clara Barton Parkway. By protecting the natural shoreline of the Potomac River on both sides of the river, the George Washington Memorial Parkway protects a defining feature of the nation's capital and provides opportunities to experience iconic scenic vistas of and from Washington, D.C., and the Potomac Gorge. Great Falls Park protects the views and access to the Great Falls of the Potomac, the largest waterfall on the Potomac River.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many vistas are overgrown with vegetation and invasive species. Plants are growing in vistas, overlooks, and pull-out areas, but not necessarily growing in other, more appropriate, places along the parkway. There is a range of locations from which to enjoy the views from steep overlooks to the banks of the Potomac River. In low-lying areas along the south parkway, views open up to the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. Great Falls overlooks are in good condition and have been well maintained. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been an increase in regional development and urban growth, which has encroached on viewsheds. Increasing use of electronic billboards and new signage technology has created issues of light pollution, particularly in Rosslyn.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearby private property owners have been cutting trees in the park to create their own viewsheds. Signage encroachment and overgrown vegetation have negatively affected the quality and integrity of views. Regional growth, including cell towers, signage, and buildings, has impacted viewsheds. Overlooks in steep locations face erosion issues and pose safety concerns. There was a loss of a visual buffer at Daingerfield Island. The Federal Highway Administration wants to increase wall height and traffic buffering along the parkway for safety. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an opportunity to manage the Potomac River shoreline in relation to views, which could include planting appropriate vegetation for shoreline stabilization. The easement program in Alexandria could be strengthened to manage development pressures and associated encroachment. There is an opportunity to expand easement programs to address changing technologies and new types of signage. The park could identify willing partners to work with on strengthening the existing easement program. There could be better cooperation with the City of Alexandria to address issues along the part of the parkway that runs through the city.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Vistas and Views
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design standards for roadways. • Viewshed inventory and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive site plan for Daingerfield Island. • Shoreline management plan. • Comprehensive easement and right-of-way strategic guide. • Vegetation management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State emissions controls • Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorialization and Celebration of American Ideals
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue provide a ceremonial gateway to Arlington National Cemetery and symbolically and physically link the once-divided North and South in their alignment between the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial. • Sitting on the primary east-west axis of the L'Enfant plan for Washington, D.C., Arlington Ridge Park offers stunning views of the nation's capital and contains the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial, an iconic national monument dedicated to all Marines who have sacrificed their lives for the United States since 1775, and the Netherlands Carillon, a symbolic gift of friendship from the citizens of the Netherlands to the United States in thanks for the American aid received during and after World War II.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will need to be future planning for any additional monuments, which are likely. • Numerous ceremonial and commemorative events occur along the parkway. • Some items from ceremonies or those left at memorials end up in the park collections, so museum collections continue to grow. • The annual Marine Corps Birthday Ball brings people to Arlington Ridge Park, as do Sunset Parades during the summer. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The placement of new monuments along the parkway is on the rise. • There have been an increasing number of items left at monuments by visitors to the park.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been increasing pressures from stakeholder groups to hold ceremonies. The support and logistics required for these events creates issues regarding cost recovery of staff time and resources. • There is a need for increased maintenance and upkeep of sites following special events. • Monuments have been damaged due to excessive use. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for increased engagement and interest from stakeholder and veterans groups. • There is an opportunity to increase fees for administration, which would help with concerns of cost recovery for special events. • There is an opportunity to better integrate the National Capital Memorials and Commemorative Works Act. • There could be better integration of the Navy and Marine Memorial – Waves and Gulls into the memorial landscape and with the visitor experience. • The National Capital Planning Commission could be a possible partner group.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections conditions survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations and investments financial sustainability / fee collection plan. • Scope of collections statement for smaller sites. • Partnership coordination plan. • Historic resource treatment guide.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorialization and Celebration of American Ideals
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Antiquities Act of 1906• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”• “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5)• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)• Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Recreational Opportunities
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By protecting the natural shoreline of the Potomac River on both sides of the river, the George Washington Memorial Parkway protects a defining feature of the nation's capital and provides opportunities to experience iconic scenic vistas of and from Washington, D.C., and the Potomac Gorge.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boat ramp and facilities at the Belle Haven Marina are outdated. Gravelly Point has a modern, double-wide boat access. Parking areas at Gravelly Point and Theodore Roosevelt Island do not have enough spaces to meet the current demand. The marinas are operated by concessioners. The Mount Vernon Trail cannot be kept clear of snow and ice in the winter due to its design. There are unauthorized commercial sporting events such as soccer leagues using the turf at Gravelly Point, Daingerfield Island, and Jones Point. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing parking at many of the open spaces such as Gravelly Point has become increasingly difficult. Parking areas at trailheads are often at capacity. There has been a push from the City of Alexandria for a site development plan at Gravelly Point. Biking has become increasingly popular on the south parkway. Conflicts are growing between different user groups (i.e., runners, bikers, rollerbladers, etc.) on the Mount Vernon Trail.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Team sports can stress the turf. There is a lack of signage and wayfinding connecting recreationalists to the Mount Vernon Trail. Day-use boat trailer parking at Columbia Island is being used for long-term trailer storage, which further exacerbates parking shortages. Illicit activity at Daingerfield Island is a safety and law enforcement concern. Flyovers disturb opportunities for solitude and natural quiet in many areas of the park. Many road crossings on the Mount Vernon Trail are dangerous. There have been issues with off-leash dog recreation throughout the park. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking at Gravelly Point could be segregated by user type and/or expanded. The park could work with Belle Haven Marina concessioners to update facilities. The park could install traffic calming devices at road crossings along the Mount Vernon Trail to provide additional safety to trail users. Connections to adjacent trails could be improved. The park could better enforce commercial use permits.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental assessment for Gravelly Point (not complete). Environmental assessment for Fort Hunt Park. Environmental assessment for safety improvements at Memorial Circle (not complete).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Recreational Opportunities
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Urban park study initiative.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking management plan. • Operations and investments financial sustainability / fee collection plan. • Comprehensive site plan for Daingerfield Island. • Shoreline management plan. • Visitor use management plan for trails. • Trail and climbing/outcrop management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) / Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 2) • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 48B: <i>Commercial Use Authorizations</i> • Director's Order 50C: <i>Public Risk Management Program</i> • Director's Order 78: <i>Social Science</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Potomac River Shoreline and Gorge
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 15-mile-long Potomac Gorge, a large portion of which is managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway, is one of the most biologically diverse natural areas in the national park system. • By protecting the natural shoreline of the Potomac River on both sides of the river, George Washington Memorial Parkway protects a defining feature of the nation's capital and provides opportunities to experience iconic scenic vistas of and from Washington, D.C., and the Potomac Gorge. • Great Falls Park protects the views and access to the Great Falls of the Potomac, the largest waterfall on the Potomac River. • Inspired by George Washington's vision for Western expansion and interstate commerce, the Patowmack Canal was one of the first canal systems in the country and used innovative engineering to meet the challenges of navigating the Great Falls of the Potomac.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helicopters frequently fly over the gorge. • The park controls access to the Potomac River in the gorge. • Fishing is a popular recreational activity on the river. • Rock climbing is popular on the rock faces in the gorge. • Turkey Run Park is popular for wildflower and wildlife viewing. • Turkey Run Park features an expansive trail network and offers opportunities for solitude. • Turkey Run Park lacks adequate signage and wayfinding. • The George Washington Memorial Parkway works closely with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club to maintain the Potomac Heritage Trail. • Safety is a concern near the river within the gorge. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flyovers by helicopters and commercial airliners are increasing. • Recreational use on the water is increasing. • There has been increased pressure from the community to allow greater access for different types of uses. • New adjacent development has increased impervious surfaces, resulting in increased surface stormwater runoff and nonpoint pollution. • Visitation to Turkey Run Park is low and the area is underutilized.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Potomac River Shoreline and Gorge
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development on both sides of the Potomac River threatens the viewshed. • Border properties and boundary encroachment damage resources. • Deer are overabundant and have an impact on native vegetation. • Social trails from the overlooks along the parkway down the Potomac Heritage Trail are a safety and resource concern. • Flyovers disturb opportunities for solitude and natural quiet. • Littering and noncompliance with regulations have been some issues associated with fishing activities in the gorge. • Rock slides within the gorge are a safety concern and can damage the Potomac Heritage Trail. • Illicit activity at Turkey Run Park discourages visitation and is a law enforcement concern. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could increase collaboration with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park for broader species and habitat conservation. • The park could increase visitation to Turkey Run Park through additional promotional and marketing efforts. • The park could work with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club to increase awareness of the hiking opportunities on the Potomac Heritage Trail.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flyover impact study. • Ethnographic overview and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6, 4.1, 4.1.4, 4.4.1, 4.7.2) • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77

Fundamental Resource or Value	Great Falls Park, including the Patowmack Canal
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Falls Park protects the views and access to the Great Falls of the Potomac, the largest waterfall on the Potomac River. • Inspired by George Washington's vision for Western expansion and interstate commerce, the Patowmack Canal was one of the first canal systems in the country and used innovative engineering to meet the challenges of navigating the Great Falls of the Potomac.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scenic area of the falls is well protected. • Because of the dangerous waters near the falls, river safety continues to be a critical component of the interpretive and educational programs at the park. • The access road that connects to the park entrance is owned by the county. • The current signage that discourages trampling in the park is poorly designed and often confuses visitors. • Birding, kayaking, and hiking are popular activities within the park. • The Patowmack Canal sustained damage during recent weather events and as a result, portions of the canal range from poor to fair condition. • Associated structures are in poor condition. • There is currently no plan to facilitate visitation of the canal and associated structures. • Besides the museum objects on exhibit in the Great Falls Park visitor center, the bulk of the museum collections not on exhibit are in storage at the Museum Resources Center. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cell towers are being developed within viewshed of the falls. • Increased visitation in the summer months and weekends causes parking, traffic, and visitor use issues. • Equestrian use has decreased. • Recent storm events have impacted the structural integrity of the canal. • New adjacent development has increased impervious surfaces, resulting in increased surface stormwater runoff and augmented damage related to storm events.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social trails lead visitors into potentially dangerous areas near the falls, which could pose a safety hazard. • The canal is subject to severe flooding and heavy localized storms. • Social trails, people climbing up the walls, and other improper uses pose threats to resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offices in the park could be moved into a single building. • Stabilization work on the canal should be completed in cycles. • Fencing could be installed to protect the structures. • The park could work collaboratively with partners to enable improved wayfinding and signage near the canal.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkwide archeological identification/survey. • Historic resources study.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Great Falls Park, including the Patowmack Canal
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory for Great Falls Park and the Patowmack Canal. • Updated Patowmack Canal historic structure report. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Visitor use study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Environmental assessment for the improvement of administrative facilities. • Comprehensive interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6, 4.1, 4.1.4, 4.4.1, 4.7.2) • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77



Fundamental Resource or Value	Arlington Memorial Bridge / Memorial Avenue Corridor
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue provide a ceremonial gateway to Arlington National Cemetery and symbolically and physically link the once-divided North and South in their alignment between the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural landscape provides a space to memorialize and honor the nation's fallen military. The cultural landscape provides a venue for many events and ceremonial functions. The Women in Military Service for America Memorial anchors one end of Memorial Avenue and sits prominently at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery. According to the National Register of Historic Places nomination, the Arlington Memorial Bridge was the longest, heaviest, fastest draw span in the world at the time of its construction. The bridge is adorned with two gold leaf equestrian statues, a gift from the Italian government. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sink holes are becoming more prevalent and pose hazards. There has been an increase in both pedestrian and vehicle traffic in the area.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New monuments have been erected with no long-term funding or endowment for maintenance. Additional signage is wanted for the nearby Metro station. Bikeshare station and signage would impact the cultural landscape. The security footprint of the cemetery has expanded, creating a need for security booths and expanded security presence in the area. Traffic congestion is increasing, which has created issues related to pedestrian safety. Parking at Arlington National Cemetery requires improved coordination and communication between the U.S. Department of Defense and the National Park Service. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bikeshare stations could increase access and visitation along the corridor. There are opportunities to reduce vehicle congestion. Environmental assessment for the Memorial Circle could improve safety for pedestrian access. Environmental assessment for the bridge could address structural issues and safety concerns. Arlington County is currently conducting an environmental assessment for a trail along Virginia State Route 110.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update historic structure report for the Arlington Memorial Bridge. Traffic study for the Arlington Memorial Bridge.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape report for the Memorial Avenue Corridor landscape.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Arlington Memorial Bridge / Memorial Avenue Corridor
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) (2012) • 16 USC 49 Section 2301(b) – Public Transportation Programs for National Park System Areas • 16 USC 49 Section 2302(a) – Transportation Service and Facility Programs • “Planning Assistance and Standards” (23 CFR 450) • “Motor Vehicle Management” (41 CFR 102.34) • Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) • NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i> (1999) • “Park Road Standards” (1984) • <i>Park Roads and Parkways Program Handbook</i> (2008) • Director’s Order 50C: <i>Public Risk Management</i> • Director’s Order 52C: <i>Park Signs</i> • Director’s Order 55: <i>Incident Management Program</i> • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • Director’s Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • Director’s Order 87A: <i>Park Roads and Parkways</i> • Director’s Order 87D: <i>Non-NPS Roads</i>



George Washington Memorial Parkway - Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors to Arlington Ridge Park frequently arrive by bus or coach, which can temporarily halt traffic near the park. • The lighting at Arlington Ridge Park is poor. • Parking at Arlington Ridge Park is adequate for day use. • Signage, particularly on high buildings, impacts the views and solemnity of the site. • There is poor signage and wayfinding within Arlington Ridge Park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bikeshare stations may be developed near Arlington Ridge Park. • There is a growing need for alternative transportation to the site, but its infrastructure could alter the cultural landscape. • Events such as the Marine Corps Marathon have been increasing in popularity. • There is a comfort station currently proposed to be constructed at Arlington Ridge Park. • Bermudagrass has become the dominant grass in many areas of Arlington Ridge Park.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proliferation of Bermudagrass has impacted the cultural landscape. • Events such as the Marine Corps Marathon have threatened vegetation in the park. • Poor lighting poses safety concerns for evening visitors. • There are external pressures to change the uses in the woodlot. • The understory in the woodlot has grown upward, which provides a visual buffer to the memorial, but also makes it harder to detect illicit activity. • Social trails in the woodlot impact the vegetation. • Some individuals and organizations have used the green space for private gain (e.g., holding races, fitness camps, etc.) without proper authorization or permits. • As the Rosslyn community continues to develop, the views from Arlington Ridge Park are altered. • A bikeshare station near Arlington Ridge Park could threaten the views from and solemnity at the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could work with city and transit officials to increase public transportation to Arlington Ridge Park through alternative means. • The park could recruit volunteers to do plantings in the woodlot, thereby increasing human presence and deterring illicit activity.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental assessment for comfort station in Arlington Ridge Park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of Bermudagrass impact on cultural resources. • Historic structure report for the Netherlands Carillon and U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial.

Other Important Resource or Value	U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for Arlington Ridge Park. • Signage plan for Arlington Ridge Park. • Updated environmental assessment for comfort station in Arlington Ridge Park. • Turf management plan for Arlington Ridge Park.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Netherlands Carillon
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Netherlands Carillon is structurally deficient and potentially rusting on the inside. • Visitors to Arlington Ridge Park frequently arrive by bus or coach, which can temporarily halt traffic near the park. • The lighting at Arlington Ridge Park is poor. • Parking at Arlington Ridge Park is adequate for day use. • Signage, particularly on high buildings, impacts the views and solemnity of the site. • There is poor signage and wayfinding within Arlington Ridge Park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bikeshare stations may be developed near Arlington Ridge Park. • There is a growing need for alternative transportation to the site, but its infrastructure could alter the cultural landscape. • There is a comfort station currently proposed to be constructed at Arlington Ridge Park. • Bermudagrass has become the dominant grass in many areas of Arlington Ridge Park.

Other Important Resource or Value	Netherlands Carillon
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proliferation of Bermudagrass has impacted the cultural landscape. • Poor lighting poses safety concerns for evening visitors. • There are external pressures to change the uses in the woodlot. • The understory in the woodlot has grown upward, which provides a visual buffer to the memorial, but also makes it harder to detect illicit activity. • Social trails in the woodlot impact the vegetation. • Some individuals and organizations have used the green space for private gain (e.g., holding races, fitness camps, etc.) without proper authorization or permits. • As the Rosslyn community continues to develop, the views from Arlington Ridge Park are altered. • A bikeshare station near Arlington Ridge Park could threaten the views from and solemnity at the Netherlands Carillon. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could work with city and transit officials to increase public transportation to Arlington Ridge Park through alternative means. • The park could recruit volunteers to do plantings in the woodlot, thereby increasing human presence and deterring illicit activity.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental assessment for comfort station in Arlington Ridge Park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of Bermudagrass impact on cultural resources. • Historic structure report for the Netherlands Carillon and U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for Arlington Ridge Park. • Signage plan for Arlington Ridge Park. • Updated environmental assessment for comfort station in Arlington Ridge Park. • Turf management plan for Arlington Ridge Park.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) • Director's Order 28A: Archeology (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exterior of Jones Point Lighthouse is in good condition, but the interior needs to be restored. • Jones Point Lighthouse has been stabilized to hurricane strength, fire suppression has been added, and it has a new roof. • The park is in the process of finalizing agreements that should improve overall management of the sites. • The retaining wall at Jones Point Lighthouse is stabilized. • The Washington, D.C., cornerstone is in good condition. • The Jones Point Shipyard includes the remains of the shipways and finishing dock. The Wilson Bridge project has provided some funding, as well as improved interpretation and increased visitation. • Two shipways were destroyed during the bridge construction. • One shipway is partially gone, and another shipway is intact and needs to be maintained. • It is a challenge to get visitors to the Washington, D.C., cornerstone. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall visitation is increasing at Jones Point Lighthouse due to Wilson Bridge improvements.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and shoreline management strategies have posed challenges to stabilization of Jones Point Lighthouse. • The Washington, D.C., cornerstone faces threats from rising sea levels. • Invasive plant species are growing in the remnants of the shipyard. • The Jones Point community garden has an expired use permit. The park is working on getting a new use permit signed, but there are conflicting values and resource issues. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding is in flux for restoration of the Jones Point Lighthouse interior. • There is an opportunity to use volunteers to control invasive species at Jones Point Lighthouse. • Partnerships with community garden groups at Jones Point lighthouse require ongoing monitoring.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory for the Jones Point Lighthouse. • Museum collections conditions survey – to include assessment of the Washington, D.C., cornerstone.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Shoreline management plan. • Cultural landscape report for Jones Point Park lighthouse and shipyards. • Comprehensive interpretive plan update. • Historic resource treatment guide.

Other Important Resource or Value	Jones Point Lighthouse and Yard
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)



Other Important Resource or Value	Fort Marcy
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Marcy is in fair to good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Marcy has generated increased interest due to the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Marcy earthworks are threatened by overgrowth and vegetation. Some social trails run through and around earthworks, which poses a threat to the resource. Fort Marcy faces threats from metal detecting and looting. Contractors have damaged some of Fort Marcy. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Marcy is commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. There is an opportunity for overall improvements to interpretation of the Civil War Defenses of Washington, including Fort Marcy.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural resource GIS study for all Civil War Defenses of Washington sites.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape inventory. Visitor use study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation management plan. Visitor use management plan. Historic resource treatment guide for earthworks. Comprehensive interpretive plan. Marketing plan. Scope of collections statement.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Antiquities Act of 1906 Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" 36 CFR 79 "Curation of Archeological Collections" 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) Director's Order 28A: Archeology (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Fort Hunt Park
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish-American War batteries have been stabilized but are not accessible to the public. There are many site integrity issues. Very little remains of the fort above ground. There are good archeological data for certain historic periods. The site has been heavily used for recreation and picnicking, which has resulted in degradation. Lead and asbestos abatement work has been completed in the Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters. Water systems are dated and need to be updated. A playground, athletic fields, and picnic areas are located on the site. The park police station maintains a horse stable at the site. Maintenance facilities for the parkway are located at the site. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is increased interest in Fort Hunt's World War II-era history as a prisoner-of-war camp. Student groups have increased use of athletic fields on the site.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish-American War batteries are being impacted by water damage and vegetation overgrowth. Vandalism is an issue at Fort Hunt Park. The site has been overused for recreation and picnicking. There is heavy weekend use at the park as well as illegal parking. The freshwater seep has been impacted through maintenance practices. Interest groups and complex relationships among stakeholders make the site politically complicated. There have been safety issues related to the annual maintenance and certification of the playground. Park police want to expand their footprint and increase stable operations at the site. There are opportunities for the continued growth and expansion of the Fort Hunt collection. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an opportunity to finish the site development plan for Fort Hunt Park. This would provide a vision for the use and growth of the site. The park needs to work more closely with U.S. Park Police to develop better enforcement. Overall infrastructure needs to be upgraded, including water systems and bathrooms. The park should seek to create a strong friends group for the Fort Hunt site.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape inventory. Superintendent's compendium for Fort Hunt Park.

Other Important Resource or Value	Fort Hunt Park
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report for facilities at Fort Hunt Park. • Archeological survey of Fort Hunt Park. • Boundary survey. • Ethnographic overview and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site development plan (currently an ongoing planning effort). • Cultural landscape report for Fort Hunt Park. • Operations and investments financial sustainability / fee collection plan. • Vegetation management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Glen Echo Park Historic District
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glen Echo Park is currently operated with the help of the Glen Echo Park Partnership for Arts and Culture. • The majority of visitation occurs on the weekends and during special events; however, ongoing evening and daytime classes give the park a lively atmosphere. • There is limited storage for Glen Echo museum collections. Items are stored either at the Museum Resources Center, at Clara Barton National Historic Site, or in an on-site storage container. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demand for facilities to provide additional classes and other opportunities and the associated parking are exceeding the availability.

Other Important Resource or Value	Glen Echo Park Historic District
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all areas and buildings within the park are accessible to people with disabilities. • Reduced maintenance staff limits the amount of upkeep that can occur at the park. • Architectural remnants of Glen Echo Park rides and structures are currently being stored on the grounds of Glen Echo Park in a storage container that does not meet NPS curatorial standards. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an opportunity to update the cooperative agreement with the Glen Echo Park Partnership for Arts and Culture to better define roles and responsibilities, and realign the vision and priorities for the park.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report (1986). • Visitor survey (1993). • Draft general management plan (2000). • Environmental assessment for the MacArthur Boulevard shared-use path (2012). • Scope of collections statement (2011).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update National Register of Historic Places listing. • Accessibility assessment. • Phase I archeological survey. • Visitor use study. • Alternative transportation study. • Invasive plant inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update long-range interpretive plan. • Visitor use management plan, including an event management plan. • Partnership coordination plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Vegetation management plan. • Collections storage plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Glen Echo Park Historic District
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Americans with Disabilities Act / Architectural Barriers Act <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapters 2 and 5) • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 50C: <i>Public Risk Management Program</i> • Director's Order 78: <i>Social Science</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Biodiversity of Natural Communities
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive nonnative plants continue to be an issue in natural areas. • Park staff is adequately managing globally rare plant species. • Social trails through many of the natural areas impact resources. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevalence of some species is increasing, while the prevalence of others is decreasing. • Some nonnative species have seen population reductions due to targeted removal efforts. • Dyke Marsh has been shrinking in size due to past sand and gravel mining and resulting subsequent erosion.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climbers may have an impact on rare species that inhabit cliff and rock faces. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the continued growth of park natural history collections and the amount of collections in storage at off-site repositories, loan agreements need to be established to better account for collections house off-site.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impact statement for the reconstruction of Dyke Marsh (in process). • Numerous species surveys. • Pollination studies.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species inventory. • Long-term monitoring of rare plant populations.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive management implementation plan for Dyke Marsh restoration. • Deer management plan for Great Falls Park. • Climbing management plan. • Trail and climbing/outcrop management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6, 4.1, 4.1.4, 4.4.1, 4.7.2) • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77

Other Important Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum collections are currently in fair condition with the exception of select items housed at Glen Echo Park. • Changing environmental conditions in the historic houses have led to some damage of wooden artifacts on exhibit. • There is a backlog in cataloging of museum collections, including the archival and natural history collections. The backlog is less severe for archeological collections. • Portions of the museum collections are currently stored at the regional Museum Resources Center facility. • Approximately 12% of the museum collections are on display. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donations have increased parts of the museum collections, including the natural history and archeological collections. • The park has also been able to expand collections via purchases and/or transfers from other NPS sites. • The park has used tools such as virtual museum exhibits and the web catalog to showcase collections and provide access to a wider audience.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park does not have adequate storage facilities for all collections. • Climate management of existing storage facilities is a challenge. • Security for the collections is inadequate. • There is an overall lack of resources and limited staffing. • It is difficult to find volunteers with adequate skill sets to work with the collections. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could recruit volunteers from local universities with the right skill sets to work with the collections. • There is an opportunity to expand interpretation and educational use of the collections. • There is an opportunity to reach out to friends groups for funding and resources to help with collections management. • There is also the opportunity to tap into the interns employed at the Museum Resources Center. • The sites should work with other organizations such as the American Red Cross or Stratford Hall to explore opportunities for loans of museum collections. • There is the opportunity to showcase park museum collections online via the web catalog but this would require staffing support to update the Interior Collection Management System and collection photography.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of archival records. • Museum collections conditions survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archives processing plan. • Collections storage plan. • Collections management plan. • Scope of collections statement. • Exhibit plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • 36 CFR 79 "Curation of Archeological Collections" • 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> (2008) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A majority of archeological work is compliance based. • There has been limited archeological research in the park. • Underwater archeological resources have been identified within the Potomac River including boat wrecks, etc. • Archeological collections are stored at the regional Museum Resources Center. • There are a number of American Indian sites that provide a variety of resources and data. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been growing public interest in archeology and research of sites.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right-of-way utility requests threaten to impact archeological resources in the park. • Plans for internal and external development will lead to ground disturbances of the archeological record. • The park's urban location has led to issues of vandalism, looting, and metal detecting, which can threaten archeological resources. • Boundary issues are a challenge given the linear park layout, so encroachment from regional development will impact archeological resources. • It will be a challenge in upcoming years to adequately manage the documentation and associated archival materials with park archeological collections. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public interest in archeology can be leveraged for advocacy of park programs. • Education and outreach can better inform visitors of archeological resources and the need to protect them. • There is an interest in the underwater archeological resources, which creates opportunities for enhanced interpretation of these resources. • The Washington Support Office is providing funding for online access to museum collections and archeological resources.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous archeological reports are available in conjunction with development reports for the parkway.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkwide Phase I archeological survey for the entire parkway. • Boundary survey for the parkway.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update comprehensive interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Education
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational programs are currently offered at several sites across the parkway. • School groups from within the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, as well as from around the country, travel to many of the sites managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway. • Glen Echo Park offers a variety of classes and learning opportunities in the arts and culture. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for educational programs at Glen Echo Park has increased. • School budgets are decreasing, which limits the opportunities for students to visit parks on field trips. • Decreasing budgets limit the amount of educational programming the park is able to offer.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing budgets, both within the National Park Service and in schools, limits the amount of educational opportunities available. • Big programs at Glen Echo Park require more staff. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities to better showcase park museum collections. The recently completed shooting gallery exhibit is a good example of this type of effort.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glen Echo Park general management plan. • Historic Structures Report: Glen Echo (1986).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnographic overview and assessment of Glen Echo Park and Clara Barton National Historic Site. • Urban park study initiative.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated long-range interpretive plan. • Park partner action strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship"

Other Important Resource or Value	Navy and Marine Memorial
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plaza and walkways are currently in poor condition with missing mortar and cracked stone pavers. • The yew plantings do not conform to the planting plan and are in poor condition. • The plaza does not meet ADA standards, so it is inaccessible to disabled visitors. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pavement will continue to decline without restoration work.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration of the pavement creates risk to visitors. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved accessibility and re-setting of existing stone could be accomplished in one project. • Removal of existing plantings and replacement would restore the intended design.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conceptual design to rehabilitate the walkways and plaza has been completed and a modification to create an accessible path has been proposed.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None Identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource treatment guide.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Cultural Landscapes
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, integrity of landscapes that have been assessed is good, but it is recognized that integrity of many of the landscapes is threatened by numerous potential impacts. • There are other cultural landscapes within GWMP that have not been assessed; the conditions of these areas are unknown. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increase in regional development and urban growth, which has encroached on cultural landscape viewsheds. • Increasing use of electronic billboards and new signage technology has created issues of light pollution in many GWMP-administered cultural landscapes. • Increase in small scale elements in park landscapes contribute to visual clutter.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative additions to the landscapes in the form of numerous nonhistoric small-scale elements of various types threaten the integrity of the landscape. • Impacts from external activities such as installation of cell towers and construction of high-rise structures adjacent to the park's landscapes threaten their integrity. • Invasive vegetation poses a serious threat to the integrity of GWMP landscapes. • Climate change poses a threat to landscapes through increased severe storm events and sea level rise. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with external entities and neighbors to find less obtrusive means/locations of installing structures with the potential to visually impact GWMP landscapes. • The park could identify willing partners to work with on strengthening the existing easement program. • Work with volunteer and "friends" groups to control invasive vegetation. • Develop plans for dealing with increased risk of threats related to climate change.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventories and cultural landscape reports exist for some of the identified cultural landscapes.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates needed for existing cultural landscape inventory and cultural landscape report documentation. • New cultural landscape inventory and cultural landscape report documentation needed for sites without previous documentation. • Invasive plant inventories. • Historic resource studies needed for initial identification of cultural landscapes, per chapter 7 of "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline."
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive plant management plan. • Signage plan. • State of the park – climate change scenario plan. • Concept development plan

Other Important Resource or Value	Cultural Landscapes
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) • Director's Order 28A: Archeology (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Classified Structures update in 2012 noted that majority of GWMP structures were in good/fair condition. • Specific conditions vary by structure. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, trends impacting most structures include reduced funding for structure stabilization and treatment and reduced workforce for monitoring and implementing treatments. • Specific trends vary by structure.

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred maintenance is becoming an increasing issue for these buildings. • GWMP structures face a variety of external threats such as vandalism, weather, pollution, vegetation encroachment, and visitation. • Reduced maintenance staff limits the amount of upkeep that can occur at the park. • Significant features within historic structures (i.e., faux finishes at Arlington House) are being impacted by deterioration. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners, friends, and historic preservation groups to address historic structure treatment needs. • Seek alternative funding sources to support historic structure stabilization and treatment. • Explore options for rehabilitation or adaptive re-use of historic structures, as appropriate, to potentially serve the needs of both structure stabilization and visitor engagement. • Adjusting office space out of historic structures when possible.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports. • Collection management reports.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report updates for structures with historic structure reports. • New historic structure reports needed for structures without this documentation.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of the park – climate change scenario plan. • Development concept plan. • Accessibility transition plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial - Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Arlington House
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, was the residence of record for Robert E. Lee and his family from his marriage to Mary Custis, great granddaughter of Martha Washington in 1831, until his resignation from the U.S. Army in 1861. • Arlington House was built by George Washington Parke Custis, the step grandson of George Washington, as the first memorial to President Washington and provided a venue for the display of many family heirlooms, which were known as the “Washington Treasury.” • The Arlington House became a strategic Union military headquarters in 1861 when the U.S. government occupied the site following the outbreak of the Civil War; three years later Lee’s former plantation was dedicated as Arlington National Cemetery, beginning a tradition of military burials that transformed the site into the nation’s most sacred shrine.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure maintains 80–90% original building materials. • Listed as good in the List of Classified Structures. • Hunting Hall fresco on the top of the doors has been restored. These were originally painted by George Washington Custis. • The mansion is open to the public through the use of a large volunteer program, with volunteers acting as docents during peak hours of visitation. • The roof of the mansion was damaged by Hurricane Sandy. • The house has structural damage from the Washington, D.C., earthquake. • Staffing limitations results in limited visitor access to the entire house. The second floor is often closed if there are not enough staff/volunteers to serve as docents at the site. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is ongoing restoration work at the mansion. • Exterior Phase III restoration needs to be completed. This includes the treatment of the historic windows. • Repair work from earthquake damage is currently in process. This includes work on interior plaster and structural elements of the mansion.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Arlington House
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are issues of leaking ceiling areas within the mansion. • High visitation results in a lot of traffic through the historic structure, resulting in wear and tear of original fabric. • Humidity is an ongoing problem due to problems with the new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning / climate control system that does not work properly. • Dust and gravel from the outside are tracked into the mansion. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design of the roof replacement on the north and south wings has been funded but the construction portion of the project still needs funding. • Overall site restoration and timing of cyclical work could be improved. • There are opportunities to improve accessibility to the second floor. • There are opportunities to enhance interpretation of the site by developing interpretive programs that include the basement area of the mansion. • There are opportunities to better partner with Arlington National Cemetery and other groups. • The brickwork on the south wing of the mansion needs restoration.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing accessibility study. • Historic furnishing plan (1990s). • Historic structure report.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Visitor center feasibility study. • Archeological Phase I-II study. • Ethnographic overview and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility transition plan. • Update long-range interpretive plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Operations and investments financial sustainability / fee collection plan. • Update historic furnishing report. • Collections storage plan. • Historic resource treatment guide.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Arlington House
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Antiquities Act of 1906• Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5)• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998)• Director's Order 28A: Archeology (2004)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape of Arlington House
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arlington House became a strategic Union military headquarters in 1861 when the U.S. government occupied the site following the outbreak of the Civil War; three years later Lee's former plantation was dedicated as Arlington National Cemetery, beginning a tradition of military burials that transformed the site into the nation's most sacred shrine. The remaining mature forest behind Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, has remained uncut since George Washington Custis established the plantation in 1802, providing a living link and backdrop to this historic landscape.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The working yard behind the mansion is not the Lee era landscape. Deadora Cedar tree is not accurate for the site's period of significance. The integrity of the landscape varies. Key elements on the landscape are the two slave quarters, the gardens, the Arlington Woodlots, and the mansion house. The Lee era (1831–1861) is considered the primary period of significance for this landscape. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park is working to update the National Register of Historic Places nomination to expand the period of significance to include the early 18th century George Washington Custis era. Phase III construction plans are being implemented for the landscape. The popularity of the historic gardens (flower, kitchen) is increasing. Because of its expansive views of Washington, D.C., there is a growing interest in private events at the site from outside groups. A new wayside plan for education and interpretation at the site is in progress and needs to be implemented.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachment from Arlington National Cemetery and interest in the Arlington Woodlots continues to threaten the landscape. Visual intrusion from cemetery activities impacts the landscape. External visual intrusions like the possibility of mobile towers or changing height restrictions in Washington, D.C., are a potential future threat. Residuals from construction (safety fencing and uneven ground) are a visitor safety issue. Use of the working yard behind the mansion as a staging area for maintenance and parking trucks is a safety issue and impacts resources. Extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tropical storms can lead to drainage issues and can damage trees. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are opportunities to expand and develop more interpretation for the kitchen garden. Adding plantings from 1861 would improve the visitor experience as well as interpretive opportunities. The park needs to address unsafe conditions in the working yard (maintenance truck parking, uneven grounds, drainage). Phase III construction implementation will better protect and preserve park resources. Restoration of the viewshed to Georgetown would provide a view that reflects the site's period of significance. Working in collaboration with Arlington National Cemetery to protect viewsheds and the context of the cultural landscape.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape of Arlington House
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory (2009). • Cultural landscape report (2001). • Historic structure report for the slave quarters. • Wayside plan in progress (need implementation).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological Phase I-II studies. • Historic resource study for the site. • Viewshed inventory and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive plant management plan. • Signage plan. • Update the cultural landscape report, including a treatment plan for the kitchen garden and yard and a treatment plan for the flower garden. • State of the park – climate change scenario plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Cultural landscape treatment plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Slave Quarters
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arlington House and its surrounding plantation was the permanent home for Robert E. Lee, his family, and enslaved persons, from 1831, when he married Mary Anna Randolph Custis, great granddaughter of Martha Washington, until his resignation from the U.S. Army in 1861.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the north slave quarters, the exterior and two-thirds of the interior have been recently restored. The north slave quarters have a full fire suppression and climate control system. The foundation of the north slave quarters is in fair to poor condition. There are plans for interior renovation for two-thirds of the south slave quarters. The south slave quarters' exterior condition is poor, and the foundation is in fair to poor condition. The south slave quarters need a design for fire suppression and climate management systems, but piping stub out has been completed. The roof of the south slave quarters needs additional structural improvements. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements being implemented over time.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major threat is water penetration through roofs and foundations. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order for construction to take place, a location for where the bookstore and slavery exhibit should be moved must be determined. Exploration of the attic in the south slave quarters may yield more information about the buildings and how they were used.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure report completed for both buildings
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological phase I-II survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No planning needs were identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Antiquities Act of 1906 Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arlington House was built by George Washington Parke Custis, the step grandson of George Washington, as the first memorial to President Washington and provided a venue for the display of many family heirlooms, which were known as the “Washington Treasury.” Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial museum collections continue to grow with more than 41,000 artifacts, including original artifacts associated with George and Martha Washington and one of the largest collections associated with Robert E. Lee in the United States.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of the museum collections are on display at the Lee Museum and Mansion at Arlington House. The historic furnishing plan was used to inform the display of artifacts and period furniture at the Arlington House. Portions of the museum collections are stored on-site at Arlington House. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The archival collection is growing. The park staff is working to secure funds to complete recommended conservation treatment of museum collections at ARHO.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenging environmental conditions, including lack of adequate ultraviolet light protection, fluctuating temperatures, and relative humidity, threaten the condition of the museum collections. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued funding for object conservation should be sought. Support for museum collections could be accomplished by working with partners such as a friends group.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic furnishing plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory for objects on display in the house.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibit plan. Updated emergency operations plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance (continued)	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> (2008) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of Reverence
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, is the first National Memorial created by the U.S. government to honor Robert E. Lee. • At Arlington House, Robert E. Lee made his decision to serve Virginia and resign his commission from the U.S. Army, eventually becoming one of the most recognized generals in the confederacy during the Civil War, and resulting in the loss of his family home. • The Arlington House became a strategic Union military headquarters in 1861 when the U.S. government occupied the site following the outbreak of the Civil War; three years later Lee's former plantation was dedicated as Arlington National Cemetery, beginning a tradition of military burials that transformed the site into the nation's most sacred shrine.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arlington House often receives visitors who are primarily there to see Arlington National Cemetery. • The portico serves as a staging area / visitor entrance to the house and becomes crowded during peak hours. • Benches and guide ropes have been added to the portico in order to accommodate visitors waiting to enter the house. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The portico staging area is working well for managing large crowds, but detracts from the historic character and appearance of Arlington House.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of Reverence
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High volumes of visitors, particularly at the front of the house, lead to crowding and noise issues that impact the overall visitor experience and sense of reverence at the site. • The National Park Service has no jurisdictional powers outside the front of the house and has limited ability to address noise issues (flight path at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport). • The timing of contracted lawn mowing during peak visitation hours impacts noise levels and the ability of rangers to give presentations to visitors. • The staging area at the front of the house impacts the historic character and experience of the mansion. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify strategies to better manage the space and flow of visitors in front of the mansion. • There are opportunities to increase the exposure and the identity of Arlington House as a national park unit within Arlington National Cemetery through partnership efforts with the cemetery and its visitor center. • Explore the timing of lawn mowing schedules so they do not conflict with peak site visitation hours.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No existing data or plans were identified.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Alternative transportation study. • Noise (soundscape) study. • Study for “legislated plaque.”



Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of Reverence
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Signage plan. • Accessibility transition plan. • Comprehensive exhibit plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial - Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on the archeological resources are currently unknown. • There have been various levels of ground disturbance during phases of the site's history of occupation and development. • The Arlington Woodlots have a high potential of containing intact archeological resources. • Some archeological sites are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. • The installation of the new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems led to major ground disturbance at the site. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation at the site is steady. • Arlington National Cemetery is moving to take over and control tram operations at the site. • Arlington National Cemetery expansion plans are currently underway.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arlington National Cemetery encroachment and growth, in particular in the area identified as the Arlington Woodlots. • Internal site development and construction has the potential to disturb archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mature forests of the Arlington Woodlots have a high potential for discovery. • Archeological resources could greatly enhance the interpretation and education at the site.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited archeological surveys have been conducted at the site.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological Phase I-II survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development concept plan for other historic structures. • Resource stewardship strategy. • State of the park report.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Other Historic Structures
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other key historic structures that are not related to the Lee era period of significance include: the potting shed, administrative buildings, and the curatorial building. • Currently the potting shed is used for museum exhibit space. • The administrative building is located on the site of the former Arlington House stables. • The List of Classified Structures update in 2012 found that all structures at Arlington House are in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are possible land exchanges with Arlington National Cemetery in the future. • A memorandum of agreement between the site and Arlington National Cemetery is currently in progress.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The old administrative building roof leaks. • Window frames at the potting shed are rotting out and need to be rehabilitated. • Severe storm events threaten the structural integrity of these buildings. • Deferred maintenance is becoming an increasing issue for these buildings. • The potting shed does not have any climate control system in place for the exhibit space or objects on display. • There are issues with accessibility and ADA compliance at the potting shed. • Encroachment and the expansion of Arlington National Cemetery is a challenge for the site. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a possibility of the site acquiring the Public Safety Office. • There are opportunities to explore the adaptive reuse of the administrative buildings to serve as a visitor center in order to improve interpretation and visitor access to the site. • There is the potential to explore a study of the development of Arlington National Cemetery and the buildings associated with this time period.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No existing data or plans were identified.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report (other buildings). • Visitor center feasibility study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development concept plan. • Exhibit plan. • Accessibility transition plan. • Signage plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Other Historic Structures
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Antiquities Act of 1906• Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5)• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998)• Director's Order 28A: Archeology (2004)



Other Important Resource or Value	Biological Diversity in Arlington Woods
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline biological inventory has been collected for the Arlington Woods. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are ongoing invertebrate studies in the Arlington Woods. Invasive plant species treatment is ongoing.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive species continue to pose a threat to the woodlots. Arlington National Cemetery encroachment and expansion continues to threaten the woodlots with possible future development. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen volunteer outreach opportunities in relation to invasive species management programs. There are opportunities to work with the Arlington County 'champion tree' program. The possible development of an interpretive trail through the woodlots could generate possible outreach opportunities with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No existing data or plans were identified.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail feasibility study. Species inventories.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor use management plan. Update comprehensive interpretive plan to include woodlots.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended National Invasive Species Act Lacey Act, as amended Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended Clean Water Act Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (1.6, 4.1, 4.1.4, 4.4.1, 4.7.2) NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

Clara Barton National Historic Site - Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clara Barton House served as the first permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross and serves as a tangible reminder of Miss Barton's accomplishments as the organization's founder and first president. • Clara Barton National Historic Site was one of the first national historic sites dedicated to the accomplishments of a woman. • The design of Clara Barton's home as a supply warehouse, dormitory, and office reflects Clara Barton's organizational vision for the American Red Cross and provides an outstanding opportunity for visitors to understand how the organization functioned in its first permanent headquarters.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure is a fire hazard; there is a five-minute burn time. A fire suppression system is pending. • There is currently fire detection in the house, and hand-held fire extinguishers and pull stations throughout the site. • Staff offices are located within the building. • There is a basic climate control in staff offices (radiators, baseboards, etc.), the first floor break room, and the library, along with collections storage. There are also converted wood stoves that provide minimal heat in the hallway on the first floor. • There are a series of exhibit rooms throughout the house; however, only the first floor is accessible. • There are plans to repair/replace the roof structure of the house to make the installation of a climate management system more feasible. Testing was conducted for a geothermal system, but design was stopped at 35%. • Propane tanks are on the periphery of the yard. • The house and museum collections are intertwined. • The house is in fair to poor condition, with an FCI of .095. • The combination of the low slope on the roof of the house and the gutters perpendicular to the roof cause water to collect, which contributes to structural issues. It has also led to severe leaks inside the house in exhibit rooms and staff areas. • The window pane on the outside and inside is peeling because of the humidity. • Cyclical maintenance is not conducted on the house. • The small restroom underneath the stairs is not universally accessible, but this is the only public restroom facility at the site. There is also a small restroom on the basement level for park staff.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roof is leaking more frequently, increasing damage to the walls. • Visitation has begun to increase recently. • The presence of stinkbugs is increasing at the site, which has been an overall trend in the Washington metropolitan area. • Visitation to the house is impacting the floors. • The wood paneling on the wall surfaces is no longer waxed, which is periodically needed for maintenance. • Internal house ventilation would help air circulation and temperature control, but this would impact the museum collection. • The site has increased its online presence with virtual exhibits and tours, as well as participation in web cataloging.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The house does not meet fire codes. For instance, the fire exits in the house are inadequate and there is no fire suppression system. • Staffing issues have resulted in a decrease in collections care and the lack of a high-quality education program, which could threaten accreditation with the American Alliance of Museums. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the electrical service and add a climate control system. • Move curatorial facility out of the house to create space for other uses.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report (1977). • National Register of Historic Places nomination form (1979). • Historic furnishings report (1983). • Collections management plan (2008).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Updated historic structure report.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility transition plan. • Updated long-range interpretive plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Operations and investments financial sustainability / fee collection plan. • Updated historic furnishing report. • Collections storage plan. • Development concept plan. • Updated collections condition surveys. • Emergency operations plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Clara Barton House and Cultural Landscape
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clara Barton National Historic Site curates the largest number of objects related to Clara Barton and the early years of the American Red Cross in the national park system.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of artifacts need conservation care. • Some of the collection is in the apartment, and some of the collection is at the Museum Resources Center • There is no fire suppression. • The park has recently worked to improve collections security by installing security cameras at the site. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system is inadequate.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The house is poorly ventilated and the humidity is a threat to the integrity of the collections. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a climate control system in the house to protect the collections. • Identify a new collection storage facility and relocate the collections that are not being displayed. The National Capital Region is in the process of updating the regional storage plan, which included a site visit to GWMP and a survey of existing storage. • Comply with accreditation protocols from the American Alliance of Museums for updated documents. • The park could further investigate improved room barriers to improve the security of collections on exhibit in the historic houses.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic furnishings report (1983).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data and/or GIS needs were identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update emergency operations plan. • Museum storage plan. • Historic furnishings plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> (2008) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • NPS Conserve O Grams



Fundamental Resource or Value	Educating and Inspiring Others to Serve
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clara Barton House served as the first permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross and serves as a tangible reminder of Miss Barton's accomplishments as the organization's founder and first president. • Clara Barton is internationally renowned for her humanitarian relief efforts in the United States and abroad, accomplished in an era when women were not given the same opportunities as men. • Clara Barton National Historic Site reflects Miss Barton's work to develop a model for disaster recovery and response that is still in use today by the American Red Cross. • The design of Clara Barton's home as a supply warehouse, dormitory, and office reflects Clara Barton's organizational vision for the American Red Cross and provides an outstanding opportunity for visitors to understand how the organization functioned in its first permanent headquarters.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every visitor that comes to the site has a high-quality, positive visitor experience. • Visitor groups are generally small and they take guided tours. • Off-site and online resources help to tell the stories related to Clara Barton. • On-site operations are covered with a very small staff. • A partnership with the American Red Cross provides additional educational opportunities. • On-site annual visitation ranges from 9,000 to 10,000 visitors. • Total annual visitation, including online visitation, is in the 15,000 range. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall visitation is increasing. • Park staff are receiving an increasing number of requests from groups to visit.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low staffing levels limit the amount of educational services that can be provided. • Lack of physical space limits the types of programs that can be hosted and does not accommodate large numbers of people at one time. • Special programs at Glen Echo Park increase demand for parking and therefore limit parking opportunities at Clara Barton National Historic Site. • Hours of operation are posted on the park website, but all visitors do not check the website before visiting the park, leading to confusion about access to the site. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach out to diverse audiences. • Host author events to promote the books available in the bookstore. • Develop a formal agreement with the American Red Cross to identify additional volunteers and education support. • Identify a Clara Barton friends group • Develop a partnership with the National Museum of Civil War Medicine, located in Frederick, Maryland. • Arrange for a bus to shuttle people from the Office of Missing Soldiers Museum on 7th Street in Washington, D.C. • Improve event management at Glen Echo Park to reduce the negative effects on Clara Barton National Historic Site. • Increase outreach to the American Red Cross / International Red Cross.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Educating and Inspiring Others to Serve
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWMP long-range interpretive plan (2005).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative transportation study. • Development concept plan.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity outreach plan. • Historic furnishings plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006, section 7.1, "Interpretive and Educational Programs"



Clara Barton National Historic Site - Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	The Potomac River Viewshed
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavily forested and compromised. • From the back of the house you can see the canal, during the wintertime without leaves. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends were identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No threats were identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No opportunities were identified.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Glen Echo Park (2011).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewshed inventory and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewshed management plan and environmental assessment. • Development concept plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State emissions controls • Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making and DO-12 Handbook</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • section 4.4.2.4, "Management of Natural Landscapes" • section 1.6, "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries," provides for coordinated resource protection efforts that cross park boundaries or impact resources • section 3.2, "Land Protection Methods," provides a variety of mechanisms to protect park resources, including acquisition and cooperative approaches • section 3.3, "Land Protection Plans," determines what lands need to be in public ownership and what means of protection are available to achieve the park unit's purpose

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various archeological remains have been documented around the house, including bottle remains and toilets. • It is possible that as the house was remodeled, old pieces were discarded around the grounds. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends were identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous uses of the site could have damaged the archeological resources. • The planned installation of an underground geothermal system could threaten archeology. • Lack of staffing and funding to do archeological surveys prevents complete documentation of the resources, which needs to be done before the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems are installed. • Fire suppression and geothermal systems in the basement could limit access to archeology. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological resources can be protected by ensuring that they are considered when awarding the contract for the geothermal system and other underground facilities. • Archeological surveys provide an opportunity to learn more about the site, which can add to educational programs and restoration and refurbishing of the house. • Archeological collections could have increased documentation.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous compliance-based studies and surveys of archeological resources.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I archeology survey. • Ethnographic overview and assessment of Glen Echo Park and Clara Barton National Historic Site.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)



Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial - Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Memorial Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within the grove, the memorial plaza, with a monolith of sunset red granite as its focal point, is the only monument in Washington, D.C., honoring the legacy of President Lyndon Baines Johnson.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape condition is below fair condition. The memorial space is underutilized. The main entry to the memorial is on the Pentagon reservation. Security issues and the park relationship with the Pentagon impact access to the site as well as overall visitor experience and enjoyment. White pine trees are not healthy and the population is struggling. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No trends were identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil compaction is negatively impacting the monument. Auto pollution and busy roadways have threatened the memorial. Poor drainage issues, particularly around the monolith, lead to standing water and impact structural integrity. There are signage issues that affect ability of visitors to navigate the site. Invasive plant species in the memorial grove are growing into the shoreline and other natural areas around the memorial. Relatively secluded nature of Columbia Island leads to illegal activities, which impact visitor experience and safety at the memorial. The designed landscape affects visitor access and mobility. The Columbia Island marina could cause pollution. The Pentagon limits the extent to which the park staff can maintain the cultural landscape at the main entry. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park could improve visitation and access by exploring the possibility of a new pedestrian bridge. There could be a better working relationship with the Commission of Fine Arts and National Capital Planning Commission, particularly with the review process. There is a need for enhanced law enforcement at the monument. Improved audio equipment could be used at the interpretative kiosk at the site. There is an opportunity to update existing permits with the Pentagon, as well as develop a longstanding agreement regarding parking, access, and safety. There could be better routing of recreational paths / connector trails to minimize their impact on Columbia Island and the monument.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape report for Columbia Island.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Memorial Landscape
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape study. • Visitor use study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting sustainability plan. • Visitor use management plan, including an event management plan for Glen Echo Park.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	View of Washington, D.C.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated in Lady Bird Johnson Park, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove serves as a contemplative designed landscape where visitors can experience panoramic views of the monuments in Washington, D.C., from a favorite viewpoint of President and Mrs. Johnson.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The viewshed is in good condition. This was identified as an area 1 level of protection in the National Mall Plan / Environmental Impact Statement. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is stable and it is unlikely that the viewshed will have any significant impacts in the near future.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The view from the entry of the memorial, and the area around the shoreline, are impacted by other uses and the marina. Training groups and recreational users who use the area near the monument can negatively impact visitor experience. The Alexandria Point Bridge proposal may impact the view and viewsheds. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park could identify appropriate activities for the memorial area.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape inventory for Lady Bird Johnson Park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor use study. Landscape study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting sustainability plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State emissions controls Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i>

Theodore Roosevelt Island - Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Memorial Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed by renowned landscape architects Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr. and Henry Vincent Hubbard, Theodore Roosevelt Island's woodland landscape reflects Roosevelt's conservation ethic and love of nature. Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Plaza is the only monument honoring the 26th president of the United States in Washington, D.C.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2011 earthquake caused damage to the memorial fountain's systems. The fountain plumbing was recently repaired, but it still does not work. There is a study currently underway to determine the correct approach to resolving issues with the fountain. There was additional resource damage resulting from construction, including archeological resources and flora and fauna. The park is easily accessible from the Rosslyn Metro station on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. There are no structural issues with the monument itself and everything aside from the foundation is in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor use has increased from Rosslyn. Wayside signage is outdated.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The possible development of the Arlington Boathouse would impact views from the island. Overflights to Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport can be noisy and impact the visitor experience at the memorial. Recreational use may impact the memorial landscape. Social trails impact the landscape and memorial access. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS identity at the memorial could be improved. More parking could be created on the Arlington/Rosslyn side of the bridge. There are opportunities to improve interpretation at the site. There is currently no explanation of the monument's role in the landscape.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure report.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape report.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Memorial Landscape
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Recreational Opportunities
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theodore Roosevelt Island offers a rare opportunity for solitude and diverse outdoor recreation within the dense urban setting of our nation's capital.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trails are well maintained. The boardwalks have been damaged through general wear and tear. Visitors seeking to access views create social trails. Trails are sometimes impacted by flooding from the Potomac River. There are portable toilets located near the parking area. Maintenance of the island comfort stations is logistically challenging because they are in a somewhat remote location on the island. The comfort stations currently on the island were installed in the 1950s. Junction of Mount Vernon Trail and the Potomac Heritage Trail cross at the parking lot for the island. One comfort station is in operation, but pipes are missing and it is not currently functional. One abandoned comfort station on the island has never been demolished. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been an increase in recreational use on the island. Kayakers have been trying to launch kayaks from the parking lot on the island, which indicates a river access issue.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parking area is over capacity on the weekends, which poses a safety concern. There has been illegal mountain biking on the island. There have been issues with off-leash dog recreation near the water's edge. The development of the Arlington Boathouse would be a major visitor use conflict. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kids in Parks program's TRACK trails provides opportunities for children's recreation in parks. An information kiosk for the Mount Vernon Trail would improve access and visibility of recreation opportunities. The park could improve partnerships with Rosslyn / Arlington County to address parking issues for the island. Increased wayfinding signage to the island would improve visibility and access.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site plan to separate trail use from parking lot (needs funding for implementation).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor use study. Urban park study initiative.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking plan. Shoreline management plan. Trail and climbing/outcrop management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Recreational Opportunities
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans with Disabilities Act / Architectural Barriers Act <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 2) Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> Director's Order 48B: <i>Commercial Use Authorizations</i> Director's Order 50C: <i>Public Risk Management Program</i> Director's Order 78: <i>Social Science</i>

Theodore Roosevelt Island - Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological resources on the island have not been formally surveyed. Localized studies of individual sites and resources have been conducted in the past. The island and its resources were impacted by the construction of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No trends were identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park visitors could impact archeology through vandalism. Climate change and storm events could impact the shipwreck associated with the island. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological resources should be identified and documented.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological identification and survey of the island. Historic resource study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No planning needs were identified.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)

Other Important Resource or Value	Rare Flora and Fauna
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas are small and susceptible to overgrowth. • Park management activities can cause damage. • Trends • The park is working to control English ivy, bush honeysuckle, and other nonnative plants. • Deer have been found on the island.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been increasing recreational use on the island, which could impact flora and fauna. • Development in Rosslyn has led to light and noise pollution. • Overhead flights from Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport have caused noise pollution. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fauna on the island remains relatively understudied.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data needs were identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No planning needs were identified.

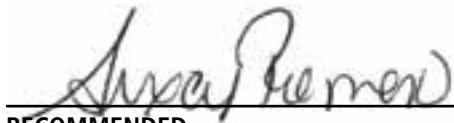
Other Important Resource or Value	Rare Flora and Fauna
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (1.6, 4.1, 4.1.4, 4.4.1, 4.7.2) • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



National Capital Region Foundation Document Recommendation George Washington Memorial Parkway

September 2014

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



RECOMMENDED

Alexcy Romero, Superintendent, George Washington Memorial Parkway



Date



APPROVED

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



Date



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

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