



Foundation Document

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

Alabama

September 2014





Contents

Mission of the National Park Service	1
Introduction.	2
Part 1: Core Components	3
Brief Description of the Park.	3
Park Purpose	5
Park Significance	6
Fundamental Resources and Values	7
Other Important Resources and Values	7
Interpretive Themes	8
Part 2: Dynamic Components	9
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments	9
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs	9
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values	9
Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values	25
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs	36
Planning and Data Needs	36
Part 3: Contributors	40
Appendixes	41
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park	41
Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments	46





Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park was established to preserve and protect the site of the last major battle of the Creek Indian War (1813–14). The battle took place within a horseshoe-shaped bend of the Tallapoosa River, in what is now Tallapoosa County, Alabama. The park was established by presidential proclamation on August 11, 1959, by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as authorized by an Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1956.

Horseshoe Bend is the only unit of the national park system east of the Mississippi River that protects the site of a battle between the U.S. military and an American Indian tribe. On March 27, 1814, a mixed force of militia, army regulars, and allied Cherokee and Creek warriors under the command of Andrew Jackson attacked and defeated the fortified Red Stick (Upper Creek) encampment of Tohopeka, in the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River. The battle was the culminating event in a civil war between the Red Sticks, who wished to maintain tribal independence and continue traditional trading ties to Great Britain, and the rest of the tribe, which favored allying with and assimilating into the growing United States of America. This internal conflict reflected the much larger conflict between the United States and Great Britain that led to the War of 1812.

In addition to the battlefield, the park protects two Creek habitation sites, Newyaucau and Tohopeka. The Creeks named the town of Newyaucau in honor of New York City, New York, where in 1790 the newly established U.S. government resided temporarily. There, Creek chiefs met with President George Washington and agreed to a treaty establishing territorial boundaries between the United States and the Creek Nation, with a promise that these boundaries would remain in perpetuity. Tohopeka was on the peninsula of land created by the bend in the Tallapoosa River. This encampment is where Creek warriors and their families prepared for what would be the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

The battle marked a watershed moment for the Creek Nation. More American Indian lives were lost at Horseshoe Bend than in any single battle with U.S. troops in the history of the United States. The battle contributed to the forced emigration of the Creek people from their southeastern U.S. homeland to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Before the battle, the Creek Nation had controlled much of present-day Alabama and part of Georgia. Afterward, they were forced to cede approximately 23 million acres, more than half of their territory, to the United States.

For American settlers, the battle was the beginning of a new era of opportunity and growth in the Old Southwest (the current Southeast). The battle also figured importantly in the outcome of the War of 1812. In preparing for battle at Horseshoe Bend, military forces built supply routes through the area, making key resources available to victorious U.S. forces at the Battle of New Orleans, the final engagement of the War of 1812. The victory at Horseshoe Bend made Andrew Jackson a national hero and contributed to his eventual election as president of the United States.





The park comprises 2,040 acres, mostly undeveloped. The visiting public sees about 500 acres, including land adjacent to Alabama State Route 49 and the park tour road. A variety of park experiences are available to visitors. The visitor center facility includes an interpretive video, museum exhibits, a cooperating association bookstore run by Eastern National, and a visitor information desk. The 3-mile paved loop road through the battlefield includes six turnoff areas with interpretive waysides. The park brochure provides text relating key points of interest that correspond to turnoff areas. There are two picnic facilities, a boat ramp for access into the Tallapoosa River, and the 2.8-mile Battlefield Nature Trail. The remaining “backcountry” parklands are not currently interpreted or promoted to the general public for visitation.

There are 12 federally recognized tribes associated with the site. They are:

- Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
- Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
- Cherokee Nation
- Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
- Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
- Kialegee Tribal Town
- Muscogee (Creek) Nation
- Poarch Band of Creeks
- Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
- Seminole Tribe of Florida
- Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
- United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on July 25, 1956 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park is as follows:

HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK preserves and protects the site of the last major engagement of the Creek War (1813–1814). The park interprets the events of the battle in the larger context of the War of 1812, as well as their impacts on the Creek people and the development of the United States.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

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

- Horseshoe Bend National Military Park is the only unit of the national park system east of the Mississippi River protecting the site of a battle between U.S. forces and an American Indian tribe. The battle resulted in the greatest loss of life for American Indians in any single battle in U.S. history.
- The decisive battle cost the Creek Nation approximately 23 million acres of their homeland, which eventually led to the creation of the state of Alabama and contributed to the expansion of the young United States.
- The events at Horseshoe Bend established the national prominence of Andrew Jackson as a military leader and ultimately, president of the United States.
- The village sites of Tohopeka and Newyaucau, together with the battlefield, present an exceptional venue for interpreting the history and stories of the Creek people in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
- The victory at Horseshoe Bend and other American victories gave leverage to the U.S. negotiators during the 1814 Treaty of Ghent, leading to a status quo ante bellum agreement. (return to pre-war conditions).



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park:

- the battlefield (encompassing the barricade site, Tohopeka village site, Lemuel Montgomery gravesite, Bean's Island, the Tallapoosa River, and areas on the other side of the river)
- battle-related artifacts in the museum collection
- Battle-related archeological resources
- nonbattle-related archeological resources associated with Creek culture
- Tohopeka Village site
- Newyaucau Village site
- Congressional Monument and Jackson Trace marker

Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park:

- Miller's Bridge Piers
- archeological resources unrelated to the battle or to Creek culture
- artifacts in the collection unrelated to the battle or to Creek culture
- archival materials
- Mission 66 Visitor Center
- the historically prevalent natural and cultural landscape (during the period of significance/period of the battle)
- opportunities for recreation, wildlife viewing, and water-based recreation
- night sky

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park:

- On March 27, 1814, a mixed force of militia, army regulars, and allied Cherokee and Creek warriors under the command of Andrew Jackson attacked and defeated the fortified Red Stick (Upper Creek) encampment of Tohopeka located in the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River. This battle marked the watershed moment for the Creek Nation. For American citizens, however, it was the beginning of a new era of opportunity and growth in the Old Southwest (the current Southeast).
- Key figures in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend such as Chief Menawa, Sam Houston, Andrew Jackson, William McIntosh, and John Ross voiced differing views of frontier life. Words and deeds reflect the spectrum of views—Indian separatists, racial hatred, betrayal, cultural cooperation, and Indian removal—and illustrate the unresolved differences that brought about human suffering, tragedy, and war culminating at Horseshoe Bend.
- The town site of Newyaucau and campsite at Tohopeka provide a unique opportunity to understand Creek culture (1790–1820). This includes social organization (clan), tribal government, food ways and subsistence, family life, the role of women in Creek culture, and the changes that occurred within Creek society following European American contact.
- The Battle of Horseshoe Bend is essential to understanding the complexity of the Creek tribal war that took place between 1812 and 1814. The causes of the Creek War and the immediate after effects of the battle are fundamental to an understanding of Creek history. The camp of Creek (Red Stick) warriors at Tohopeka and their broken barricade symbolize the broken power of the Creek Nation in the Old Southwest.
- Local commemorative efforts to preserve Horseshoe Bend National Military Park saved the critical natural resources highly depended upon by the Creek Indians and sought after by early settlers. At one time threatened by proposed flood management activities, these lands that once served as a refuge for warring Creeks now provide opportunities for resource education, resource preservation, recreational activities, and spiritual renewal for all.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, please see appendix B. Horseshoe Bend National Military Park does not have any special mandates.

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:

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

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Battlefield (encompassing the barricade site, Tohopeka village site, Lemuel Montgomery gravesite, Bean's Island, the Tallapoosa River, and areas on the other side of the river)
Importance of FRV	<p>The battlefield is the principal resource the park was established to protect. The battlefield provides a sense of the power of place—the power to provoke intellectual connections and inspire emotional connections. It is fundamental to understanding the story of Horseshoe Bend, including the concepts of conflict, expansion, loss (of life and cultural identity), as well as leadership on both sides (tactics, strategy, defenses, etc.). The now-peaceful landscape belies the once violent and bloody scene on that March day in 1814.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horseshoe Bend National Military Park is the only unit of the national park system east of the Mississippi River protecting the site of a battle between U.S. forces and an American Indian tribe. The battle resulted in the greatest loss of life for American Indians in any single battle in U.S. history. • The decisive battle at Horseshoe Bend cost the Creek Nation 23 million acres of their home land, which eventually led to the creation of the state of Alabama, and contributed to the expansion of the young United States. • The events at Horseshoe Bend established the national prominence of Andrew Jackson as a military leader and ultimately, president of the United States. • The village sites of Tohopeka and Newyaucau, together with the battlefield, present an exceptional venue for interpreting the history and stories of the Creek people in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. • The victory at Horseshoe Bend and other American victories gave leverage to the U.S. negotiators during the 1814 Treaty of Ghent, leading to a status quo ante bellum agreement (return to pre-war conditions).
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battlefield and related sites are in good condition. The resource consists principally of archeological remains. There are no extant remains of fortifications or other structures from the original sites. Certain areas across the river are not accessible to the public and not developed for visitor use. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static. No significant change is occurring.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of nonnative invasive plants (privet, Johnson grass, cogongrass, Chinaberry, mimosa, stilt grass, kudzu). • Armadillo rooting – disturbance to archeological resources, soils, and vegetation. • Feral hog rooting – disturbance to archeological resources, soils, and vegetation (potential threat; hogs present in the county south of park). • Illegal collecting and looting (potential threat). • Potential threats to viewshed from cell towers. • Flooding and streambank erosion. Alteration of stream flows due to upstream hydropower management at R. L. Harris Dam combined with storm events have eroded major portions of the bank near Bean's Island, changed the river geomorphology from natural conditions, and created the potential for tree falls in riparian zones due to soil saturation. Climate change will potentially increase the duration and magnitude of storm events. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High potential to recover archeological data through remote sensing. • It may be possible to more accurately establish the location of the barricade. • Remote sensing at Tohopeka Village site could reveal how life in a refugee camp under stress differed from life at a traditional village site.



Fundamental Resource or Value	The Battlefield (encompassing the barricade site, Tohopeka village site, Lemuel Montgomery gravesite, Bean's Island, the Tallapoosa River, and areas on the other side of the river)
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. • Alabama Historical Commission • 12 federally recognized tribes affiliated with this site • Local tourism groups • Military groups (staff rides) • Auburn University • Park visitors
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment. • Cultural landscape report. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Special history study (Warriors and Society in the Creek War and the Battle of Horseshoe Bend [2003]). • Historic resource study (in preparation). • Facility Management Software System (FMSS) data regarding condition of assets. • Annual river flow analyses (2010–12, 2013 pending).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Administrative history (in progress). • Remote sensing for Tohopeka Village site. • More research into armadillo impacts to archeological sites. • Updated boundary survey (some original markers lost). • Natural Resource Condition Assessment (in progress).

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Battlefield (encompassing the barricade site, Tohopeka village site, Lemuel Montgomery gravesite, Bean's Island, the Tallapoosa River, and areas on the other side of the river)
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy. • Mowing plan. • Core battlefield management plan. • Updated wayside plan (minor update to be based on new archeological information).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1.1 Planning for Natural Resource Management • 4.4.1 General Principles for Managing Biological Resources • 4.4.2 Management of Native Plants and Animals • 4.4.4 Management of Exotic Species • 4.4.5 Pest Management • 4.5 Fire Management • 4.6 Water Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.6.3 Water Quality • 4.6.5 Wetlands • 4.6.6 Watershed and Stream Processes • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • Director's Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battle-related Artifacts in the Museum Collection
Importance of FRV	<p>Artifacts are a concrete legacy of the events surrounding the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. They provide visitors and researchers with a tangible link to historic events. As with the landscape of the battlefield, single artifacts, and the collection related to the battle proper can impart the same inspiration and provocation on a smaller, more personal scale.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horseshoe Bend National Military Park is the only unit of the national park system east of the Mississippi River protecting the site of a battle between U.S. forces and an American Indian tribe. The battle resulted in the greatest loss of life for American Indians in any single battle in U.S. history. • The decisive battle at Horseshoe Bend cost the Creek Nation 23 million acres of their land, which eventually led to the creation of the state of Alabama, and contributed to the expansion of the young United States. • The events at Horseshoe Bend established the national prominence of Andrew Jackson as a military leader and ultimately, president of the United States. • The village sites of Tohopeka and Newyaucau, together with the battlefield, present an exceptional venue for interpreting the history and stories of the Creek people in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. • The victory at Horseshoe Bend and other American victories gave leverage to the U.S. negotiators during the 1814 Treaty of Ghent, leading to a status quo ante bellum agreement (return to pre-war conditions).
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site storage facility is inadequate; does not meet standards for storage (e.g., door to facility opens to the outside; climate control not optimal). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park has proposed a project to reconfigure its office space, allowing it to correct deficiencies with storage. • Southeast Region NPS archivist could evaluate what the archiving needs are for park documents. • It may be possible to design and use more efficient storage cases that will conform better to the current trapezoidal space. • The visitor center museum interpretive media displays and artifact cases could be updated.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. • Alabama Historical Commission • 12 federally recognized tribes affiliated with this site • Local tourism groups • Military groups (staff rides) • Auburn University • Regional curatorial staff • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • Park visitors

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battle-related Artifacts in the Museum Collection
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collections statement (just updated). • Complete 100% inventory of artifacts. • Annual museum checklist.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan (update needed). • Formal museum emergency operations plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Museum collections storage plan and upgrade (formulated in fiscal year 2014).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Curation of Archeological Collections (36 CFR 79) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battle-related Archeological Resources
Importance of FRV	<p>These resources consist of known and yet to be discovered archeological evidence of events related to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. These resources potentially provide new information about the battle and related events. Archeological resources represent the values of discovery and knowledge to be gained.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horseshoe Bend National Military Park is the only unit of the national park system east of the Mississippi River protecting the site of a battle between U.S. forces and an American Indian tribe. The battle resulted in the greatest loss of life for American Indians in any single battle in U.S. history. • The decisive battle at Horseshoe Bend cost the Creek Nation 23 million acres of their land, which eventually led to the creation of the state of Alabama and contributed to the expansion of the young United States. • The events at Horseshoe Bend established the national prominence of Andrew Jackson as a military leader and ultimately, president of the United States. • The village sites of Tohopeka and Newyaucau, together with the battlefield, present an exceptional venue for interpreting the history and stories of the Creek people in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. • The victory at Horseshoe Bend and other American victories gave leverage to the U.S. negotiators during the 1814 Treaty of Ghent, leading to a status quo ante bellum agreement (return to pre-war conditions).
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally stable as long as sites stay undisturbed. • More remote sensing will be used in the future rather than invasive archeology. • If native grasses are restored, seed drill would result in minimal surface disturbance and prescribed burning would not adversely affect artifacts.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armadillo rooting – disturbance to archeological resources and sites. • Feral hog rooting – disturbance to archeological resources and sites (potential threat; hogs present in the county south of park). • Illegal collecting. • Potential threats to viewshed from cell towers. • Climate change (e.g., erosion at toe of the peninsula; more fallen trees due to saturating rains, more sand bars in river). Recent trends show more major storms in the area. A recent large flood took off major portions of bank near Bean's Island. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeology could yield increased knowledge about the location of the barricade and provide more information about conditions and manner of living at Tohopeka as compared to other Creek village sites.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battle-related Archeological Resources
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. • Alabama Historical Commission • 12 federally recognized tribes affiliated with this site • Local tourism groups • Military groups (staff rides) • Outside and internal researchers • Auburn University • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • Park visitors
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment (2000). • Regional archeological survey program trip reports. • Metal detecting survey (2006).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More complete survey of park (full section 110 survey) so park can use streamlined section 106 consultation procedures in future. • Investigate erosional change to archeological resources.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act action plan. • Update the archeological overview and assessment.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Non-battle-related Archeological Resources Associated with Creek Culture
Importance of FRV	This resource consists of archeological materials associated with Creek culture during the historic period, but not specifically related to the battle. These materials are important because they illustrate various facets of Creek culture as well as how they responded to threats to loss of cultural identity and to conflict within their own culture.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The village sites of Tohopeka and Newyaucau, together with the battlefield, present an exceptional venue for interpreting the history and stories of the Creek people in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally stable as long as sites stay undisturbed. More remote sensing will be used in the future rather than invasive archeology. If native grasses are restored, seed drill would result in minimal surface disturbance and prescribed burning would not adversely affect artifacts.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armadillo rooting – disturbance to archeological resources and sites. Feral hog rooting – disturbance to archeological resources and sites (potential threat; hogs present in the county south of park). Illegal collecting. Climate change (e.g., erosion at toe of the peninsula; more fallen trees due to saturating rains, more sand bars in river). Recent trends show more major storms in the area. A recent large flood took off major portions of bank near Bean's Island. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. Alabama Historical Commission 12 federally recognized tribes affiliated with this site Local tourism groups. Military groups (staff rides) Internal and outside researchers Auburn University NPS Southeast Archeological Center. Park visitors
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological overview and assessment (2000). Regional archeological survey program trip reports. Metal detecting survey (2006).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More complete survey of park (full section 110 survey) so park can use streamlined section 106 consultation procedures in future. Investigate erosional change to archeological resources.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act action plan. Update the archeological overview and assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Non-battle-related Archeological Resources Associated with Creek Culture
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470)• Antiquities Act of 1906• Archaeological Resources Protection Act• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>• “NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline”• Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Tohopeka Village Site
Importance of FRV	The Tohopeka village was the main objective of Jackson's forces on March 27, 1814. The site of this village, in addition to having valuable archeological resources, interpretively represents the concept of how the Red Stick Creeks responded to threats to their culture, both internal (Jackson's Creek allies) and external (Jackson's regular and militia forces as well as the Cherokee forces).
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decisive battle at Horseshoe Bend cost the Creek Nation 23 million acres of their land, which eventually led to the creation of the state of Alabama, and contributed to the expansion of the young United States. • The village sites of Tohopeka and Newyaucau, together with the battlefield, present an exceptional venue for interpreting the history and stories of the Creek people in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition is good. Resource consists of archeological remains. There are no extant remains of fortifications or other structures at this site. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static. No significant change.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armadillo rooting – disturbance to archeological resources, soils, and vegetation. • Feral hog rooting – disturbance to archeological resources, soils, and vegetation (potential threat; hogs present in the county south of park). • Illegal collecting. • Climate change (e.g., erosion at toe of the peninsula; more fallen trees due to saturating rains, more sand bars in river). Recent trends show more major storms in the area. A recent large flood took off major portions of bank near Bean's Island. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High potential to recover archeological data through remote sensing. • It may be possible to more accurately establish location of town site structures. • Remote sensing at Tohopeka Village site could reveal how life in a refugee camp under stress differed from life at a traditional village site.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. • Alabama Historical Commission • 12 federally recognized tribes affiliated with this site • Local tourism groups • Military groups (staff rides) • Internal and outside researchers • Auburn University • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • Park visitors
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment (2000). • Regional archeological survey program trip reports. • Metal detecting survey (2006).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate erosional change to topographical features and archeological resources. • Remote sensing for Tohopeka Village site.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Tohopeka Village Site
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAGPRA action plan. • Update the archeological overview and assessment. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Newyaucau Village Site
Importance of FRV	This site and its landscape are the remains of a historic Creek village that was evacuated prior to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in direct response to a threat from Gen. John Floyd's Georgia militia forces in December 1813. The site represents a look at a Creek village and its culture that was not built as a stopgap defensive measure, as Tohopeka was.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decisive battle at Horseshoe Bend cost the Creek Nation 23 million acres of their land, which eventually led to the creation of the state of Alabama and contributed to the expansion of the young United States. • The village sites of Tohopeka and Newyaucau, together with the battlefield, present an exceptional venue for interpreting the history and stories of the Creek people in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good. Only archeological remains exist. The National Park Service owns only a portion of the site. Majority of the site is owned by Alabama Power. • The portion of the site on NPS property was surveyed by Dickens and Fairbanks. • There are no known surveys of the remainder of the site. • The Alabama Power portion of the site is leased for hayfields. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a culturally sensitive site that may be inappropriate for future NPS development. It is very difficult to get to. • Overgrown with vegetation. • Generally inaccessible to the public; small groups can visit on request.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not as easily patrolled against illegal collecting as other parts of the park. • Potential threat to Alabama Power side if more intensive agricultural practices are used. People have collected on Alabama Power part of site; could stray over onto NPS property. • Armadillo and potential feral hog rooting disturbs archeological resources and sites. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Park Service could open up the viewshed from the park road to show the area across the river where the village once was.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. • Alabama Historical Commission • 12 federally recognized tribes affiliated with this site • Internal and outside researchers • Auburn University • NPS Southeast Archeological Center
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment (2000). • Regional archeological survey program trip reports.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary study of village site. • Stratigraphic excavations to investigate erosional change to archeological resources. • Stratigraphic excavations to locate house sites at Newyaucau Village.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Newyaucau Village Site
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Curation of Archeological Collections (36 CFR 79) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” <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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • “NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline” • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Congressional Monument and Jackson Trace Marker
Importance of FRV	These resources commemorate the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and reveal how Andrew Jackson was viewed historically in the early 20th century. The markers also provide an opportunity to discuss how we commemorate the lives of figures from the past and our sometimes changing views of these individuals.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The events at Horseshoe Bend established the national prominence of Andrew Jackson as a military leader and ultimately, president of the United States.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congressional Monument is in good condition, but not in original location. Jackson Trace marker is in stable condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Static.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human vandalism and atmospheric impacts. Hazardous trees could fall on the monument or the marker. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further interpretation of site.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. Alabama Historical Commission 12 federally recognized tribes affiliated with this site Local tourism groups Military groups (staff rides) Internal and outside researchers Auburn University NPS Southeast Archeological Center Park visitors Daughters of 1812
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National register nomination document. Archival documentation on markers. Monitoring information for List of Classified Structures (both markers are included).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structures report for Congressional Monument and Jackson Trace marker. Continued monitoring and mitigation as needed.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment plan for monument and marker.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Congressional Monument and Jackson Trace Marker
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470)• Archaeological Resources Protection Act• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act• Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Management Policies 2006<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>• “NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline”• Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

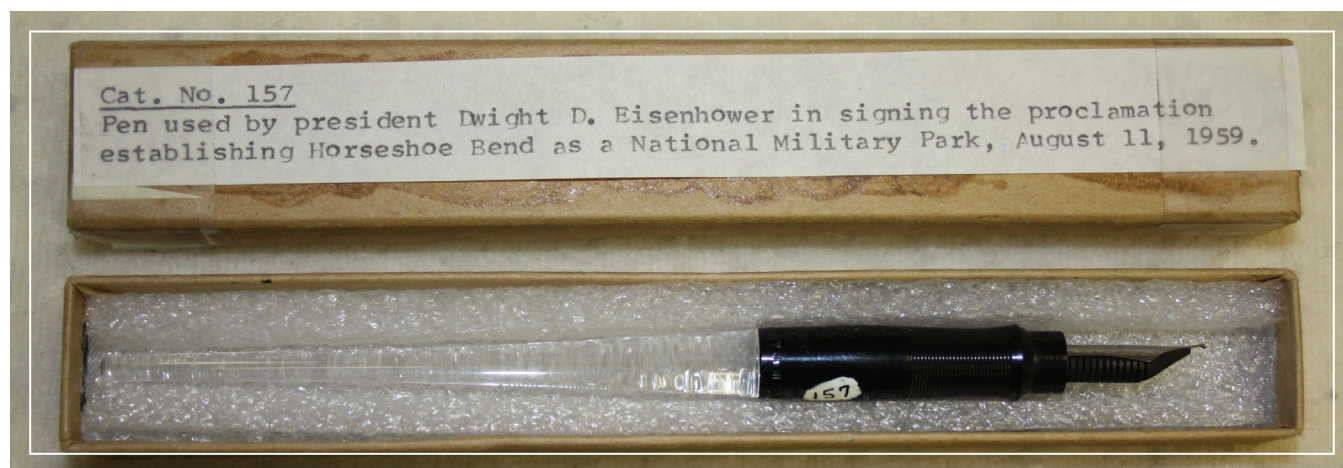
Other Important Resource or Value	Miller's Bridge Piers
Importance of OIRV	At one time Miller's Bridge was the longest covered bridge in Alabama. Today, all that remains of the bridge are some of the original bridge piers. The piers are listed in the park's List of Classified Structures. They are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places as being of local significance.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor. Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating.
Threats and Opportunities	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being eroded away. Interstitial vegetation is growing on some piers. • Streambank erosion. A recent large flood eroded major portions of the streambank near Bean's Island. Large flow events associated with regional storms increase the risk of structural damage. The magnitude and duration of large flooding events are predicted to increase due to climate change. Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to mitigate or slow deterioration.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. • Alabama Historical Commission • Local tourism groups • Auburn University • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • Park visitors
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National register documentation.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on condition of individual piers and possible effects of removing vegetation. • Historic structures report and treatment plan for Miller's Bridge piers.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area management plan for Miller's Bridge piers.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Unrelated to the Battle or to Creek Culture
Importance of OIRV	Includes early 20th century farmsteads / usage sites, prehistoric resources, sawmill site, stills, and other businesses. These resources represent post-battle usage of the area and might contribute to the understanding of the preservation process of the park.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites have been identified through the Regional Archeological Survey Program. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally stable as long as sites stay undisturbed.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armadillo rooting – disturbance to archeological resources. Feral hog rooting – disturbance to archeological resources (potential threat; hogs present in the county south of park). Illegal collecting. Streambank erosion. A recent large flood eroded major portions of the streambank near Bean's Island. Large flow events associated with regional storms increase the risk of structural damage. The magnitude and duration of large flooding events are predicted to increase due to climate change. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. Alabama Historical Commission Local tourism groups Internal and outside researchers Auburn University NPS Southeast Archeological Center Park visitors Daughters of 1812
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological overview and assessment (2000). Regional archeological survey program trip reports. Metal detecting survey (2006).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More complete survey of park (full section 110 survey) so park can use streamlined section 106 procedures in future. Investigate erosional change to archeological resources.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update to archeological overview and assessment.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Unrelated to the Battle or to Creek Culture
<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"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Curation of Archeological Collections (36 CFR 79) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Artifacts in the Collection Unrelated to the Battle or to Creek Culture
Importance of OIRV	These are mainly prehistoric artifacts and commemorative items, plus items related to establishment of the park. They assist researchers and the public understand the occupation of the land prior to the battle, as well as an understanding of the establishment, preservation, and commemoration of the park.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site storage facility is inadequate; it does not meet standards for storage (e.g., facility door opens to outside, climate control not optimal). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has proposed a project to reconfigure its office space, allowing it to correct deficiencies with storage. • Southeast Region NPS archivist could evaluate what the archiving needs are for park documents. • It may be possible to design a more efficient storage space as compared to the current/ interim trapezoidal storage room. • The visitor center museum interpretive media displays and artifact cases could be updated.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. • Alabama Historical Commission • Local tourism groups • Internal and outside researchers • Auburn University • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • Park visitors • Daughters of 1812
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collections statement (just updated). • Complete 100% inventory of artifacts. • Annual museum checklist.



Other Important Resource or Value	Artifacts in the Collection Unrelated to the Battle or to Creek Culture
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan (update needed). • Formal museum emergency operations plan. • Integrated pest 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"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Curation of Archeological Collections (36 CFR 79) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Archival Materials
Importance of OIRV	The park holds important archival materials in its collection that need to be cataloged and archived. Most are related to establishment of the park.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or damage due to lack of cataloging and proper archiving. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain funding to catalog and archive materials; prepare finding aids.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. • Alabama Historical Commission • Internal and outside researchers • Auburn University • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • Daughters of 1812
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalog of archival materials. • Finding aids.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
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"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Curation of Archeological Collections (36 CFR 79) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.5.6 Archives and Manuscripts • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III

Other Important Resource or Value	Mission 66 Visitor Center
Importance of OIRV	The visitor center is the primary visitor contact area and interpretive site for the park, as well as representative of a period of expansion of visitor services and structures of the National Park Service.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system has been added since the structure was first built. • The park's current administrative office space was formerly the maintenance area. • The historic integrity of the structure is open to question. Integrity may have been affected by addition of a comfort station and conversion of the former maintenance area. The visitor center has yet to be evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None at present, beyond normal wear and tear. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. • Alabama Historical Commission • Local tourism groups • Park visitors • Daughters of 1812
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1960 master plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of the visitor center to determine if it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (in progress).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
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"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	The Historically Prevalent Natural and Cultural Landscape (during the period of significance/period of the battle)
Importance of OIRV	The importance of this resource is related in part to troop movements during the battle and the ability of people to move in numbers across a landscape with an open understory. Ideally, this resource would constitute a balanced ecosystem approximating what existed at the time of the battle, with longleaf pines on ridgetops and hardwoods at lower elevations. Maintaining an open understory would connect visitors to this aspect of the Horseshoe Bend story.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair to poor. Much of the park is still undergoing initial succession from agricultural disturbance. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A prescribed burning program and longleaf pine restoration efforts are restoring some semblance of the historic landscape.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive nonnative plants further alter the natural landscape from its historic condition. Climate change-related impacts to successional patterns alter the natural landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work with NPS specialists and outside researchers on restoration activities.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource condition assessment (in progress). Fire management plan of 2003. Cultural landscape report and inventory.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional data on the state of the surrounding landscape at the time of the battle.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic landscape restoration plan. Updated fire management plan.



Other Important Resource or Value	The Historically Prevalent Natural and Cultural Landscape (during the period of significance/period of the battle)
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations that Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • "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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1.1 Planning for Natural Resource Management • 4.4.1 General Principles for Managing Biological Resources • 4.4.2 Management of Native Plants and Animals • 4.4.4 Management of Exotic Species • 4.4.5 Pest Management • 4.5 Fire Management • 4.6 Water Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.6.3 Water Quality • 4.6.5 Wetlands • 4.6.6 Watershed and Stream Processes • 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> #77 • Director's Order 77-2, <i>Floodplain Management</i> • Director's Order 77-1, <i>Wetland Protection</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Opportunities for Recreation, Wildlife Viewing, and Water-based Recreation
Importance of OIRV	The park offers opportunities for passive recreational uses in and near the commemorative area, as well as more active uses on the river. The park is a stop on the Piedmont Birding Trail (part of a network of birding trails in the state).
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some segments of the public have a poor understanding of recreational opportunities available at the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park is becoming increasingly valued by local visitors as a safe place to walk and bicycle. There has been a downward trend in both recreational visitors and overall visitation since 2000.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. Local tourism groups Park visitors
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None.
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"> General Authorities Act NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act Americans with Disabilities Act Architectural Barriers Act Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards Rehabilitation Act <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.2.2 Recreational Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.2.2.1 Management of Recreational Use 8.2.2.3 River Use 8.2.2.5 Fishing 8.2.4 Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Night Sky
Importance of OIRV	The park is reputed to provide one of best night sky experiences in Alabama. At present, it is far enough away from urban centers to be somewhat insulated from impacts of light pollution.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Night skies at the park are rated as Class II (Truly Dark Skies). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The natural lightscape is deteriorating slowly, due to development in the local area.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development will yield additional light pollution. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. Local tourism groups Park visitors
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource Condition Assessment.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
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"> None identified <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.1 Planning for Natural Resource Management 4.10 Lightscape Management

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 Horseshoe Bend National Military Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- While Tallapoosa County population statistics have remained stagnant over the past several years, population and associated development in neighboring Lee County have grown. Lee County contains the Auburn-Opelika metropolitan area, which is the 11th fastest-growing metropolitan area in the United States. Increase in the Lee County population and its subsequent development will make selling of rural farmland for development more economically advantageous. A rapid increase in urbanization may bring with it increased highway traffic, as well as increased air, water, land, light, and noise pollution. Within the past several years, Horseshoe Bend National Military Park has seen a slight increase in development of infrastructure associated with urbanization. Two cell towers have been constructed within a five-mile radius, with one constructed approximately one mile south of the park entrance. The original plan for this cell tower was to be placed just outside the park boundary. Cell tower construction has so far not affected the significant viewsheds of the park, but increased development could bring more cell towers. Also of concern is a Notice of Intent by the Federal Environmental Regulatory Commission to produce an environmental assessment for a proposed multistate natural gas pipeline. The pipeline would pass approximately one mile south of the park boundary on a current Alabama Power right-of-way. A compression station, with associated increased noise pollution, is scheduled to be located in Tallapoosa County at a currently unknown location.
- The park needs to address management of Miller's Bridge piers in order to ensure visitor safety, minimize further deterioration of piers, and avoid creating hazards to navigation. As a first step, data are needed on the condition of individual piers and the possible effects of removing interstitial vegetation. Also needed is a historic structures report and treatment plan for the piers. The foregoing data could be used to prepare an area management plan for the site of the former bridge. This plan would ensure visitor safety, minimize further deterioration of piers, and prevent piers from falling.

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Mowing plan	H	This plan is needed to identify which areas the park will continue to mow.
FRV	Core battlefield management plan	H	This plan would include a treatment plan for maintaining and reestablishing viewsheds at the battlefield and would specify other desired treatments of the cultural landscape. The plan could possibly involve planting native grasses on the core battlefield and other cleared areas. Native grasses would be more historically accurate, and could be managed with fire instead of mowing, saving fuel costs.
FRV	NAGPRA action plan	H	Required document. The park needs this document to meet its obligations to tribes.
FRV	Resource stewardship strategy	H	Overall guide for managing cultural and natural resources.
FRV	Museum collections storage plan and upgrade	H	Formulated in fiscal year 2014.
FRV	Wayside plan (amend existing plan)	M	New data from remote sensing projects will probably provide better or more complete interpretive information.
FRV	Collections management plan (update needed)	M	The current plan is out of date and is currently identified for funding.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan	M	Required document. Completed draft is currently under review at Southeast Regional Office.
FRV	Updated fire management plan	M	Update existing plan.
FRV	Formal museum emergency operations plan (update)	L	Required document. The existing plan is lost.
FRV	Treatment plan for Congressional Monument and Jackson Trace Marker	L	This plan is needed to ensure proper maintenance of monument and marker over the long term.
OIRV	Area management plan for Miller's Bridge piers	L	This plan is needed to ensure visitor safety, minimize further deterioration of piers, and prevent piers from falling.
OIRV	Historic landscape restoration plan	L	This plan would enable the park to restore landscape and constituent ecosystems surrounding the core battlefield to a condition similar to what existed at the time of the battle.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Update the archeological overview and assessment	H	Previous overview and assessment is 13 years old. Need for update stems from recent field work and additions to collections. Advances in remote sensing technology will continue to yield new information about park sites. Related to core battlefield management plan, resource stewardship strategy, NAGPRA action plan, and historic landscape restoration plan.
FRV	Administrative history	H	In progress. Baseline management document. Related to past management of the park to aid current management. Related to mowing plan, core battlefield management plan, Resource stewardship strategy, museum collections storage plan, collections management plan, area management plan for Miller's Bridge piers, and historic landscape restoration plan.
FRV	More complete archeological survey of park (full section 110 survey)	H	Mandated by Executive Order 11593. Would allow park to use streamlined section 106 procedures in the future. Related to core battlefield management plan, NAGPRA action plan, resource stewardship strategy, and area management plan for Miller's Bridge piers.
FRV	Remote sensing of Tohopeka Village site	H	Needed to determine layout pattern and number of dwellings at the settlement. Would enable comparison to other known settlements. Related to resource stewardship strategy.
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	M	Baseline documentation required per NPS Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management. Related to core battlefield management plan, NAGPRA action plan, resource stewardship strategy, wayside plan.
FRV	Investigate erosional change to topographical features and archeological resources, particularly with respect to Tohopeka Village site	M	Would establish baseline to determine the effects of climate change over time on these resources. Related to core battlefield management plan and resource stewardship strategy.
FRV	Boundary study of Newyaucau Village site	M	Would determine the extent of the village site actually located within the park boundary. Would help to determine if the core of the settlement is within the park. Could potentially be done with LIDAR. Related to resource stewardship strategy.
FRV	More research into armadillo and feral hog impacts on archeological sites	L	Armadillos are burrowing in the park. The park needs to assess potential damage to archeological resources. Related to core battlefield management plan, resource stewardship strategy, and integrated pest management plan.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Updated boundary survey (some original markers lost)	L	Marked boundary is needed to prevent encroachment and provide evidence of boundary in the event of future boundary disputes. Lost markers need to be replaced.
FRV	Stratigraphic excavations to locate house sites at Newyaucau Village site	L	NAGPRA plan would be done first to gain support of tribes. Related to resource stewardship strategy.
FRV	Stratigraphic excavations to investigate erosional change to archeological resources at Newyaucau Village site	L	Related to resource stewardship strategy.
FRV	Historic structures report for Congressional Monument and Jackson Trace marker	L	Would provide baseline data for treatment and maintenance. Related to core battlefield management plan, resource stewardship strategy and wayside plan.
FRV	Continued monitoring and mitigation as needed of Congressional Monument and Jackson Trace marker	L	Related to core battlefield management plan and resource stewardship strategy.
OIRV	Data on condition of individual piers and possible effects of removing vegetation	L	Would provide data to guide area management plan for Miller's Bridge piers. Related to resource stewardship strategy and area management plan for Miller's Bridge piers.
OIRV	Historic structures report and treatment plan for Miller's Bridge piers	L	The park needs treatment and maintenance recommendations for the piers. Related to resource stewardship strategy and area management plan for Miller's Bridge piers.
OIRV	Catalog of archival materials and preparation of finding aids	L	Would assist with proper care and management of the park's collection of archival materials. Related to NAGPRA action plan, resource stewardship strategy, museum collections storage plan, collections management plan, and museum emergency operations plan.
OIRV	Additional data on the state of the surrounding landscape at the time of the battle	L	Would provide data to guide historic landscape restoration plan. Related to resource stewardship strategy and historic landscape restoration plan.
OIRV	Evaluation of the visitor center to determine if it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places	L	In progress. Related to resource stewardship strategy.

Part 3: Contributors

Park

Doyle Sapp, Superintendent

Roy Appugliese, Park Ranger (Law Enforcement)

Steve Crowder, Facility Manager

Ove Jensen, Park Ranger (Interpretation)

Tammie Renicker, Administrative Officer

Brian Robinson, Tractor Operator / Integrated Pest Management Coordinator

Heather Tassin, Park Guide

Southeast Region

Mark Kinzer, Environmental Protection Specialist

David Libman, Park Planner

Other NPS Staff

John Cornelison, Supervisory Archeologist, NPS Southeast Archeological Center

Ken Bingenheimer, Editor, Denver Service Center – Planning

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

84TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } No. 2587

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA

JULY 3, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ENGLE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 11766]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11766) to provide for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "Horse Shoe" and insert the word "Horseshoe".

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out the words "Horse Shoe" and insert the word "Horseshoe".

Page 2, lines 4 and 5, strike out the words "Horse Shoe" and insert the word "Horseshoe".

Page 2, line 7, strike out the words "Horse Shoe" and insert the word "Horseshoe".

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to provide for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

H. R. 11766 would provide for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama, after all lands to be included within said park have been donated and transferred free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States without expense to the Federal Government.

H. R. 11766 is a clean bill introduced by Representative Rains of Alabama following hearings on H. R. 288, a similar bill also introduced by Mr. Rains.

2 ESTABLISH HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

H. R. 11766 would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to make an examination of the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground on the Tallapoosa River, in the State of Alabama, with a view to determining the area or areas thereof deemed desirable for inclusion in the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. The measure provides that the lands designated by the Secretary shall not become a unit of the national park system until all non-Federal lands, which shall not be less than 500 acres, have been acquired and transferred free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States without expense to the Federal Government.

The report of the Department of the Interior on H. R. 288 is set forth below:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1955.

HON. CLAIR ENGLE,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. ENGLE: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 288, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama. H. R. 288 would require this Department to acquire on behalf of the United States by gift, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, certain property known as the Horse Shoe Bend Battle Ground on the Tallapoosa River, in the State of Alabama. Such property would constitute the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park as a memorial to the men who fought in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814.

We recommend that H. R. 288 be not enacted.

This Department has made a careful study of the significance of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. We believe the site would not qualify, on the basis of its historic significance, for addition to the federally administered areas of the National Park System. Also, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, established by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, to render advice relating to such matters has considered the matter. As a result of its consideration of this matter, the Advisory Board has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Advisory Board does not recommend the site of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 27, 1814, as being of national significance. It is the view of the Board that the Federal Government's participation in the commemoration of this site was adequately accomplished by the erection there in 1918 of the memorial monument authorized under the act of April 2, 1914 (38 Stat. 311), which provided that the future care and maintenance of this memorial was to be borne by the State of Alabama. The Advisory Board encourages the continued preservation of the battlefield which is included in the present State historic site, in which is also situated the memorial monument."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRED G. AANDAH, *Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

ESTABLISH HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK 3

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, after taking testimony on this proposed legislation, recommends the enactment of H. R. 11766 in view of the historic significance of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. That battle marked the final defeat of the Creek Indians on March 27, 1814. At that time, American troops, led by Andrew Jackson, won a decisive victory which played a great part in this Nation's second struggle against the British.

The committee believes the area covered by H. R. 11766 to be a desirable addition to the National Park System and recommends the enactment of the bill.

Calendar No. 2552

84TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 2515PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HORSE-
SHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, IN THE
STATE OF ALABAMA

JULY 11, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 11766]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11766) to provide for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Set forth below is the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives in which this committee concurs. Set forth also is the report received by this committee from the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget concerning S. 831, a bill introduced by Senator Hill and Senator Sparkman, which also provides for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

H. R. 11766 would provide for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama, after all lands to be included within said park have been donated and transferred free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States without expense to the Federal Government.

H. R. 11766 is a clean bill introduced by Representative Rains of Alabama following hearings on H. R. 288, a similar bill also introduced by Mr. Rains.

H. R. 11766 would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to make an examination of the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground on the Tallapoosa River, in the State of Ala-

2 ESTABLISH HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

abama, with a view to determining the area or areas thereof deemed desirable for inclusion in the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. The measure provides that the lands designated by the Secretary shall not become a unit of the national park system until all non-Federal lands, which shall not be less than 500 acres, have been acquired and transferred free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States without expense to the Federal Government.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, after taking testimony on this proposed legislation, recommends the enactment of H. R. 11766 in view of the historic significance of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. That battle marked the final defeat of the Creek Indians on March 27, 1814. At that time, American troops, led by Andrew Jackson, won a decisive victory which played a great part in this Nation's second struggle against the British.

The committee believes the area covered by H. R. 11766 to be a desirable addition to the National Park System and recommends the enactment of the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1955.

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: Your committee has requested a report on S. 831, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama. S. 831 would require this Department to acquire on behalf of the United States by gift, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, certain property known as the Horse Shoe Bend Battle Ground on the Tallapoosa River, in the State of Alabama. Such property would constitute the Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park as a memorial to the men who fought in the Battle of Horse Shoe Bend on March 27, 1814.

We recommend that S. 831 be not enacted.

This Department has made a careful study of the significance of the Battle of Horse Shoe Bend. We believe the site would not qualify, on the basis of its historic significance, for addition to the federally administered areas of the national park system. Also, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, established by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, to render advice relating to such matters has considered the matter. As a result of its consideration of this matter, the Advisory Board has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Advisory Board does not recommend the site of the Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 27, 1814, as being of national significance. It is the view of the Board that the Federal Government's participation in the commemoration of this site was adequately accomplished by the erection there in 1918 of the memorial monument authorized under the act of April 2, 1914 (38 Stat. 311), which provided that the future care and maintenance of this memorial was to be borne by the State of Alabama. The Advisory Board encourages the

continued preservation of the battlefield which is included in the present State historic site, in which is also situated the memorial monument."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRED G. AANDAHL,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1955.

HON. JAMES E. MURRAY,¹
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 831, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama.

Under this bill, the Department of the Interior would be required to acquire the Horse Shoe Bend Battle Ground on the Tallapoosa River in the State of Alabama, and to administer and maintain it as a national military park.

If the Horse Shoe Bend Battle Ground were established as a national military park, it would become the responsibility of the National Park Service to administer it. The National Park Service has been having troublesome manpower and budgetary problems in managing and maintaining existing areas under constantly increasing visitor loads. In view of this, it is believed unwise, except in extraordinary circumstances, to add new areas to the burden of the Service.

Accordingly, the Bureau of the Budget does not recommend enactment of S. 831.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD R. BELCHER,
Assistant Director.

Public Law 800

CHAPTER 729

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama.

[July 25, 1956
[H. R. 11766]]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when not less than five hundred acres of the non-Federal lands hereinafter described (together with improvements thereon) and known as the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground on the Tallapoosa River, in the State of Alabama, shall have been acquired and transferred free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States without expense to the Federal Government, such areas shall be, and are hereby, dedicated and set apart as a unit of the National Park System for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, under the name of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park.

Horseshoe Bend
National Military
Park, Ala.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make an examination of the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground with a view to determining the area or areas thereof deemed desirable for inclusion in the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park and which, except for not more than twenty acres of any other lands adjacent to such battleground found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, lie within the lands particularly described as follows: Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, and 23, all township 23 north, range 23 east, Saint Stephens meridian.

Examination of
area.

SEC. 3. (a) The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall administer, protect, and develop the park, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended.

Administration.

(b) In order to provide for the proper development and maintenance of the park, the Secretary of the Interior shall construct and maintain therein such roads, trails, markers, buildings, and other improvements, and such facilities for the care and accommodation of visitors, as he may deem necessary.

16 USC 1 et seq.
Roads, trails,
etc.

SEC. 4. This Act shall become effective if and when the requirements of sections 1 and 2 hereof shall have been fully complied with to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, who shall then issue a notice declaring that the requirements herein have been met, and said notice shall formally dedicate and set aside the areas transferred to the United States in accordance with the provisions of section 1 hereof.

Effectivity.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Appropriation.

Approved July 25, 1956.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Stakeholders	Purpose
Tallapoosa County Sheriff's Office – General Agreement to cooperate for law enforcement purposes	General Agreement	Tallapoosa County Sheriff's Office	Cooperation for law enforcement purposes
Tallapoosa County Sheriff's Office – General Agreement for Use of Tallapoosa Sheriff's Office Radio Frequency	General Agreement	Tallapoosa County Sheriff's Office	Allows the National Park Service to use radio frequency of Tallapoosa County Sheriff's Office
Memorandum of Agreement between National Park Service and State of Alabama – Concurrent Jurisdiction Cession (1981)	Memorandum of Agreement	State of Alabama	Cedes concurrent jurisdiction to the National Park Service
New Site Volunteer Fire Department – General Agreement to for assistance with Fire Suppression and Emergency Medical Services	General Agreement	New Site Volunteer Fire Department	Provides for New Site Volunteer Fire Department to assist the National Park Service with fire suppression and emergency medical services
Town of New Site Police Department – General Agreement to cooperate for law enforcement purposes	General Agreement	Town of New Site Police Department	Sets terms on which the National Park Service and Town of New Site Police Department will cooperate for law enforcement purposes
Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Authority – General Agreement to cooperate in emergencies	General Agreement	Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Authority	Provides for the National Park Service and Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Authority to cooperate in emergencies
State of Alabama Forestry Commission – General Agreement for Wildland Fire Suppression	General Agreement	State of Alabama Forestry Commission	Provides for the National Park Service and State of Alabama Forestry Commission to cooperate in suppression of wildland fire
Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc. – Friends' Group Agreement	Friends Group Agreement	Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc.	Governs relationship between the park and Friends of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Inc.
NPS Southeast Archeological Center Loan Agreements – L.2012.02, L.1989.01 and one other without identification number: Outgoing Loan Agreements for Artifact Storage at NPS Southeast Archeological Center	Loan Agreement	NPS Southeast Archeological Center	Provides terms for artifact storage at NPS Southeast Archeological Center

Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

August 2014

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


RECOMMENDED

Doyle W. Sapp, Superintendent, Horseshoe Bend National Military Park


Date


APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast 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.

HOBE 407/124635
September 2014

Foundation Document • Horseshoe Bend National Military Park



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