



Foundation Document

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Georgia

July 2013



Contents

Introduction **2**

Part 1: Core Components **3**

 Brief Description of the Park. 4

 Park Purpose 6

 Park Significance 7

 Interpretive Themes 8

 Fundamental Resources and Values 9

 Other Important Resources and Values 10

 Summary 11

Part 2: Dynamic Components **12**

 Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments 12

 Special Mandates 12

 Administrative Commitments 12

 Assessment of Planning and Data Needs 13

 Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values 14

 Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values 22

 Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues and
 Associated Planning and Data Needs 34

 Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs 35

Part 3: Preparers, Consultants, and Meeting Attendees **40**

 Preparers 40

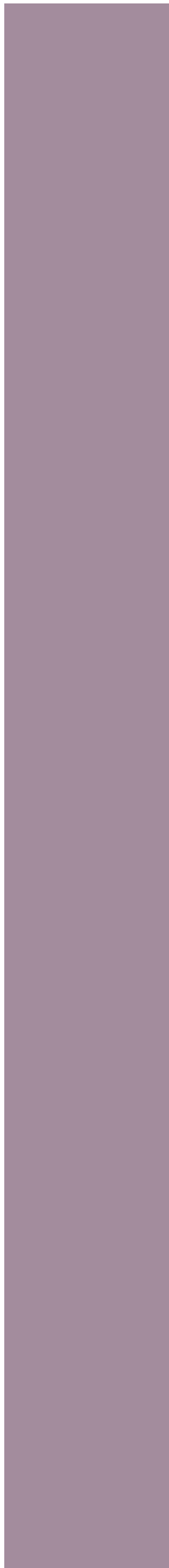
 Consultants 40

 Meeting Attendees 40

Appendixes **41**

 Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for
 Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park 41

 Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and
 Administrative Commitments 51



Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is required to have a formal statement of its core mission that will provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending demand that all stakeholders are aware of the purpose, significance, interpretive themes, fundamental resources and values, and special mandates and administrative commitments of a park unit, as well as the legal and policy requirements for administration and resource protection that factor into management decisions.

The process of developing a foundation document provides the opportunity to gather together and integrate all varieties and hierarchies of information about a park unit. 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 stakeholders in identifying information that is necessary for future planning efforts.

A foundation document serves as the underlying guidance for all management and planning decisions for a national park unit. It describes the core mission of the park unit by identifying the purpose, significance, fundamental and important resources and values, interpretive themes, assessment of planning and data needs, special mandates and administrative commitments, and the unit's setting in the regional context.

The foundation document can be useful in all aspects of park management to ensure that primary management objectives are accomplished before addressing other factors that are also important, but not directly essential to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation document for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is necessary to effectively manage the park over the long term and protect park resources and values that are integral to the purpose and identity of the park unit.

This foundation document was developed as a collaborative effort among park staff, the National Park Service (NPS) Southeast Regional (SER) office staff, and the Kennesaw Mountain Trail Club. A workshop to facilitate this process was held on July 10–12, 2012 at the park. A complete list of attendees and preparers is included in part 3 of this document.

The park atlas is also a part of the foundation project. It is a geographic information system (GIS) product that can be published as a hard copy paper atlas and as electronic geospatial data in a Web-mapping environment. The purpose of the park atlas is to act as a reference for park projects and to facilitate planning decisions as a GIS-based planning support tool. The atlas covers various geographic elements that are important for park management such as natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, and facilities. It can be developed as part of a planning project (e.g., general management plan, foundation document), although it can also be designed as an independent product. The park atlas is available at <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/viewer/?Viewer=Kennesaw Mountain NBP>.

Part 1: Core Components

All foundation documents include the following core elements:

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

The significance statements express why the resources and values of the park are important enough to justify national park designation. Statements of park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are verified by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions because the resources and values may have changed since the park was established.

Interpretive themes connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive objective of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of park resources. In other words, interpretive themes are the most important messages to be conveyed to the public about the park. Interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.

Fundamental resources and values are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park that merit primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving park purpose and maintaining park significance.

Other important resources and values are resources and values that are determined to be important and integral to park planning and management, although they are not related to park purpose and significance.



Brief Description of the Park

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is located in Cobb County, Georgia, about 25 miles by road northwest of downtown Atlanta, within the northern suburbs of the greater Atlanta metropolitan area, which has a population of about 5 million people. The name Kennesaw is derived from the Cherokee Indian “Gah-nee-sah” meaning cemetery or burial ground. This name became a self-fulfilling prophecy when the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain resulted in 5,350 casualties between June 19, 1864 and July 2, 1864. Ultimately, more than 67,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, and captured during the Atlanta Campaign of the Civil War.

The park boundary encompasses approximately 2,923 acres of mostly hardwood forest that preserves a Civil War battleground of the Atlanta Campaign. The battle was fought here from June 19, 1864, until July 2, 1864. Gen. William T. Sherman’s army consisted of 100,000 men, 254 guns, and 35,000 horses. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston’s army had 63,000 men and 187 guns.

In the spring of 1864, Union Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant ordered a concerted effort by all Union armies. In the west, he ordered General Sherman to march into Georgia and destroy the Confederate Army of Tennessee and capture Atlanta, which at the time was the railroad hub, manufacturing, and storage center for the southeastern Confederacy.

Opposing Sherman’s Union force of 100,000 men was Gen. Joseph E. Johnston’s Confederate force of 65,000 troops. Throughout May of 1864, the two armies battled each other at several engagements, and at each instance the Confederates were forced to retreat in the face of the numerically superior Union army. In June of 1864, the two armies engaged at Kennesaw Mountain, where the Confederates had erected a series of entrenchments. Eventually, Sherman’s army outflanked the Confederate force and forced them to abandon their lines. The loss of Kennesaw Mountain removed one of the last major geographic obstacles protecting Atlanta, which eventually fell to the Union army in September of 1864. The fall of Atlanta bolstered the Union army’s resolve to continue the conflict and eventually led to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as president in 1864.





Following the American Civil War, a group of Illinois veterans purchased a 60 acre plot of land in what is currently the southern portion of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. This area, as well as a monument erected at the site, became the origins for the current boundaries of the park. In 1916 the land was offered to the federal government, which placed it under the jurisdiction of the War Department in 1926 until it was transferred to the Department of the Interior to be administered by the National Park Service in 1935.

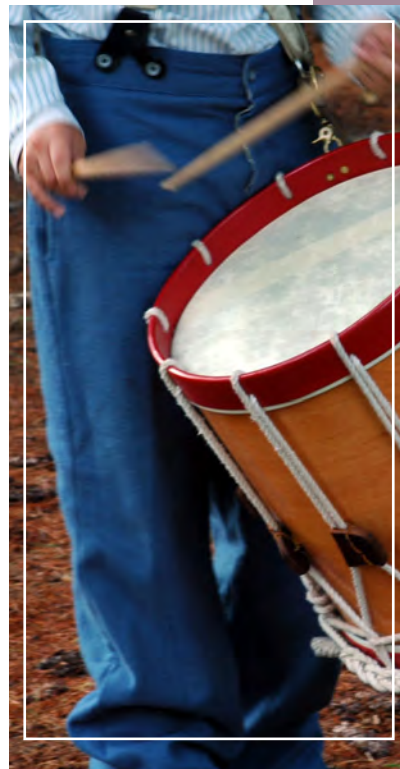
Following establishment of the park in 1935, additional lands were acquired and improved by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Improvements by the CCC included building and road enhancements, stabilization of historic earthworks, erosion control, and construction of maintenance facilities.

The size of this forested historic battleground makes it the largest green space in the 13-county metropolitan Atlanta region that does not charge an entrance fee. As a result, approximately 1.75 million recreational visitors (nearly a 100% increase over the last 15 years) came to the battlefield in 2011 to enjoy its history and natural resources. Also, about 53 million non-recreational visitors traversed the battlefield's 9 miles of commuter roads in 2010.

There are three battlefield areas: In front of the visitor center, off Burnt Hickory Road, and the main site located at Cheatham Hill (then commonly known as the Dead Angle). The visitor center provides introductory information about the battlefield and the battle. There are approximately 17.3 miles of interpretive walking trails where visitors will encounter historic earthworks, cannon emplacements, and various interpretive signs. There are also three monuments representing states whose soldiers fought here.

Kennesaw Mountain is 1,808 feet above sea level. It is approximately a 700 foot incline from the visitor center to the mountain's summit. The hike up is approximately 1.4 miles on the road and 1.2 miles along the trail.

The 2,923 acre battlefield includes the site of some of the heaviest fighting of the Atlanta Campaign of the Civil War. The battlefield was set aside as an important cultural property dedicated to public inspiration and interpretation of the significant historic events that occurred here.



Park Purpose

Purpose statements identify the specific reason for the establishment of a particular park. Purpose statements are crafted through a careful analysis of the enabling legislation and legislative history that influenced the development of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, which was designated on June 26, 1935, when the initial enabling legislation was passed and signed into law (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management administration and use decisions. The following purpose statement was based on the review of park legislation, previous management documents, and discussions with park staff:

The purpose of KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK is to preserve, protect, and interpret, for the benefit and inspiration of the people, the historical and natural features of this major battle site in the American Civil War's 1864 Atlanta Campaign.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park resources and values are important enough to merit national park unit designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park unit, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Significance statements describe the distinctive nature of the park and inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park unit.

The following significance statements have been identified for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. (Please note that the statements are in no particular order):

1. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the only nationally designated battle site that commemorates the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Union victory in this campaign ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and thereby the eventual preservation of the Union.
2. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park preserves 8.9 miles of original Civil War field fortifications, which were decisive elements in later stages of the American Civil War.
3. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the largely intact site of a major Civil War battle, contained within one of the largest contiguous federally managed public green spaces in a major metropolitan area of the United States.



Photo by Tom Wilson

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes, which are based on park purpose and significance, provide the basis for interpretive and education programs at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. The themes do not include all park elements that can be interpreted, but they do address the ideas that are essential to visitor enjoyment and appreciation of park significance. Effective interpretation is achieved when visitors are able to connect concepts (intangibles) with resources (tangibles) and derive something meaningful from the experience.

Interpretive themes link the tangible values identified by the significance statements and fundamental resources and values to intangible concepts that convey the importance of the park unit. Interpretive themes serve as building blocks upon which interpretive services (e.g., exhibits, audiovisual displays, websites, publications, interpretive programs, social media, etc.) and education programs are based. The long-range interpretation plan for the park unit is a strategic plan that details interpretive themes, establishes visitor experience objectives, and recommends ways to achieve these objectives through interpretive services and education programs.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park:

- The strategy and tactics used at Kennesaw Mountain and throughout the Atlanta Campaign led to the final outcome of the Civil War.
- The Civil War was a significant event leading toward Civil Rights.
- The story of Kennesaw Mountain changes with the interaction of the people, the mountain itself, and its surrounding landscape.
- Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park serves as a memorial to the war-weary soldiers and civilians caught up in the conflict.
- Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park preserves a battlefield hallowed by the sacrifices of more than 5,000 Americans.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to merit primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance.

The most important responsibility of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called fundamental resources and values. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. FRVs help focus planning and management processes on what is truly significant about the park. If FRVs are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be interpreted as meaning that some park resources are not important. This evaluation is made to separate those resources or values that are covered by NPS mandates and policies from those that have important considerations to be addressed in other planning processes.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park:

- **General Sherman's Military Strategy.** Union Gen. William T. Sherman's philosophy of targeting manufacturing and supply infrastructure using military movements to pierce the interior of the Confederate states came to fruition in his Georgia operations and set the course for modern military strategy. The Atlanta Campaign is a representative example of Sherman's military strategy of attacking the Confederacy's manufacturing and infrastructure (railroads, mills, depots, armories). Military targets were no longer necessarily the focus.
- **Cheatham Hill Memorialization.** Union veterans recognized the importance of preserving the battlefield and events. Their efforts to preserve this site as opposed to others resulted in the memorialization of the original 60 acres of the battlefield, construction and placement of the Illinois monument, and the eventual establishment of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.
- **Historic Transportation Corridors.** The park contains wartime routes of approach that existed during the battle, including several roads and a portion of the railroad line that runs from Atlanta to Chattanooga. These routes are the reason that the battle converged on the Kennesaw Mountain line. These are still critical roadways today.
- **Field Fortifications.** Approximately 8.9 miles of preserved field fortifications are critical to understanding military tactics and strategy of the mid-19th century in general and how these tactics and strategy played out specifically at Kennesaw Mountain in the summer of 1864.
- **Urban Wildlands Experience.** Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park provides a refuge where the public can learn about and enjoy the important history of the region in a natural setting that is isolated from and rises above the landscape surrounding the park.



Other Important Resources and Values

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park contains other resources and values that may not be fundamental to the purpose and significance of the park, but are important to consider in management and planning decisions. These are referred to as other important resources and values.

Following are other important resources and values for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park:

- **Historic Structures.** Kolb farm, CCC camp, state monuments, New Salem Church structural foundation and unmarked cemetery.
- **Cannons.** Cannons and their strategic placement within the battlefield help to explain the battle.
- **Grave of the Unknown Soldier.** In June of 2009, park volunteer Brad Quinlin unveiled his research that indicates that the grave is the final resting place of Private Mark Carr of the 34th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Remains of a soldier were discovered in 1938 by the Civilian Conservation Corps near the Confederate trenches, where an Unknown Soldier's headstone was erected one year later. Quinlin used Carr's compiled service record, which included details about his status as missing in action after the assault, as well as official military maps of the assault to eliminate the names of other soldiers who died in the immediate area. Eventually, Quinlin determined that the grave had to belong to Carr. The park accepts the theory but does not have archeological evidence to include it as fact.
- **Site Specific Collections.** These include artifacts such as uniforms, weapons, personal items, flags, etc.
- **Migratory and Other Bird Species.** Kennesaw Mountain is one of the best places to see a diverse community of migratory birds east of the Mississippi River. The park was the first designated Globally Important Bird Area in the State of Georgia. As of July 2012, 206 bird species had been documented in the park. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the southern terminus of the Appalachian Mountains along the Atlantic migratory bird flyway. The size of the park, the inhospitality of surrounding areas for many species, and the mountain's status as a recognizable topographical landmark for birds are factors in the importance of the area to migratory and other bird species.
- **Wildlife Habitat.** The park's diversity and location of systems, including wetlands, uplands, streams, and elevation differences, provide a haven for birds and other terrestrial and aquatic species.
- **Trail System Provides for a Diverse Array of Recreational Opportunities.** A variety of recreational opportunities exist for history enthusiasts, hikers, runners, bird watchers, equestrians, nature lovers, and others.
- **Natural Features.** These include Kennesaw Mountain itself (monodnock geologic formation), forest, woodlands, streams, fields.



Summary

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park preserves a vast landscape upon which occurred a strategically consequential event in perhaps the most tragic and transformational period in American history. Visitors are encouraged to reflect on the intense struggles that occurred here, to sense the emotions of the participants on both sides of the battle, to find places for quiet contemplation on the inspirational qualities of the sites, and to achieve a personal connection with the people and the sacrifices they made here. Congress established Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park to commemorate and memorialize those sacrifices through the placement of monuments and exhibits and by providing for visitor experiences that are commensurate with those purposes. As a result of enormous suburban population growth in the Atlanta region, the park also has become an important recreational green space receiving more than 1.9 million visitors in 2012. Managers will have a continuing challenge to balance the multiple goals of preserving these outstanding cultural and natural resources while providing for increasing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities from a growing metropolitan area population. By stating the park purpose, articulating significance statements, understanding interpretive themes, and identifying the fundamental resources and values that need protection, clear management decisions that fulfill the park purpose can be implemented. This foundation document serves as the cornerstone for future direction of management of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

Part 2 consists of two components:

- special mandates and administrative commitments
- assessment of planning and data needs

These components may change after this foundation document is published and may need to be updated periodically.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many of the management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utilities, and other partnering organizations. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park, which expand on or contradict the legislated purpose of the park unit. They are park-specific legislative or judicial requirements that must be fulfilled, along with the park purpose, even if the requirements do not relate to that purpose. Administrative commitments in general are agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, such as memoranda of agreement. These agreements can form a network of partnerships designed to fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. All of these mandates and commitments either dictate some form of management action or will allow particular uses on park lands (e.g., permissible traditional uses, easements or rights-of-way, maintenance needs, use of park facilities or lands, or emergency service responses). Thus, these mandates and commitments are an essential component in the foundation document and in managing and planning for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Special Mandates

There are no legislative or judicial mandates for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Administrative Commitments

- Memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Cobb County Police Department. The MOU provides for a means of assistance to all emergency responders and to further define the scope of employment for each responder during mutual aid.
- MOU with the Cobb County Department of Transportation. Right-of-way permits exist for separate corridors that exist in the park. They are all currently expired and are being addressed as efficiently as possible.
- Special use permit with the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority. Additional rights-of-way permits exist for Atlanta Gas Light, Cobb Electric Membership Corporation, Sunesys Utility, and the Ferguson Waterworks utility line access.
- Cobb County Youth Museum special use permit. This permit provides access to the Youth Museum facility on Cheatham Hill.
- Federal Communications Commission special use permit. The Cobb County Communications site on the mountain top is the subject of this permit.

For more information about the existing commitments for the park, please see the inventory of special mandates and agreements matrix in appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once park purpose and significance statements and fundamental resources and values have been identified, it is important to consider what additional information and planning tasks may be necessary to aid the National Park Service in its mission. The assessment of planning and data needs identifies any inherent conditions or threats contained in the gathered information and determines whether any additional planning steps, data needs, and management efforts may be necessary to maintain or protect the existing fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values.

There are three parts that make up the planning and data needs assessment:

1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. identification of key or major parkwide issues that need to be addressed by future planning
3. identification and prioritization of data and planning needs

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of major issues leads up to and supports the identification and prioritization of needed plans and studies.

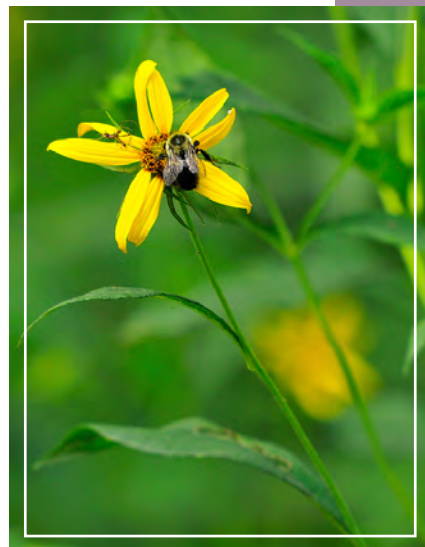


Photo by Tom Wilson

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, its current status, potential threats and opportunities, needed data, planning and management decisions, and relevant laws and NPS policies related to management of the resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	General Sherman’s Military Strategy
Short Description of Importance	Union Gen. William T. Sherman’s philosophy of targeting manufacturing and supply infrastructure using military movements to pierce the interior of the Confederate states came to fruition in his Georgia operations and set the course for modern military strategy. The Atlanta Campaign is a representative example of Sherman’s “scorched earth” military strategy, which consisted of attacking the Confederates’ manufacturing and infrastructure (railroads, mills, depots, armories). Military targets were no longer the exclusive goal.
Relationship to Which Significance Statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the only nationally designated battle site that commemorates the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Union victory in this campaign ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and thereby the eventual preservation of the Union.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well documented and well preserved information.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research. • More interpretation to the public. • Military study opportunities exist and can be expanded with future staff rides. Staff rides are military-specific tours of a battlefield that address military topics of importance. The Atlanta Campaign Staff Ride Briefing Book, issued by the United States Army Reserve Command, further explains the staff ride as “an inexpensive bridge toward a better understanding of the profession at arms. The Staff Ride, in particular, teaches invaluable lessons in the resourcefulness, courage, skill, and initiative of military leaders in actual combat operations.”
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Armed Forces • Civil War enthusiasts • Civil War Round Table of Cobb County • Civil War Round Table of Atlanta • Civil War Trust • Georgia Battlefields Association http://www.georgiabattlefields.org/
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine company level and regiment level of where forces were. Information on troop movement at a lower level of organization is lacking. Possibility of personal letters and information could be sought.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 6: Interpretation and Education • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 5.3.5.5.6, “Archives and Manuscripts”
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Field Fortifications
Short Description of Importance	The earthworks at Kennesaw Mountain constitute a large and visible collection of protected late war field fortifications. The field fortifications are the tangible elements that the public can see and experience that help to mark troop movements and play a major role in interpreting the battle and life of a soldier to the public.
Related to Which Significance statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park preserves 8.9 miles of original Civil War field fortifications, which were decisive elements in later stages of the American Civil War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falling trees. • Weather/erosion. • User created trails crossing earthworks. • Visitors “playing” on them. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue planting low brush on and around earthworks to create somewhat of a mesh system that holds them in place. • Keep established trails a specified distance from the earthworks to discourage visitor traffic on earthworks. • Add more interpretive signage that indicates who was at each trench. • Educate visitors through signs and during programs about the damage that is caused by innocent visitor actions on earthworks. • Continue to manage for water runoff and route it away from earthworks.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Descendants • Kennesaw Mountain Trail Club • U.S. Armed Forces • Civil War enthusiasts • Civil War Round Table of Cobb County • Civil War Round Table of Atlanta • Civil War Trust • Georgia Battlefields Association
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain stable and accessible condition.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Field Fortifications
<p>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Earthwork Management Plan (Completion date: July 2013*) *Based on communication from contractor 6-4-13 • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Cultural Landscape Inventory (complete 2009) • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Cultural Landscape Report (Completion Date: July 2013*) *Based on contractor communication 6-4-13 <p>NPS Policy-level Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i>, section 5.3.5.1.6, “Earthworks” • <i>Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management</i> (90% draft as of 1998; National Park Service in association with the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation) • <i>Earthworks Landscape Management Field Handbook</i> (1996, final draft), Darrel Morrison, FASLA, especially chapter 3, “Managing Earthworks Under Forest Cover”
<p>Identified Data Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like to know more about the actual construction process, who built it. Was it slave labor, soldiers? • Troop placement throughout the battle, not just on a single day.
<p>Planning Decisions Needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
<p>Management Action Needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Earthwork Management Plan (75% draft Feb. 2010)—contractor is currently finalizing plan. • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Cultural Landscape Report (Completion Date: July 2013*)—contractor is currently finalizing plan). *Based on communication from contractor 6-4-13.



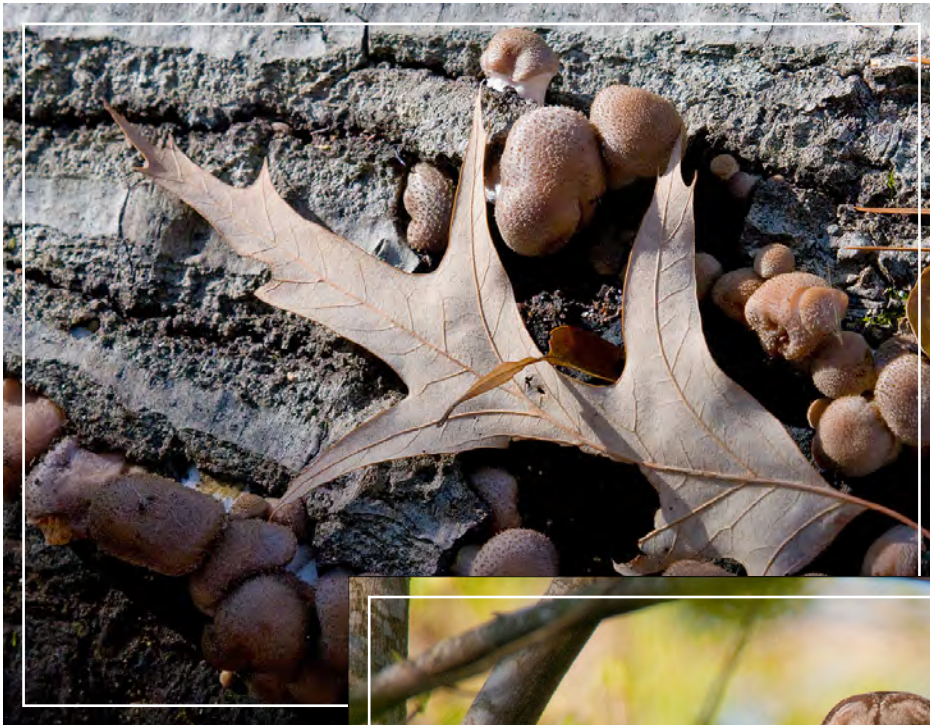
Fundamental Resource or Value	Stories Describing the Tactical Use of Field Fortifications by Confederate and Union Forces
Short Description of Importance	The field fortifications are the tangible elements that the public can see and experience that help to mark troop movements and play a major role in interpreting the battle and life of a soldier to the public.
Related to Which Significance Statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park preserves 8.9 miles of original Civil War field fortifications, which were decisive elements in later stages of the American Civil War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive media is being updated with new park brochure and new visitor center film. • Living history demonstrations.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal to build a representative earthwork as an exhibit that the public can touch, climb on, etc. • Add more interpretive signage that indicates who was at each trench. • Trail name signs (underway).
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Descendants • Kennesaw Mountain Trail Club • U.S. Armed Forces • Civil War enthusiasts • Civil War Round Table of Cobb County • Civil War Round Table of Atlanta • Civil War Trust • Georgia Battlefields Association • Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolific interpretation of stories. • Educated visitors.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i>
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like to know more about the actual construction process, who built it. Was is slave labor, soldiers? • Troop placement throughout the battle, not just on a single day.
Planning Decisions Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayside exhibit plan.
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail name signs—continue to implement the sign plan. • Continue to work on proposal to build a representative earthwork as an exhibit that the public can touch, climb on, etc. • Trail management plan—continue working with SER office to complete the environmental assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cheatham Hill Memorialization
Short Description of Importance	Union veterans recognized the importance of preserving the battlefield and events. Their efforts to preserve this site as opposed to others resulted in the memorialization of the original 60 acres of the battlefield, construction and placement of the Illinois monument, and led to the establishment of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.
Related to Which Significance Statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the only nationally designated battle site that commemorates the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Union victory in this campaign ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and thereby the eventual preservation of the Union.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorialization is ongoing. • Information is available regarding how the veterans pursued memorialization of Cheatham Hill and battle.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource damage. • Loss of physical infrastructure that tells the story of the memorialization. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to maintain elements that help to memorialize the original 60 acres.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans descendants organizations • Kennesaw Mountain Trail Club • Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	The Illinois Monument and other cultural and natural features of this landscape continue to be preserved and protected from theft, fire, vandalism, overuse, deterioration, environmental impacts, and other threats without compromising their integrity.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 5.3.1, "Protection and Preservation of Cultural Resources" • Chapter 5.3.5, "Treatment of Cultural Resources" • Chapter 5.3.5.1.2, "Stabilization" • Chapter 5.3.5.2, "Cultural Landscapes" • Chapter 5.3.5.3.1, "Resource Access and Use" • Chapter 5.3.5.4, "Historic and Prehistoric Structures"
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need information on who actually participated in the effort.
Planning Decisions Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Transportation Corridors
Short Description of Importance	The park contains wartime routes of approach that existed during the battle, including several roads and a portion of the railroad line that runs from Atlanta to Chattanooga. These routes are the reason that the battle converged on the Kennesaw Mountain line. These are still critical roadways today.
Related to Which Significance Statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Military Park is the only nationally designated battle site that commemorates the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Union victory in this campaign ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and there by the eventual preservation of the Union.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of routes are on original alignments. • Route up Kennesaw Mountain that pre-dates war and that the Confederates used is becoming overgrown (historic road). • Visitor safety issues due to volume of traffic on roads. • Traffic volume limits interpretive opportunities of corridors. • Traffic noise and associated noise impacts interpretive opportunities along the corridors.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure to widen the roads due to increased traffic flow. This could threaten earthworks and encroach on battlefield. • Rerouting of historic roadbeds due to the unique interaction between pedestrian park users and commuter vehicular use. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore ways to better interpret transportation corridors from potential pull-off points. • Provide additional interpretation on the importance of the roadways. • Interpret rail line (possibly at existing parking area).
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors • Commuters • Emergency vehicles • County government • Local residents
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser non-park related traffic. • Decreased commuter and commercial traffic. • Level of traffic and use that supports safe interpretation of the historic corridor resources.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 5.3.1, "Protection and Preservation of Cultural Resources" • Chapter 5.3.5, "Treatment of Cultural Resources" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 5.3.5.1.2, "Stabilization" • Chapter 5.3.5.2, "Cultural Landscapes" • Chapter 5.3.5.3.1, "Resource Access and Use" • 36 CFR 2.12, "Audio Disturbances"
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research old mountain road to determine period road alignment.
Planning Decisions Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for interpreting the historic transportation corridors (current long-range interpretive plan does not mention transportation corridors).
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement alternative transportation plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Urban Wildlands Experience
Short Description of Importance	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park provides a refuge where the public can enjoy history and nature that is isolated from and rises above the landscape surrounding the park.
Related to which significance statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the site of a major Civil War battle, which also provides one of the largest contiguous federally managed public green spaces in a major metropolitan area serving millions of recreationists each year.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visitation for natural resources immersion. • Exercise users come for the terrain and because it is a more pleasant experience than exercising in the city. • Increase in user group conflicts.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User group conflicts. • Areas surrounding park becoming more developed. • Noisy organized groups. • Traffic noise and visitor load can impact the natural character. • Traffic on mountain road on week days. • Paved roads. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changing landscape (cultural history and vegetative history) needs to be interpreted. • Direct visitor patterns through the park with the goal of maintaining some areas for the wildland experience. • Staff allocation and/or staffing needs to monitor wilderness experiential opportunities and ensure they continue to exist.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Kennesaw Mountain Trail Club • Organized recreational groups • Bird enthusiasts • Park neighbors/adjoins residents • Kennesaw State University
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining areas of the park for the wildland experience.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chapter 8, “General Use of the Parks” • section 8.2, “Visitor Use”
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study to determine use patterns, conflicts, satisfaction, wants, numbers. • Percentage of visitors who come here to specifically experience natural resources as opposed to doing general recreational activities in a nice setting. • Soundscape inventory. • Night skies inventory—light pollution/scattering (NPS Washington Office [WASO] program could complete this).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Urban Wildlands Experience
<p>Planning Decisions Needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail management plan. • Traffic management plan addressing the noise threat. • Zoning plan. • User capacity study/plan.
<p>Management Action Needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor wildland experiential opportunities and ensure they continue to exist.



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park has other resources and values that may not be fundamental to the purpose and significance of the park, but are important to consider in park management and planning decisions. These are referred to as other important resources and values.

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Short Description of Importance	Kolb farm, CCC camp, state monuments, New Salem Church structural foundation and unmarked cemetery.
Related to Which Significance Statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the only nationally designated battle site that commemorates the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Union victory in this campaign ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and thereby the eventual preservation of the Union. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park preserves 8.9 miles of original Civil War field fortifications, which were decisive elements in later stages of the American Civil War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park has condition assessments for all classified structures.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vandalism. Weather. Visitor impacts. Acid deposition for monuments. Falling trees. Exposure and potential loss of artifacts due to the wear and tear from visitor activities. Off-trail hiking to find solitude can bring people to areas that can impact cultural resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, mark, and interpret cultural resources and historic structures to reduce vandalism. Continue ongoing hazardous tree assessment: obtain funding, do compliance, take action. Development of a general management plan is needed to evaluate carrying capacities and visitor impacts on historic structures and to propose strategies for reducing and/or mitigating the impacts on structures of heavy visitor use.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Armed Forces Civil War enthusiasts Civil War Round Table of Cobb County Civil War Round Table of Atlanta Civil War Trust Georgia Battlefields Association http://www.georgiabattlefields.org/
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historic structures are protected, preserved, maintained to optimize visitor experience and long-term sustainability.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park 2005 Historic Structures Report
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the Wallis House and Harriston Hill are added to the park boundary by legislation, then much information is needed about the structure, history, and people and events that are associated with it.

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Planning Decisions Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the Wallis House and Harriston Hill are added to the park boundary by legislation, then planning and compliance with regard to repairs and restorations will need to be accomplished as well as planning for interpretation, staffing, and long-term maintenance.
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None.

Other Important Resource or Value	Cannons
Short Description of Importance	Cannons and their strategic placement within the battlefield help to explain the battle.
Related to Which Significance Statements	<p>Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the only nationally designated battle site that commemorates the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Union victory in this campaign ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and thereby the eventual preservation of the Union.</p> <p>Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park preserves 8.9 miles of original Civil War field fortifications, which were decisive elements in later stages of the American Civil War.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic cannon barrels are in good condition. The cannon carriages, although not from the Civil War period, are still quite old and are deteriorating. They need renovation and/or replacement.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather, the natural environment, and the effects of climbing on the carriages by some visitors. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place site-suitable barriers around cannons. Add interpretive signs.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Armed Forces Civil War enthusiasts Civil War Round Table of Cobb County Civil War Round Table of Atlanta Civil War Trust Georgia Battlefields Association http://www.georgiabattlefields.org/
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain in good condition.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 5.3., "Stewardship"
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None.
Planning Decisions Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None.
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with Vicksburg National Military Park and other parks that have renovated or replaced cannon carriages.

Other Important Resource or Value	Grave of the Unknown Soldier
Short Description of Importance	The only soldier from the battle actually buried within the boundary. The only marked military grave within the boundary.
Related to Which Significance Statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the only nationally designated battle site that commemorates the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Union victory in this campaign ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and thereby the eventual preservation of the Union.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grave is adjacent to a popular trail. Some visitors leave inappropriate items on the grave. • Split rail encasement is subject to weather caused deterioration.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather, vandalism, visitor impact, erosion. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage trail club ambassadors to monitor conditions and assist with the upkeep of the grave and surrounding grounds. • Provide interpretive signage.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Armed Forces • Civil War enthusiasts • Civil War Round Table of Cobb County • Civil War Round Table of Atlanta • Civil War Trust • Georgia Battlefields Association http://www.georgiabattlefields.org/
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve and maintain in current condition.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 5.3.4, “Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials”
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positively confirm or disprove the current theory regarding the identity of the unknown soldier.
Planning Decisions Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.

Other Important Resource or Value	Site Specific Collections
Short Description of Importance	These include artifacts such as uniforms, weapons, personal items, flags, etc.
Related to Which Significance Statements	<p>Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the only nationally designated battle site that commemorates the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Union victory in this campaign ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and thereby the eventual preservation of the Union.</p> <p>Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park preserves 8.9 miles of original Civil War field fortifications, which were decisive elements in later stages of the American Civil War.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artifacts are maintained according to policy.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage facilities are adequate now, but they are aging and too small for growth. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study possible off-site location for collections storage.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Armed Forces • Civil War enthusiasts • Civil War Round Table of Cobb County • Civil War Round Table of Atlanta • Civil War Trust • Georgia Battlefields Association http://www.georgiabattlefields.org/
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained within current policy and industry standards.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 5.3.5.5., "Museum Collections"
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Planning Decisions Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study and evaluate options for collections storage and protection.
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. Storage management plan and collections management plan were completed in 2009.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Features
Short Description of Importance	Big Kennesaw Mountain (monodnock geologic formation), Little Kennesaw Mountain, Pigeon Hill, Cheatham Hill, Noonday Creek, Nose's Creek, John Ward Creek, forest, woodlands, and fields. The combination of features contributes to the uniqueness of the park, attract visitors, and provides the context for visitor experience.
Related to Which Significance Statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the site of a major Civil War battle, which also provides one of the largest contiguous federally managed public green spaces in a major metropolitan area serving millions of recreationists each year.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural features are generally in stable/good condition. • Potential for rock falls from mountain. • Increasing pressure from outside entities for communication infrastructure to be placed on the mountain. • Water quality degrading. • Air quality is persistently not good and is of significant concern. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility is a result of poor air quality. • Visitor health is a result of poor air quality.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive plants. • Wildland/urban interface. • Invasive and exotic species. • Pine beetles and other pests. • Non-point sources of pollution affecting water and air quality, specifically the potential for ozone damage to plants. • Visitor use impacts including pest or invasive species vectors, user created trails. • Fire suppression (prescribed burns would aid in healthy habitats but park cannot burn due to various reasons). • Roads are salted during winter by county to keep substantial traffic volume moving; there is a lack of monitoring and communication between the National Park Service and the locals. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships with local environmental groups, municipalities (fire departments for fire suppression), Georgia Department of Transportation (salting roads). • Explore new ways to work with trail club for invasive removals and other similar work. • Continue to work with the exotic plant management team from Congaree National Park.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Kennesaw Mountain Trail Club • Organized recreational groups • Bird enthusiasts • Park neighbors/adjoins residents • Local municipalities • Local tourism boards • Kennesaw State University

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Features
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy ecology. • General public accessibility to natural features. • Sustainable natural features given the increasing visitor demand for recreation.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management plan. <p>NPS Policy-level Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, chapter 4, “Natural Resource Management”
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Planning Decisions Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User capacity study/plan. • Park-specific fire management plan (review and update or revise as needed, include coordination with local municipalities).
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel reduction project.



Photo by Tom Wilson

Other Important Resource or Value	Migratory and Other Bird Species
<p>Short Description of Importance</p>	<p>As of July 2012, 206 bird species had been documented in the park. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the southern terminus of the Appalachian Mountains along the Atlantic migratory bird flyway. The size of the park, the inhospitality of surrounding areas for many species, and the mountain’s status as a recognizable topographical landmark for birds are factors in the importance of the area to migratory and other bird species.</p>
<p>Related to Which Significance Statements</p>	<p>Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is one of the best places to see a diverse community of migratory birds east of the Mississippi River. The park was the first designated Globally Important Bird Area in the state of Georgia and is a focus area for bird conservation in the Southern Piedmont of the United States.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable as a whole, but some species, such as the cerulean warbler, are in decline because of overall declining piedmont conservation area. • Bird community is the most monitored community in the southeast. • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park has little to no ability to manage the migratory bird populations themselves. • Changes to the habitat within and adjacent to the park can potentially affect bird populations globally.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of the surrounding landscape to urbanization and silviculture is ongoing. • Climate change affects distribution, residency, and timing of migration events. • Avian bird flu. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of the diversity of birds, engagement of the birding community, and proximity of the larger Atlanta metropolitan area, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park can be a leader in migratory bird conservation as well as a laboratory for using birds to promote natural resource science, education, and stewardship. • Visitor center and park interpretation including tours and an electronic bird (eBird) kiosk. • Pigeon Hill—opportunity to interpret place names associated with bird species (passenger pigeon).
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birding community • Cornell University • Atlanta Audubon Society • South Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative • Giff Beaton, author of <i>Birds of Kennesaw Mountain</i>, local expert • Georgia Department of Natural Resources • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Partners in Flight program • Local schools • Kennesaw State University
<p>Desired Conditions (within law and policy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue presence of diverse collection of bird species year round. • Healthy populations.

Other Important Resource or Value	Migratory and Other Bird Species
<p>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Avian Conservation Implementation Plan</i>, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, Southeast Region, January 2005, Compiled by J. Keith Watson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service <p>NPS Policy-level Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i>, section 4.4, “Biological Resource Management”
<p>Identified Data Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park needs an analysis of its importance to the migratory bird community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use projections. • Climate change projections.
<p>Planning Decisions Needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park bird conservation plan.
<p>Management Action Needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor center and park interpretation including tours and an electronic bird (eBird) kiosk. Order kiosk through Cornell. • Develop interpretation program of Pigeon Hill—opportunity to interpret place names associated with bird species (passenger pigeon). • Get park plugged in to real-time bird data, i.e., what birds are being seen out here this month? Does that raise red flags? What birds might the visitor see today? EBird system, sighting reports, chalk board in visitor center to record what has been seen during the week.



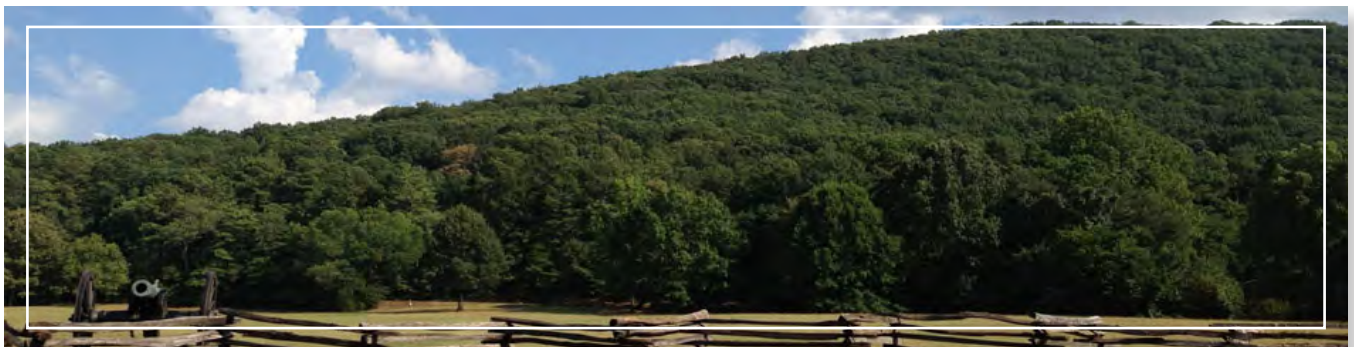
Photo by Tom Wilson



Photo by Tom Wilson

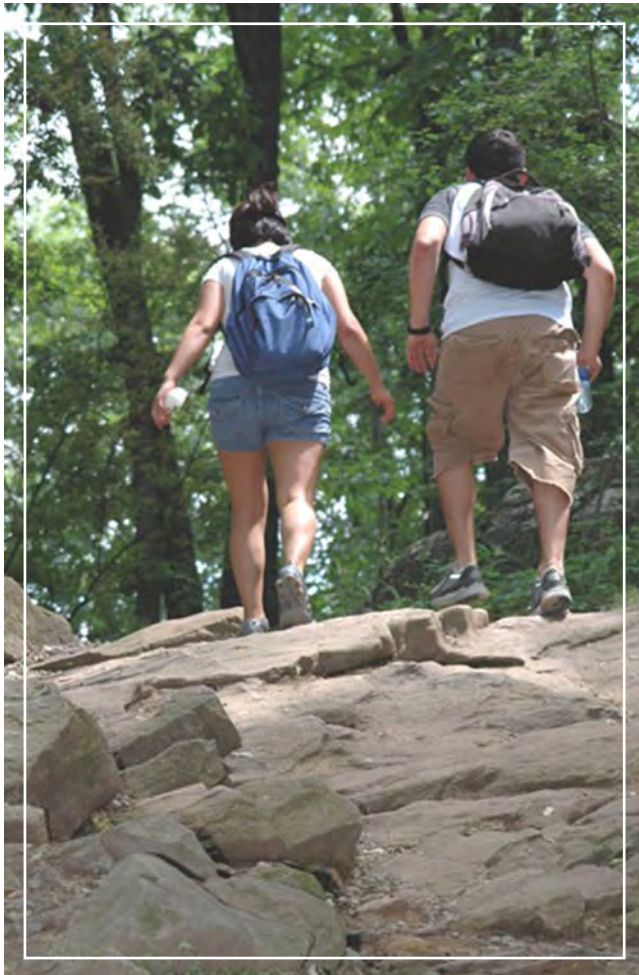
Other Important Resource or Value	Wildlife Habitat
<p>Short Description of Importance</p>	<p>The park’s diversity and location of systems, including wetlands, uplands, streams, and elevation differences, provide a haven for birds and other terrestrial and aquatic species.</p>
<p>Related to Which Significance Statements</p>	<p>Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is one of the best places to see a diverse community of migratory birds east of the Mississippi River. The park was the first designated Globally Important Bird Area in the state of Georgia and is a focus area for bird conservation in the Southern Piedmont of the United States.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is an island of important habitat in a largely developed land use matrix. Primary adjacent land uses are commercial/residential and whatever forested habitats exist outside the park are mono-culture/silviculture. • Within the park, based on the wildlife we have observed, habitat is good. • Invasive species are and will continue to be a challenge to manage due to wildland/urban interface. • No threatened or endangered species are present at this time. • Within the park there is a high diversity of habitats. • Chytrid fungus (<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>; a fungus that can adversely affect herpetological communities) has been found at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. • Noses Creek and John Ward Creek have shown signs of degradation for more than 20 years (Burkholder watershed condition assessment 2010).
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildland/urban interface. • Invasive species. • Pine beetles and other pests. • Climate change and effects on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pollination • phenology • hydrology • species distribution including desired and nuisance or exotic species • Non-point sources of pollution affecting water and air quality, specifically the potential for ozone damage to plants. • Visitor use impacts including pest or invasive species vectors, user created trails. • Potential deer overabundance (no documentation). • Fire suppression (prescribed burns would aid in healthy habitats, park cannot burn for various reasons). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural learning laboratory for local school communities. • Because of the diversity of birds, engagement of the birding community, and proximity of the larger Atlanta metropolitan area, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park can be a leader in migratory bird conservation as well as a laboratory for using birds to promote natural resource science, education, and stewardship. • Visitor center and park interpretation including tours and an electronic bird (eBird) kiosk. • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park can play a significant role for conservation in the southeast other than birds, specifically amphibians. • Interpretation at the visitor center to educate visitors on the natural resources and habitat of the park.

Other Important Resource or Value	Wildlife Habitat
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birding community • Cornell University • Atlanta Audubon Society • South Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative • Giff Beaton, author of <i>Birds of Kennesaw Mountain</i>, local expert • Georgia Department of Natural Resources • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Partners in Flight program • Local schools • Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation • Kennesaw State University
<p>Desired Conditions (within law and policy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat that supports a diversity of native bird, amphibian, and plant communities that support landscape conservation goals.
<p>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Park-specific Laws or Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998—“The Secretary shall take such measures as are necessary to assure the full and proper utilization of the results of scientific study for park management decisions” • Integrated pest management plan <p>NPS Policy-level Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 4.4, “Biological Resource Management”
<p>Identified Data Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research deer populations: What is a stable number? Are they overpopulated? • Determine how important Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is from a habitat conservation standpoint.
<p>Planning Decisions Needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
<p>Management Action Needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to complete vegetation map (in progress). • Need to complete natural resources condition assessment (in progress). • Complete interpretive signage on exiting nature trail.



Other Important Resource or Value	Trail System Provides for a Diverse Array of Recreational Opportunities
Short Description of Importance	A variety of recreational opportunities exist for history enthusiasts, hikers, runners, bird watchers, equestrians, nature lovers, and others.
Related to Which Significance Statements	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the site of a major Civil War battle, which also provides one of the largest contiguous federally managed public green spaces in a major metropolitan area serving millions of recreationists each year.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails in good condition except for a few areas that require constant maintenance due to slope, visitor traffic, and erosion. • Increasing visitation. • Very little signage displaying trail names, lengths, difficulty levels. • Number of user created trails increasing. • Cobb County multi-use master trail plan has brought more people to the park, adding to the number of access points that could total 14 access points. • Trails are strictly maintained by the Kennesaw Mountain Trail Club. Not enough park staff to maintain trails. • Visitors inquire about vista clearing.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visitation causes trail maintenance needs. • User created trails. • Visitors not following management direction regarding trail closures, etc., and bypassing closures/detours. • Weather (constant fluctuations in drought and rainy periods). • Falling trees. • Lack of staff to manage and maintain existing and future trail systems. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the trails to address grade and/or construction issues to help with weather and visitor use impacts. • Increase signs marking trails based on the sign plan (wayfinding plan). • Interpretive signage for the recreational users of the trails.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Kennesaw Mountain Trail Club • Organized recreational groups • Bird enthusiasts • Park neighbors/adjoins residents • Public safety agencies • Kennesaw State University • Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association
Desired Conditions (within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and stable trail systems.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 9.2.2, "Trails and Walks"

Other Important Resource or Value	Trail System Provides for a Diverse Array of Recreational Opportunities
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study to determine use patterns, conflicts, satisfaction, wants, numbers.
Planning Decisions Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User capacity study/plan.
Management Action Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing trail maintenance training for park staff and trail club. • Implement the sign plan (wayfinding plan). • Trail management plan, continue working with SER office to complete the environmental assessment.



Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

All parks face a variety of issues that must be addressed now or through future planning. An issue is a point or matter that must be decided. A key parkwide or major issue may raise questions regarding park purpose and significance. Or there may be other questions of importance that, in the judgment of NPS staff, need to be addressed in future planning.

Following are key or major issues and associated planning and data needs for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park:

- Explore cooperating with local/regional transit authorities to help meet the needs of park transportation issues (e.g., trolleys, shuttle buses, etc.).
- Explore commercial use authorizations for tours.
- Wallis House boundary expansion legislation; park has no base increase or funds to maintain and operate. (H.R. 5103, the “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 2012” was not enacted by the U. S. House of Representatives during the 112th Congress.)
- If a future Congress enacts legislation to incorporate the Wallis House and Harriston Hill into the park boundary, and if a base increase for planning, development, and operations is approved, park managers will need a historic structures report, a cultural landscape inventory, a cultural landscape report, and a range of other planning documents for these resources.
- Comfort stations needed at picnic areas.
- Explore ways to reduce hours spent mowing (e.g., installing hardscape under fences to reduce weed whacking).
- Additional parking spaces needed for volunteers, Student Conservation Association volunteers, interns, etc.
- Park needs a natural resource specialist on staff.

Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

This section prioritizes the need for future plans and studies or research for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. It provides a comprehensive review and prioritization of plans and data needed to maintain and protect the park's fundamental (and other important) resources and values, as well as address key parkwide and other major issues. The planning and data needs were ranked according to several criteria, which are described below. Based on these criteria, plans and studies were grouped into categories of high, medium, and low priority projects. This information will be used by parks, regional offices, and the NPS Washington office to determine priorities and consider the future funding needs of the park unit.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Y	Wayside exhibit plan (Stories Describing the Tactical Use of Field Fortifications by Confederate and Union Forces)	H	Need more interpretation to get information to the public at the resource itself and not only in the visitor center. This will also help to educate the visitors on resource protection and in turn protect resources.
Y	Commemorative monuments, memorials, and plaques plan	H	The park's establishment act authorizes "monuments and memorials to be erected in the park by and to the various organizations and individuals of either the Union or Confederate Armies, subject to the written approval of said Secretary (Interior) as to the location and character of such monuments and memorials." NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> at chapter 9.6.2 states: "In those parks where there is legislative authorization to erect commemorative works, superintendents will prepare a plan to control their size, location, materials, and other factors necessary to protect the overall integrity of the park. The plan may include a requirement for an endowment to cover the costs of maintaining the commemorative work." Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park receives periodic requests for placing such commemorative works and the plan is needed to ensure that the integrity of the park is maintained.
Y	Zoning plan (Urban Wildlands Experience)	H	Would give park guidance on overall management. Could be combined with user capacity plan.
Y	Vegetation management and historic landscape restoration plan	H	This is rated a high priority because 150 years of forest growth, which includes invasive and exotic species, has obscured sightlines and views that would have been present at the time of the battle and because these invasive plant species are outcompeting native species in an area identified as critical habitat for a threatened and endangered species. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park's current plan is 30 years old and no longer applies. Five of the seven FRVs and two of the parkwide issues listed it as a need.
Y	User capacity study/plan (Trail System Provides for a Diverse Array of Recreational Opportunities, Urban Wildlands Experiences, Natural Features)	H	Would give park guidance on overall management of visitor use. Could be combined with zoning plan.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Y	Trail management plan: The incomplete trail management plan needs to be revisited and updated to reflect the current trail issues at the park; i.e., reroute trails that cross through earthworks or follow the fall line. Trails should interpret both the Confederate and Union forces; currently trails emphasize the Confederate forces. (Stories Describing the Tactical Use of Field Fortifications by Confederate and Union Forces, Urban Wildlands Experience)	H	Continue working with the Southeast Regional Office Planning and Compliance Division to complete the environmental assessment.
Y	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park earthwork management plan (Completion date: July 2013*) *Based on communication from contractor 6-4-13	M	Work with region to get document completed.
Y	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park cultural landscape report (Completion Date: July 2013*) *Based on communication from contractor 6-4-13 (Field Fortifications)	M	Work with Southeast Regional Office cultural landscape branch chief to get document completed.
Y	Strategy for interpreting the historic transportation corridors (current long-range interpretive plan does not mention transportation corridors) (Historic Transportation Corridors)	M	
N	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park bird conservation and interpretation plan	L	Medium-high level importance, but probably easy to get funding and assistance from partners (Audubon Society) to complete the plan. Visitors are very interested and many are very knowledgeable about birds.
Y	Traffic management plan addressing the noise threat (Urban Wildlands Experience)	M	Process could be difficult even though outcome would be desirable.
Y	Park specific wildland fire management plan (review and update or revise as needed, include coordination with local municipalities) (Natural Features)	M-L	There would be no prescribed fires, but the fuel level close to the neighborhoods is a concern. The park should implement a wildland-urban interface plan that would promote removal of fuel as part of the plan.

Related to an FRV?	Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Y	Comprehensive archeological inventory (Cheatham Hill Memorialization, Field Fortifications)	H	Required by section 100 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The park has an archeological overview and assessment from 2003. The proposed archeological inventory would complement that report.
Y	Ethnographic overview and assessment (Cheatham Hill Memorialization)	H	An ethnographic overview and assessment for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is needed to help the park more critically understand the diverse communities living in the region prior to the Civil War and connect the history and heritage of these communities to the present through engagement with descendants and other underrepresented groups that are important with respect to developing a richer more inclusive discussion of the park as a national site with broad public appeal. An ethnographic overview and assessment would also help the park historians and interpretive specialists understand associated communities over time and better connect park history to present concerns of associated communities with a specific emphasis on learning more about women and African American associations with the park as the depth and breadth of these associations are currently underrepresented in public accounts. The park has an agreement with the Civil War Center at Kennesaw State University, which has produced a substantial amount of information on women and African Americans in the area.
N	Need for historic structures report, cultural landscape inventory, cultural landscape report, range of planning needs for new park resource	H (if law is passed)	Wallis House boundary expansion legislation: park has no base increase or funds to maintain and operate.
Y	Would like to know more about the actual construction process and who built the field fortifications. Was it slave labor, soldiers? (Field Fortifications, Stories Describing the Tactical Use of Field Fortifications by Confederate and Union Forces)	M-L	Very relevant to park interpretation and understanding of battle, but difficult to find the information.
Y	Troop placement throughout the battle, not just for June 27, 1864. (Field Fortifications, Stories Describing the Tactical Use of Field Fortifications by Confederate and Union Forces)	H-M	Very relevant to park interpretation and understanding of battle, but would be time-consuming to discover information; however, information does exist.
Y	Historic resource study update	H-M	The last historic resource study was completed in 1994. The update is needed to identify the range of historic resources present and the history of prior land ownership.

Related to an FRV?	Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
	Archeological study of the numerous stone mounds/heaps found in the park.	L	Needed to determine whether they are all prehistoric or historic in origin.
Y	Determine company level and regiment level of where forces were. Information on troop movement at a lower level of organization is lacking. Possibility of personal letters and information could be sought out. (General Sherman's Military Strategy)	L	
Y	Need information on who actually participated in the effort to memorialize the battle and park. (Cheatham Hill Memorialization)	L	
Y	Research old mountain road, to determine period road alignment. (Historic Transportation Corridors)	M-L	
Y	Park needs an analysis of its importance to the migratory bird and other wildlife communities. (Migratory and Other Bird Species, Wildlife Habitat): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use projections • Climate change projections 	M	Valuable for interpretation, but wouldn't change management.
	Research deer populations: What is a stable number? Are they overpopulated? (Wildlife Habitat)	L	Public safety issue regarding traffic/deer collisions.
Y	Visitor use study to determine use patterns, conflicts, satisfaction, wants, numbers, etc. For example, what percentage of visitors come to Kennesaw Mountain specifically to experience and view the natural resources versus the percentage that come specifically to hike, bike, or engage in other recreational activities for which the natural environment is a side benefit? (Trail System Provides for a Diverse Array of Recreational Opportunities, Urban Wildlands Experience)	M	Park does not have much information on this other than the annual visitor survey conducted by the University of Idaho, which does not give much detail. With improved methodology it could be very useful in understanding visitor needs.
Y	Soundscape inventory. (Urban Wildlands Experience)	M	Would be a Washington Support Office (WASO) soundscape baseline study. Could park tap into natural resource funding to complete?
Y	Night skies inventory—light pollution/scattering (WASO program could complete this). (Urban Wildlands Experience)	L	

Related to an FRV?	Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Y	Historic transportation corridors: alternative transportation plan exists, but park cannot implement due to funding issues. Study is underway to gather data to show Congress that money is needed. (Historic Transportation Corridors)	L	Study shows how transportation affects natural and cultural resources.
Y	Visitor center and park interpretation for birding including tours and an electronic bird (eBird) kiosk. Order kiosk through Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Get park plugged in to real time bird data, i.e., what birds are being seen out here this month? Does that raise red flags? What birds might the visitor see today? Add eBird system, sighting reports, chalk board in visitor center to record what has been seen during the week. (Migratory and Other Bird Species)	H	Could be relatively easy to accomplish and would enhance many visitor experiences and satisfy interpretive opportunities. Would reach a wide range of visitors. Would be beneficial to have national organizations in working association with the park.
Y	Develop interpretation program of Pigeon Hill, an opportunity to interpret place names associated with bird species (passenger pigeon) (Migratory and Other Bird Species)	L	
Y	Monitor wildland experiential opportunities and ensure they continue to exist (Urban Wildlands Experience)	L	
Y	Fuel reduction project. (Natural Features)	M	
	Explore cooperating with local/regional transit authorities to help meet the needs of park transportation issues (e.g., trolleys, shuttle buses, etc.)	M-L	
N	Explore opportunities for external entities to provide for visitor tours	M	
N	Explore ways to cut down on the man hours it takes to mow (hardscape under fences to reduce weed whacking), open/close gates, etc.	H	Would see immediate benefit of reduced man hours and costs.

Part 3: Preparers, Consultants, and Meeting Attendees

Preparers

David Libman, Park Planner, National Park Service Southeast Region, Planning and Compliance Division

Amy Wirsching, Community Planner, National Park Service Southeast Region, Planning and Compliance Division

Consultants

Joe DeVivo, Program Coordinator, National Park Service Southeast Region, Southeast Coast Inventory and Monitoring Network

Scott Mackay, Kennesaw Mountain Trail Club President

Meeting Attendees

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Nancy Walther, Superintendent

Anthony Winegar, Chief Park Ranger

Richard Biurgren, Park Ranger (Protection)

Willie R. Johnson, Historian

Nancy D. Milton, Administrative Officer

Harold Rogers, Facility Management Division

Thomas Sparks, Facility Manager

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

588 SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS, SESS. I, CHS. 348, 350, 351. 1926.

Proviso.
Annual leave not modified but accumulation permitted.
Vol. 27, p. 715.

1927 to ex-service men and women for the sole purpose of attending the annual convention of the American Legion in Paris, France: *Provided, however,* That this statute shall not be construed to modify the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1893, limiting the annual leave which may be granted with pay to thirty days in any one year except that any portion of the thirty days' leave not granted or used during the year 1926 may be allowed to accumulate and be pyramided for the purpose herein specified in addition to the thirty days' leave with pay in 1927.

Approved, May 20, 1926.

May 21, 1926.
[S. 3550.]
[Public, No. 250.]

Kennesaw Mountain, etc., Georgia, battle fields.
Commission created to inspect.
Composition.

Basis of selecting members.

Duty of commission.

Report of findings.

Amount authorized for expenses.
Post, p. 578.

CHAP. 350.—An Act Providing for an inspection of the Kennesaw Mountain and Lost Mountain and other battle fields in the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission is hereby created, to be composed of the following members, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, for the purpose of inspecting the Kennesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, and other battle fields in the State of Georgia: A commissioned officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army; a veteran of the Civil War who served honorably in the military forces of the United States; and a veteran of the Civil War who served honorably in the military forces of the Confederate States of America. In appointing the members of the commission the Secretary of War shall, as far as possible, select persons familiar with the terrain of the said battle fields and the historical events associated therewith.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commission, acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, to inspect the said battle fields in order to ascertain the feasibility of their acquisition for the purpose of a national military park and of preserving and marking them for historical and professional military study and to ascertain the value of lands necessary to acquire for this purpose. The commission shall submit a report of its findings to the Secretary of War not later than November 1, 1926.

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 in order to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved, May 21, 1926.

May 21, 1926.
[S. 4070.]
[Public, No. 200.]

Delaware River.
Joseph R. Cheesman and Clifford A. Anderson may bridge, between Burlington, N. J., and Bristol, Pa.
Post, p. 1069.

Construction.
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Right to acquire real estate, etc., for approaches, etc.

CHAP. 351.—An Act Granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River at or near Burlington, New Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Joseph R. Cheesman, and Clifford A. Anderson, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Delaware River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, between the city of Burlington, New Jersey, and the city of Bristol, Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the said Joseph R. Cheesman, and Clifford A. Anderson, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, appropriate, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches and terminals

CONSOLIDATION, TRANSFERS, AND ABOLITION OF
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR CERTAIN REGROUPINGS, CONSOLIDATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND ABOLITIONS OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES AND FUNCTIONS THEREOF

JUNE 10, 1933.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments and ordered to be printed

To the Congress:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, title III, of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government", approved March 20, 1933, I am transmitting herewith an Executive order for certain regroupings, consolidations, transfers, and abolitions of executive agencies and functions thereof.

Please let me tell you very simply and frankly that in transmitting this Executive order at this late hour in the special session, I have had no thought of taking what might be considered an advantage of the Congress. The very urgent demands of the public business, both legislative and administrative, during the past few weeks have made it literally impossible to complete the study of consolidation.

Many other changes are in contemplation and I have selected only those which I believe should be put into effect as quickly as possible. These additional changes I do not feel it right to submit until the next regular session of the Congress.

May I suggest that if the changes proposed in the present Executive order are not concurred in by the Congress they can be restored or otherwise changed at the beginning of the next regular session a few months hence.

The justification for sending this Executive order up, even at this late hour, is that it will effect a saving of more than \$25,000,000. This is well worth while.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 10, 1933.

2 CONSOLIDATION AND ABOLITION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Whereas section 16 of the act of March 3, 1933 (Public, No. 428, 47 Stat. 1517), provides for reorganizations within the executive branch of the Government; requires the President to investigate and determine what reorganizations are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the statute; and authorizes the President to make such reorganizations by Executive order; and

Whereas I have investigated the organization of all executive and administrative agencies of the Government and have determined that certain regroupings, consolidations, transfers, and abolitions of executive agencies and functions thereof are necessary to accomplish the purposes of section 16;

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the aforesaid authority, I do hereby order that:

SECTION 1.—*Procurement*

The function of determination of policies and methods of procurement, warehousing, and distribution of property, facilities, structures, improvements, machinery, equipment, stores, and supplies exercised by any agency is transferred to a procurement division in the Treasury Department, at the head of which shall be a director of procurement.

The Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department is transferred to the Procurement Division, except that the buildings of the Treasury Department shall be administered by the Treasury Department and the administration of post-office buildings is transferred to the Post Office Department. The General Supply Committee of the Treasury Department is abolished.

In respect of any kind of procurement, warehousing, or distribution for any agency the Procurement Division may, with the approval of the President, (a) undertake the performance of such procurement, warehousing, or distribution itself, or (b) permit such agency to perform such procurement, warehousing, or distribution, or (c) entrust such performance to some other agency, or (d) avail itself in part of any of these recourses, according as it may deem desirable in the interest of economy and efficiency. When the Procurement Division has prescribed the manner of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of any thing, no agency shall thereafter procure, warehouse, or distribute such thing in any manner other than so prescribed.

The execution of work now performed by the Corps of Engineers of the Army shall remain with said corps, subject to the responsibilities herein vested in the Procurement Division.

The Procurement Division shall also have control of all property, facilities, structures, machinery, equipment, stores, and supplies not necessary to the work of any agency; may have custody thereof or entrust custody to any other agency; and shall furnish the same to agencies as need therefor may arise.

The fuel yards of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce are transferred to the Procurement Office.

The Federal Employment Stabilization Board is abolished, and its records are transferred to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works if and when said administration is authorized and established.

SECTION 2.—*National parks, buildings, and reservations*

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

The functions of the following agencies are transferred to the office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Department of the Interior, and the agencies are abolished: Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, Public Buildings Commission, Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, National Memorial Commission, and Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission.

Expenditures by the Federal Government for the purposes of the Commission of Fine Arts, the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, and the Rushmore National Commission shall be administered by the Department of the Interior.

SECTION 3.—*Investigations*

All functions now exercised by the Bureau of Prohibition of the Department of Justice with respect to the granting of permits under the national prohibition laws are transferred to the Division of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department.

All functions now exercised by the Bureau of Prohibition with respect to investigations and all the functions now performed by the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice are transferred to and consolidated in a Division of Investigation in the Department of Justice, at the head of which shall be a Director of Investigation.

All other functions now performed by the Bureau of Prohibition are transferred to such divisions in the Department of Justice as in the judgment of the Attorney General may be desirable.

SECTION 4.—*Disbursement*

The function of disbursement of moneys of the United States exercised by any agency is transferred to the Treasury Department and, together with the Office of Disbursing Clerk of that Department, is consolidated in a Division of Disbursement, at the head of which shall be a Chief Disbursing Officer.

The Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department is authorized to establish local offices, or to delegate the exercise of its functions locally to officers or employees of other agencies, according as the interests of efficiency and economy may require.

[CHAPTER 613]

AN ACT

August 9, 1939
[H. R. 4872]
[Public, No. 352]

To establish the Benjamin Harrison Commission to formulate plans for the construction of a permanent memorial to the memory of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States.

Benjamin Harrison Memorial Commission; establishment, composition, functions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission, to be known as the Benjamin Harrison Memorial Commission, and to be composed of five commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States. Such commission shall consider and formulate plans for establishment of a permanent memorial in the city of Indianapolis, to the said Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States.

Acceptance of money and property.

SEC. 2. Such commission may, in its discretion, accept from any source, public or private, money or property to be used for the purpose of making surveys and investigations, formulating, preparing, and considering plans for the construction of such memorial, or other expenses incurred, or to be incurred, in carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 3. The commission shall report its recommendations to Congress as soon as practicable.

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,500, which shall be available to defray the necessary expenses of the commission for the performance of their duties herein prescribed. Disbursement of the sum herein authorized shall be made on vouchers approved by the chairman of the commission.

Disbursement on approved vouchers.

Approved, August 9, 1939.

[CHAPTER 614]

AN ACT

August 9, 1939
[H. R. 4938]
[Public, No. 363]

To amend the Act approved June 26, 1935, entitled "An Act to create a national memorial military park at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes."

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Ga.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5 of the Act approved June 26, 1935, entitled "An Act to create a national memorial military park at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes", be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That if, after the expenditure of the funds herein authorized, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine that the acquisition of additional lands is necessary in order to perfect the symmetry of the park area or to acquire locations of historic interest adjacent to the park area already acquired upon which fortifications or entrenchments are located which are likely to deteriorate or be destroyed under private ownership, he is authorized to acquire additional lands for such purposes."

49 Stat. 424.
16 U. S. C., Supp. IV, § 430x.
Proviso.
Acquisition of additional lands authorized.

Appropriation authorized.
Post, p. 1318.

53 STAT.] 76TH CONG., 1ST SESS.—CHS. 614, 615—AUG. 9, 1939

New Salem School district, Dade County, Ga., conveyance of land.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act not to exceed the sum of \$55,000.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to convey without consideration, but under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, to the New Salem School district of Dade County, Georgia, not to exceed ten acres of land located within lot numbered 114, eleventh district, fourth section, of Dade County, Georgia, now a part of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park.

Approved, August 9, 1939.

[CHAPTER 310.]

AN ACT

To repeal the limitation on the sale price of the Federal building at Main and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Texas.

June 25, 1935.
[S. 2780.]
[Public, No. 106.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso in the fifteenth paragraph under the caption "Projects outside the District of Columbia under section 5, Public Buildings Act approved May 25, 1926", of title 1 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes", approved March 5, 1928, relating to the minimum price for which the Federal building and site at Main and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Texas, may be sold, is hereby repealed.

Dallas, Tex.
Limitation on sale price of Federal building at, repealed.
Vol. 45, p. 178.

Approved, June 25, 1935.

[CHAPTER 315.]

AN ACT

To create a national memorial military park at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

June 26, 1935.
[H. R. 59.]
[Public, No. 167.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to all the lands, structures, and other property within the military battlefield area and other areas of Civil War interest at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion, as necessary or desirable for national battlefield park purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, such areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be known as the "Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park."

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Ga.
Establishment; condition.
Post. 19, 534, 1794.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said national battlefield park as determined and fixed hereunder, the title and evidence of title to lands purchased to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior; *Provided,* That under such funds available therefor he may acquire on behalf of the United States by purchase when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national battlefield park as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

Acceptance of donations, etc.

Proviso.
Acquisition of land.
Vol. 25, p. 357; U. S. C., p. 1783.

SEC. 3. Upon creation of the national battlefield park the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(a) Allow monuments and memorials to be erected in the park by and to the various organizations and individuals of either the Union or Confederate Armies, subject to the written approval of said Secretary as to the location and character of such monuments and memorials.

Erection of monuments, etc.

(b) Make such regulations as are necessary from time to time for the care and protection of the park. Any person violating such regulations shall be guilty of an offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Regulations.
Punishment for violations.

(c) Provide for the ascertainment and marking of the route of march of the Union and Confederate armies from Chattanooga, Tennessee, through Georgia, and of principal battle lines, breastworks, fortifications, and other historical features along such route,

Marking battle lines, etc.

and for the maintenance of such markers to such extent as deemed advisable and practicable.

National Park Service to administer, etc. Vol. 39, p. 535; U. S. C., p. 591.

SEC. 4. That the administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national battlefield park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

Appropriation authorized. Post, p. 584.

SEC. 5. The sum of \$100,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any sums in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes herein designated.

Inconsistent Acts repealed.

SEC. 6. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Approved, June 26, 1935.

[CHAPTER 316.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

June 26, 1935. [H. J. Res. 147.] [Pub. Res., No. 35.]

Authorizing the erection of a monument to Grover Cleveland in Washington, District of Columbia.

Grover Cleveland. Erection of monument to, authorized.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority is hereby granted to any association organized within two years from the date of the approval of this resolution for that purpose, to erect a statue of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, 1885 to 1889 and 1893 to 1897, in the city of Washington at such place as may be designated by the Fine Arts Commission, subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, the model of the statue so to be erected and the pedestal thereof to be first approved by the said Commission and by the Joint Committee on the Library, the same to be presented by such association to the people of the United States.

Approval required.

Sum authorized for site and pedestal.

That for the preparation of the site and the erection of a pedestal upon which to place the said statue, under the direction of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 26, 1935.

[CHAPTER 319.]

AN ACT

June 27, 1935. [H. R. 7205.] [Public, No. 168.]

To amend the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, otherwise known as "section 30" of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, approved June 5, 1920, to allow the benefits of said Act to be enjoyed by owners of certain vessels of the United States of less than two hundred gross tons.

Ship Mortgage Act, 1920. Vol. 41, p. 1000; U. S. C., p. 2071.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 30, subsection D, subdivision (a), of the Act of June 5, 1920, known as the "Ship Mortgage Act, 1920", be amended by striking out the words "of two hundred gross tons and upwards", and adding immediately following the words "vessel of the United States" the following: "(other than towboat, barge, scow, lighter, car float, canal boat, or tank vessel, of less than two hundred gross tons)", and as so amended be reenacted so as to read as follows:

Mortgages of vessels. Benefits of Act extended to certain vessels of less than 200 gross tons.

"A valid mortgage which at the time it is made, includes the whole of any vessel of the United States (other than a towboat, barge, scow, lighter, car float, canal boat, or tank vessel, of less than two hundred gross tons), shall, in addition, have, in respect to such vessel and as of

V. LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARKS

1. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park project

Establishment of park authorized.....	Act of June 26, 1935	Page 123
Amend Act of June 26, 1935, acquisition of additional land authorizedAct of August 9, 1939	124

An Act To create a national memorial military park at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes, approved June 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 423)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That when title to all the lands, structures, and other property within the military battlefield area and other areas of Civil War interest at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion, as necessary or desirable for national battlefield park purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, such areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be known as the "Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park." (16 U.S.C. sec. 430t.)

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Ga. Establishment; condition.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said national battlefield park as determined and fixed hereunder, the title and evidence of title to lands purchased to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That under such funds available therefor he may acquire on behalf of the United States by purchase when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national battlefield park as may be necessary for the completion thereof. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430u.)

Acceptance of donations, etc.

SEC. 3. Upon creation of the national battlefield park the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(a) Allow monuments and memorials to be erected in the park by and to the various organizations and individuals of either the Union or Confederate Armies, subject to the written approval of said Secretary as to the location and character of such monuments and memorials.

Erection of monuments, etc.

(b) Make such regulations as are necessary from time to time for the care and protection of the park. Any person violating such regulations shall be guilty of an offense

Regulations.

Punishment for violations.

Marking battle lines, etc.

punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

(c) Provide for the ascertainment and marking of the route of march of the Union and Confederate armies from Chattanooga, Tennessee, through Georgia, and of principal battle lines, breastworks, fortifications, and other historical features along such route, and for the maintenance of such markers to such extent as deemed advisable and practicable. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430v.)

National Park Service to administer, etc.

SEC. 4. That the administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national battlefield park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430w.)

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 5. The sum of \$100,000 is hereby authorized, to be appropriated out of any sums in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes herein designated. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430x.)¹

Inconsistent Acts repealed.

SEC. 6. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

An Act To amend the Act approved June 26, 1935, entitled "An Act to create a national memorial military park at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes," approved August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1274)

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Ga.
49 Stat. 424.

Proviso.

Acquisition of additional lands authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5 of the Act approved June 26, 1935, entitled "An Act to create a national memorial military park at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes", be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That if, after the expenditure of the funds herein authorized, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine that the acquisition of additional lands is necessary in order to perfect the symmetry of the park area or to acquire locations of historic interest adjacent to the park area already acquired upon which fortifications or entrenchments are located which are likely to deteriorate or be destroyed under private ownership, he is authorized to acquire additional lands for such purposes." (16 U.S.C. sec. 430x.)

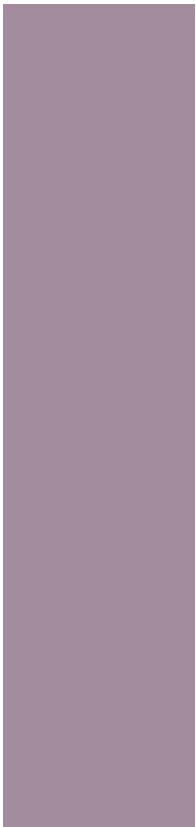
Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act not to exceed the sum of \$55,000. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430x note.)

New Salem School district, Dade County, Ga., conveyance of land.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to convey without consideration, but under such terms and conditions as he may deem

¹ Section 5 amended by Act of August 9, 1939, immediately following.



Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / End Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Cobb County Police Department	MOU	10-6-2006 / 10-6-2011	National Park Service, Cobb County police, fire, and emergency services, park visitors, local citizens	To provide for a means of assistance to all emergency responders and to further define the scope of employment for each responder during mutual aid.	The current MOU is under review at the SER Solicitor's Office and was submitted in December 2011.
Cobb County Department of Transportation	MOU				Right-of-way permits exist for separate corridors in the park. They are all currently expired and are being addressed as efficiently as possible with a staff of two who handle permits as part of collateral duties.
Utility Companies	SUP				Special use permit SER KEMO 6000 097 was issued to Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority. The permit was renewed in 2012. Additional right-of-way permits exist for Atlanta Gas Light, Cobb Electric Membership Corporation, Sunesys utility line access, and Ferguson Waterworks utility line access. The latter permits are expired and are being addressed as efficiently as possible with a staff of two who handle permits as part of collateral duties.
Cobb County	SUP				Special use permit SER 5490 6000 003 was issued to the Cobb County Youth Museum for access to their facility on Cheatham Hill Drive in 2001. The permit was renewed in 2012.
FCC	SUP				The Cobb County communications site on the mountain top is addressed within permit number RW 5490-05-001, which expires in 2015.

*Memorandum of understanding

** Special use permit



**Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park**

July 2013

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
Superintendent, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield ParkDate


APPROVED
Acting Regional Director, Southeast RegionDate



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.

KEMO 352/120723
July 2013

Foundation Document • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

