



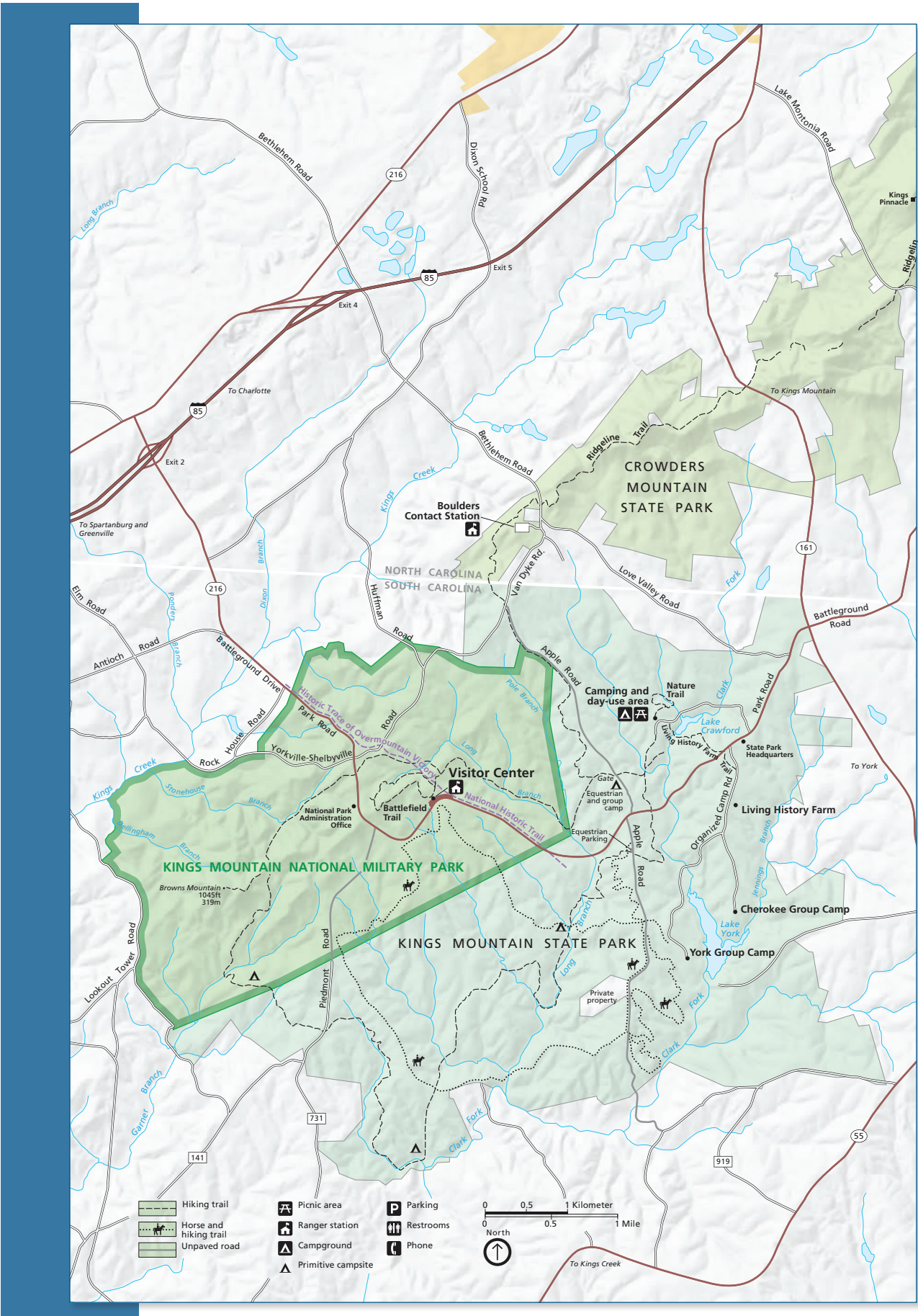
Foundation Document

Kings Mountain National Military Park

South Carolina

July 2017





Contents

Mission of the National Park Service	1
Introduction.	2
Part 1: Core Components	3
Brief Description of the Park.	3
Park Purpose	4
Park Significance	5
Fundamental Resources and Values	6
Other Important Resources and Values	8
Interpretive Themes	9
Part 2: Dynamic Components	11
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments	11
Special Mandates.	11
Administrative Commitments.	11
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs	12
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values	12
Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values	25
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs	29
Planning and Data Needs.	30
Part 3: Contributors.	34
Kings Mountain National Military Park	34
NPS Southeast Region.	34
Other NPS Staff	34
Partners.	34
Others	34
Appendix	35
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Kings Mountain National Military Park	35



Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Kings Mountain National Military Park preserves the entire battlefield and part of the approach route used by the Overmountain Victory fighters for the October 7, 1780, battle between Patriot and Loyalist militias during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolutionary War. Thomas Jefferson referred to the decisive Patriot victory as “The turn of the tide of success.”

Kings Mountain National Military Park is between Charlotte, North Carolina, and Spartanburg, South Carolina, about 18 miles northeast of Gaffney, South Carolina, along Interstate 85. The park contains 3,945 acres in York County and Cherokee County, South Carolina. The park is administratively managed as part of the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution group, which, in addition to Kings Mountain National Military Park, includes Cowpens National Battlefield, about 30 miles to the west near Chesnee, South Carolina; Ninety-Six National Historic Site, about 110 miles southwest near Greenwood, South Carolina; and the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, which runs for 270 miles from Abingdon, Virginia, through North Carolina, Tennessee, and South Carolina to its terminus at Battleground Ridge in Kings Mountain. Within this rural setting, the military park contains a broad range of significant historic and natural resources. The National Register of Historic Places lists Kings Mountain National Military Park as a historic battleground.

Kings Mountain National Military Park encompasses the entire field of battle for the Battle of Kings Mountain that occurred on October 7, 1780. Because the landscape has changed little in the past 237 years, it provides the visitor with a historic scene that greatly enhances the appreciation of the battleground, including 1,200-foot Battleground Ridge, forested slopes, and stream. In the park, visitors can view monuments to several commanding officers and other historical figures associated with the Battle of Kings Mountain and the park’s commemorative development period. The park also contains numerous historic structures, including buildings, monuments, markers, and roads. In addition, there are significant archeological sites in the park. Interpretive exhibits display weapons, clothing, and household artifacts of rural South Carolina during the Revolutionary War.

Kings Mountain National Military Park’s 3,945 acres contain multiple trails for interpretation of the battlefield and that are also used for recreation. Kings Mountain State Park, which adjoins Kings Mountain National Military Park on its southeastern boundary, significantly expands recreational access to visitors.

Kings Mountain National Military Park preserves substantial wildlife habitat within its boundaries. Many forest-dependent species permanently reside or frequently pass through the park. Kings Mountain National Military Park along with Kings Mountain State Park, Crowders Mountain State Park in North Carolina, and the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail provide a network of important resource areas for wildlife and wildlife viewing.

Annual recreational visitation to the park has averaged around 264,363 since the year 2000. The typical peak period of visitation at Kings Mountain National Military Park is May through September. The months with the lowest visitation levels are January and February. Most of the park’s visitors participate in day use activities such as hiking, walking, and educational programs.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Kings Mountain National Military Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. Kings Mountain National Military Park in South Carolina was established by an act of Congress (46 Stat. 1508) on March 3, 1931 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*KINGS MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MILITARY
PARK commemorates the relatively
brief but decisive all militia
Battle of Kings Mountain, the
first major Patriot victory of the
Southern Campaign of the American
Revolution on October 7, 1780,
in South Carolina.*



Park Significance

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

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

1. The park preserves the entire battlefield site in a natural setting evocative of the Carolina frontier of 1780 and commemorates one of the most important Patriot victories of the American Revolution and the first major Patriot victory of the Southern Campaign. This battle was recognized by both sides as a turning point in the war.
2. The battle at Kings Mountain was one of the few battles of the war where the American long rifle (and associated tactics) was the primary weapon of the Patriot troops, and this fact was instrumental in the outcome of the battle.
3. The Colonel William Chronicle Marker is the second oldest battlefield monument (1815) in the United States. (Completed on July 4, 1799, the Revolutionary Monument on the Common or Battle Green in Lexington, Massachusetts, is the nation's oldest Revolutionary War memorial and is the gravesite of those colonists slain in the Battle of Lexington.)
4. The park contains some of the best preserved remnants of Colonial-era roads and trails that are associated with the route traveled by the troops in the Battle of Kings Mountain campaign, which are Department of the Interior-certified segments, and it marks the southern terminus of the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail.
5. The park contains mixed hardwood forest resembling the upper piedmont during the 18th century. Kings Mountain National Military Park preserves several species of concern such as the Georgia aster and the northern bobwhite. The size of the total area (15,000 acres) preserved in a continuous band of national and state parks, including Kings Mountain State Park in South Carolina and Crowders Mountain State Park in North Carolina, is important in preserving critical ecosystems.



Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Kings Mountain National Military Park:

- **The Battlefield Site Including Routes To and From It**
 - The geography, geology, topography, and forest of the region directly influenced the conduct and eventual outcome of the campaign and battle.
 - Visitors have a visual experience similar to that of the battle participants with a scene that is reminiscent of the historic period.
 - The presence of water was one rationale for selecting the area to defend.
 - The park possesses well-preserved archeological resources that help tell the story of the site.
 - The park possesses cultural artifacts and museum collections directly associated with the Battle of Kings Mountain.
 - The Colonial road system.
- **Weapons and Tactics**
 - The park maintains and displays a collection of weapons from the battle that illustrate the advantage of the long rifle in terms of range and accuracy compared with other weapons of the time.
 - Visitors have the opportunity to see (on the ground) the advantages of the long rifle and the topography.
- **Personalities and Motivations**
 - Stories that illustrate that the Revolutionary War was, in many circumstances, a civil war.
 - Stories about the Ferguson threat and the Tarleton massacre, which motivated Patriots who were previously neutral with regard to taking up arms and becoming involved.
 - Overmountain Men and other Patriot and Loyalists militia units.
 - Stories of women's influence before, during, and after the battle.
 - African American participation in the battle (on both sides).

- **Visitor Experience**

- Opportunity for international visitors, particularly those from the United Kingdom, to view the grave of one of their fallen commanders.
- Opportunity to learn about the history and significance of the cairn at the Ferguson grave.
- Kings Mountain is the southern terminus (last 3–4 miles) of the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail.
- Opportunity for visitors to understand the details of the approach of the Patriots and the Loyalists to the battle scene. Kings Mountain National Military Park plays a leadership role in telling the broader story of the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution.

- **Commemoration of the Battle**

- 1815 Commemoration. This was the first commemorative event to take place at Kings Mountain. It occurred on July 4, 1815 and was primarily a local effort led by Dr. William McLean, a former Continental Army surgeon.
- 1880 Centennial Monument. Citizens from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee formed the Kings Mountain Centennial Association, organized a centennial celebration, and erected a 28-foot high granite monument that was unveiled on October 7, 1880.
- 1909 U.S. Monument. This 83-foot-tall granite-faced monument was the result of years of petitioning by local Daughters of the American Revolution groups and local and state representatives of North and South Carolina. The celebration and dedication took place between October 6 and October 8, 1909, with estimates of from 8,000 to 10,000 attending.
- Stories about the Battle of Kings Mountain 1930 Sesquicentennial Commemoration featuring a speech by President Herbert Hoover. This was one of the major commemorative events that led to the establishment of the park.
- The Hoover Monument. The Kings Mountain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected this stone marker to identify the place where President Herbert Hoover spoke to an estimated crowd of 75,000 - 80,000 at the Sesquicentennial event.
- The Ferguson Cairn.
- Documents and artifacts from commemorative events.
- Annual commemorative events.

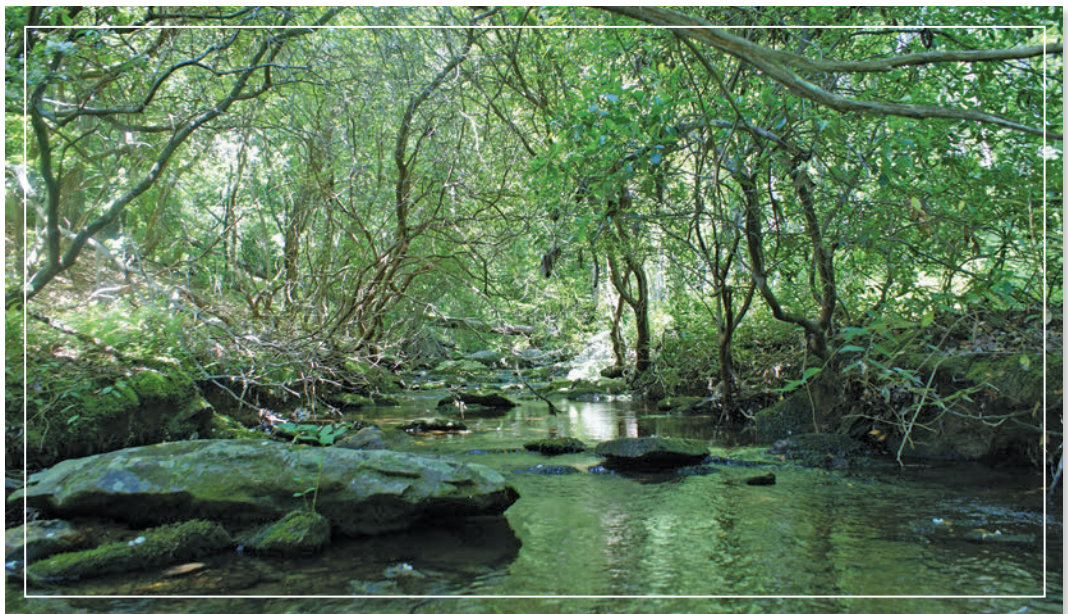


Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Kings Mountain National Military Park:

- **Henry Howser House.** The Henry Howser house, built in 1803 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, still stands to demonstrate the 18th century stonemason’s craft. The structure is unusual in material and design for backcountry South Carolina at the time. Its design blends German craftsmanship with a Continental floor plan. The home’s masterful stone construction is the primary reason it still exists today. Additional structures associated with the Howsers include the Howser Cemetery, Howser Terraces, seven outbuilding foundations, and Howser Road. The Howsers and their descendants occupied the Kings Mountain area from the late 18th century to the early 20th century.
 - Howser House and surrounding cultural landscape (including stone terraces, etc.).
 - Continuing association with Howser descendants (ethnographic resource).
 - Artifacts from the Howser House.
- **Tangible Resources and Infrastructure**
 - Quantity and quality of land and water around the battlefield that contribute to the visitor experience in terms of sights, sounds, etc.
 - Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration infrastructure, which made the site accessible to the general public and facilitated the commemoration of the historic event and preservation of the resources.
 - Documentary resources at the park.
 - Kings Mountain National Recreation Trail (1981).



Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Kings Mountain National Military Park:

- The battle at Kings Mountain was one of the few battles of the Revolutionary War where the American long rifle (and the associated tactics) was the primary weapon of the Patriot troops, and its use was instrumental in the outcome of the battle.
- The battle at Kings Mountain was one of the only major battles of the American Revolution fought exclusively between Patriot and Loyalist militias.
- Kings Mountain is the only unit of the national park system that commemorates a Revolutionary War battle for which the entire battlefield is preserved and protected within the unit.
- The park contains a National Register of Historic Places listed building (the 1803 Howser House) that is an extremely rare example of this type of vernacular architecture in the region.



- The park is a unit of the national park system that preserves significant cultural resources associated with the American experience including several historical monuments. (There was an early recognition that preserving this place and the story was very important.) Kings Mountain is one of few Revolutionary War battlefields where the British commander of the forces on the field is buried on the field.
- The park contains some of the best preserved remnants of Colonial period roads and trails that are associated with the route marched by the troops in the Battle of Kings Mountain campaign and that are part of the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail.
- The gathering of 75,000–80,000 people at Kings Mountain in 1930 to hear President Herbert Hoover on the occasion of the sesquicentennial celebration of the battle represents one of the largest crowds ever to hear a president speak at such a remote and inaccessible site with extremely limited facilities for food, water, and sanitation.
- The park contains mixed hardwood forest resembling the upper piedmont during the 18th century. Kings Mountain National Military Park preserves several species of concern such as the Georgia aster and the northern bobwhite. The size of the total area (15,000 acres) preserved in a continuous band of national and state parks, including Kings Mountain State Park in South Carolina and Crowders Mountain State Park in North Carolina, is important in preserving critical ecosystems.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

In 1980, Congress established, as a part of the National Trails System Act, the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail to commemorate the route used by the Overmountain men in their march to Kings Mountain, South Carolina, where on October 7, 1780, they, along with other Patriot militia, defeated Loyalist forces, marking a turning point in the Revolutionary War. The 1982 comprehensive management plan for the historic trail notes that the Overmountain men, after entering the area that is now Kings Mountain National Military Park, fanned out to attack the Loyalist positions on the mountain from all sides. The National Trails System Act requires that the agency administering the trail (in this case the National Park Service) erect and maintain markers where the trail crosses federally administered lands.

Kings Mountain State Park encompasses more than 6,884 acres adjacent to the eastern, southeastern, and northern boundaries of the national military park. Approximately 6,141 acres were conveyed to the State of South Carolina in the 1940s by the National Park Service as part of the Recreational Demonstration Area program. The state park acquired another 743 acres by donation and purchase. The act authorizing recreational demonstration areas contained a provision that requires grantees to use the areas exclusively for public parks and recreational and conservation purposes. In the event that a grantee is unable to fulfill this obligation, the property may revert to the federal government. To this day the National Park Service has continuing responsibility to ensure that recreational demonstration areas transferred from federal ownership remain available for public parks, recreation, and conservation purposes. Continuing responsibilities for nonfederal former recreational demonstration areas are now handled primarily through the NPS Federal Lands to Parks Program.

Administrative Commitments

No administrative commitments were identified for Kings Mountain National Military Park.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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



Fundamental Resource or Value	The Battlefield Site Including Routes To and From It
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park preserves the entire battlefield site in a natural setting evocative of the Carolina frontier of 1780 and commemorates one of the most important Patriot victories of the American Revolution and the first major Patriot victory of the Southern Campaign. This battle was recognized by both sides as a turning point in the war. • The Colonel William Chronicle Marker is the second oldest battlefield monument (1815) in the United States. • The park contains some of the best preserved remnants of Colonial-era roads and trails that are associated with the route traveled by the troops in the Battle of Kings Mountain campaign, which are Department of the Interior-certified segments, and it marks the southern terminus of the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail. • The park contains mixed hardwood forest resembling the upper piedmont during the 18th century. Kings Mountain National Military Park preserves several species of concern such as the Georgia aster and the northern bobwhite. The size of the total area (15,000 acres) preserved in a continuous band of national and state parks, including Kings Mountain State Park in South Carolina and Crowders Mountain State Park in North Carolina, is important in preserving critical ecosystems.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on continued and current landscape management and enhancement practices, conditions today are much the same as at the time of the battle and continue to improve. • The battlefield retains integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The topography of the battlefield, which was key to the battle's outcome, is unchanged. The cultural landscape of the Battle of Kings Mountain conveys its significance in several aspects of integrity. Battleground Ridge is the site of the battle (location). Existing vegetation, topography, Colonial Road, and Buck Hill branch and springs strongly illustrate the landscape at the time of the battle (setting). These physical features convey the area's geographical character, Kings Mountain's choice as a fighting ground, and the Patriots' tactical advantage (setting, feeling, and association). • The ridge and its slopes are covered in second growth oak and pine forest with dense understory growth that succeeded intense agricultural use of the area following the battle. The current vegetation is denser than that described by battle-era contemporaries, but the succession of hardwood forest contributes to the integrity of the battlefield setting. • Several areas are cleared and maintained in grass. • The combination of unchanged topography and successive forest growth produces substantial integrity of feeling at Kings Mountain. The physical condition of the battlefield, covered in dense forest and characterized by steep slopes, greatly affected the events of October 7, 1780, and the persistence of these characteristics conveys great associative values. • A 1.5-mile paved trail crossing the ridge impacts what the original landscape would have been yet provides access for visitor experience. • The loss of historic views to and from Battleground Ridge has a negative impact on the important associative values of the cultural landscape. Another important feature still unknown is the location of the road trace leading to the top of Battleground Ridge. Identification of this feature would further enhance the interpretation of the battlefield landscape. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Battlefield Site Including Routes To and From It
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire. • Invasive and nonnative species constitute threats to the resource. • Erosion along ridge trail. • Encroaching development on the park boundary creating noise, visual pollution, and degradation of the visitor experience. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with local municipalities and/or educational facilities for storage and/or management of collections and archives. • Use prescribed burns to maintain the cultural landscape. • Involve youth in Battlefield Trail restoration efforts.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amateur and professional historians • Brigade of Friends • Park's all-volunteer, nonprofit support group • Kings Mountain State Park managers and staff • Educational institutions • Visitors' bureaus of surrounding counties (York and Cherokee Counties, South Carolina, and Cleveland County, North Carolina)
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archival and museum collections storage needs assessment. • Transportation study / parking accommodation study. • Transportation data collection. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Data mining that translates into GIS mapping of the Southern Campaign. • Facility modeling for archival and museum collections storage. • Identification of infrastructure and existing connectivity related to archival and museum collections storage. • GIS—Full data layer. • Identification of potential historic property parcels. • Interpretation of development of Overmountain Victory Trail in relation to establishment of Kings Mountain National Military Park. • Role of Kings Mountain and its significance during Southern Campaign of the American Revolution.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive interpretive plan associated with Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. • Inventory of existing services. • Cultural landscape report(s) (updates). • Transportation and visitor circulation plan. • Alternative strategies for museum space including partnering opportunities (local museum, university, etc.) and for expanding in-park facilities.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Battlefield Site Including Routes To and From It
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996 and 1996a, PL 95-341, 92 Stat. 469) • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12101 et seq.) • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151 et seq.) • Antiquities Act of 1906 (54 USC 320301-320303, 34 Stat. 225) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (54 USC 312502 et seq.) • Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251-1387, 33 USC 1151) • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668) • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.) • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 USC 2801 et seq.) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101 et seq.) • Lacey Act, as amended (16 USC 3371-3378) • Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703-712) • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended (54 USC 102501-102504) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • National Invasive Species Act (16 USC 4701) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 (54 USC 101912) • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 701 et seq.) • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Audio disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Accessibility Guidelines" (2006) (36 CFR 1191.1)

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Battlefield Site Including Routes To and From It
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) "General" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.6.2) "Water Rights" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.6.4) "Floodplains" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • NPS Reference Manual 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Weapons and Tactics
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The battle at Kings Mountain was one of the few battles of the war where the American long rifle (and associated tactics) was the primary weapon of the Patriot troops, and this fact was instrumental in the outcome of the battle.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collections and artifacts are well preserved and protected in climate-controlled cases in the visitor center and at park headquarters. There are some storage and display deficiencies. A new collections management plan that will outline storage deficiencies is in draft form. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theft is a minor threat. Metal detecting can lead to loss or destruction of artifacts that would otherwise provide valuable information about both weapons and tactics. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue acquisition of Kings Mountain artifacts. Partner with local municipalities and/or educational facilities for storage and/or management of collections and archives.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daughters of the American Revolution Sons of the American Revolution Brigade of Friends Collectors and weapons enthusiasts
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archival and museum collections storage needs assessment. Listing of theater groups, young historians, etc. Role of Kings Mountain and its significance during Southern Campaign of the American Revolution.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative strategies for providing archival and museum collections storage. Charrette to address museum collections storage opportunities.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12101 et seq.) Antiquities Act of 1906 (54 USC 320301-320303, 34 Stat. 225) Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902) Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (54 USC 312502 et seq.) Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151 et seq.) Historic Sites Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101 et seq.) Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended (54 USC 102501-102504) National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 (54 USC 101912) Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 701 et seq.) Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) "Accessibility Guidelines" (2006) (36 CFR 1191.1)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Weapons and Tactics
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) "Research" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Personalities and Motivations
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park preserves the entire battlefield site in a natural setting evocative of the Carolina frontier of 1780 and commemorates one of the most important Patriot victories of the American Revolution and the first major Patriot victory of the Southern Campaign. This battle was recognized by both sides as a turning point in the war.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This resource is information that is well preserved in many documents, formats, and locations. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no known threats. This value consists of information derived from redundant historical records, stories, documents, etc., which are preserved in many places and in a variety of media. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daughters of the American Revolution Sons of the American Revolution Brigade of Friends
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological overview and assessment. Ethnographic overview and assessment. Listing of theater groups, young historians, etc. Interpretation of development of Overmountain Victory Trail in relation to establishment of Kings Mountain National Military Park. Role of Kings Mountain and its significance during Southern Campaign of the American Revolution.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive interpretive plan associated with Southern Campaign of the American Revolution.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) "Research" Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Visitor Experience
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park preserves the entire battlefield site in a natural setting evocative of the Carolina frontier of 1780 and commemorates one of the most important Patriot victories of the American Revolution and the first major Patriot victory of the Southern Campaign. This battle was recognized by both sides as a turning point in the war. • The battle at Kings Mountain was one of the few battles of the war where the American long rifle (and associated tactics) was the primary weapon of the Patriot troops, and this fact was instrumental in the outcome of the battle. • The Colonel William Chronicle Marker is the second oldest battlefield monument (1815) in the United States. • The park contains some of the best preserved remnants of Colonial-era roads and trails that are associated with the route traveled by the troops in the Battle of Kings Mountain campaign, which are Department of the Interior-certified segments, and it marks the southern terminus of the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail. • The park contains mixed hardwood forest resembling the upper piedmont during the 18th century. Kings Mountain National Military Park preserves several species of concern such as the Georgia aster and the northern bobwhite. The size of the total area (15,000 acres) preserved in a continuous band of national and state parks, including Kings Mountain State Park in South Carolina and Crowders Mountain State Park in North Carolina, is important in preserving critical ecosystems.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land has restored itself from farmland and pastures through secondary succession to become a forest again; however, the landscape does not exactly match the landscape of October 1780. • Today, the top of Battleground Ridge is more forested than at the time of the battle, and some of the lower areas are characterized by more undergrowth than the attacking Patriots would have experienced. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With increased interest and visitation, as well as increased staffing associated with new program development, the current exhibit space, office area, and auditorium layout are constraints to maximizing future opportunities for visitor and group engagement.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire is a potential threat that has been minimized by an ongoing fire management program that includes controlled burns of undergrowth. The adjacent Kings Mountain State Park, however, has not yet begun a fire management program and the resource is somewhat threatened by a potentially devastating fire that could originate on the state park side. • Invasive and nonnative species constitute threats to the resource. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is working with Kings Mountain State Park (South Carolina) and Crowders Mountain State Park (North Carolina) on a multiagency fire management plan. • The pre-settlement vegetation mapping study is complete, and the park has restoration targets.
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity and quality of land and water in the state park that contributes to the visitor experience in terms of sights, sounds, etc.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daughters of the American Revolution • Sons of the American Revolution • Brigade of Friends • Kings Mountain State Park management

Fundamental Resource or Value	Visitor Experience
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation study / parking accommodation study. • Transportation data collection. • Inventory of existing services. • Historic resource study. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • GIS—Full data layer. • Identification of potential historic property parcels. • Listing of theater groups, young historians, etc. • Survey of middle schools and high schools for interest and ability of band participation in park events. • Interpretation of development of Overmountain Victory Trail in relation to establishment of Kings Mountain National Military Park. • Role of Kings Mountain and its significance during Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. • Collect visitor use / needs statistics. • Collect annual visitation numbers. • Mapping and transportation requirements to and from sites. • Research county and city crime statistics / emergency medical services.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive interpretive plan associated with Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. • Parkwide radio, telephone, and IT communication plan. • Cultural landscape report(s) (updates). • Transportation and visitor circulation plan. • Trail management plan. • Multimodal transportation plan. • Education, outreach, and community engagement plan (school groups, theater groups, etc.).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12101 et seq.) • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151 et seq.) • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 (49 USC 40128) • National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (PL 100-91, 54 USC 100101, 49 USC app. 1348) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 (54 USC 101912) • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 701 et seq.) • “Commercial Air Tours and National Parks Air Tour Management” (14 CFR 136) • “Audio disturbances” (36 CFR 2.12) • “Accessibility Guidelines” (2006) (36 CFR 1191.1)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Visitor Experience
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment"• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses"• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i>• Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77• NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemoration of the Battle
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Colonel William Chronicle Marker is the second oldest battlefield monument (1815) in the United States.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 13 monuments and markers on the battlefield. All these tangible resources embody commemoration of the battle of Kings Mountain and are in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather in general. Acid rain in particular. Vandalism. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daughters of the American Revolution Sons of the American Revolution Brigade of Friends Historians
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation study / parking accommodation study. Transportation data collection. Inventory of existing services. Listing of theater groups, young historians, etc. GIS—Full data layer. Collect visitor use / needs statistics. Collect annual visitation numbers. Mapping and transportation requirements to and from sites. Research county and city crime statistics / emergency medical services.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape report(s) (updates). Transportation and visitor circulation plan. Multimodal transportation plan. Trail management plan. Education, outreach, and community engagement plan (school groups, theater groups, etc.).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemoration of the Battle
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12101 et seq.) Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151 et seq.) NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 (54 USC 101912) Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 701 et seq.) "Accessibility Guidelines" (2006) (36 CFR 1191.1) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" Director's Order 6: Interpretation and Education Director's Order 42: Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Henry Howser House
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015, the building had some rotting wood, and parts of the metal hardware were missing or broken on window shutters and doors. • Damage from pest infestation (wasps, bees, and ants) is visible throughout the building. • Some small weathering cracks are visible on the exterior joints of the stone walls. There is no major structural damage. • Some wood shingles on the roof are missing or damaged. • Upper Terrace: In 2012, the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) repaired a small portion of the dry stack stone wall near the southwest corner that had collapsed due to nearby tree roots. • Lower Terraces: Bench terraces consist of mostly level strips running across the slope at vertical intervals supported by steep banks or risers. • The risers have been and continue to be subjected to weathering and erosion following years of inactivity during which filling of the back portion of the bench with soil lessened the overall level slope. • The successional tree growth and other vegetative cover have impacted parts of the terraces. • Recent tree removals and fire treatments have allowed groundcover vegetation to stabilize portions of the terraces. • Shading out of groundcover vegetation in some locations by large eastern red cedars has resulted in areas more prone to erosion. • Access is by gated road and special events and limited ranger-led tours. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public interest and demand for access to the Howser House for interpretive programs and events is increasing. • Mortar joints need repointing and the roof needs to be replaced. There are projects in the Project Management Information System (PMIS) system for these items. • There has been increasing visitor and stakeholder interest in this resource because it encompasses the physical elements of the landscape that constitute the setting and backdrop for the historic events that occurred here.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued threats to the cultural landscape from invasive species. • The site can be subject to vandalism; however, there are electronic security systems in place. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no permanent restroom facilities at the site. Correcting this situation would improve the visitor experience and enable more frequent opportunities for interpretive programs and other events. • A cultural landscape report is almost complete (95% as of January 27, 2017). It should provide opportunities for improving, stabilizing, and restoring the landscape. • Partnerships with friends groups to conduct interpretive programs could be increased.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Howser descendants
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of existing services. • Survey of middle schools and high schools for interest and ability of band participation in park events.

Other Important Resource or Value	Henry Howser House
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report (underway; about 75% complete in draft form as of early 2017). • Historic structure report. • Historic furnishings report. • Funding strategies plan for restoration of the interior, exterior, and landscape of Howser House.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 (54 USC 320301-320303, 34 Stat. 225) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (54 USC 312502 et seq.) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes



Other Important Resource or Value	Tangible Resources and Infrastructure
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandoned mines in the park need to be surveyed and evaluated for historic significance. One gold mine has a 93-foot vertical shaft, and another has a 25-foot horizontal shaft. They are fenced off to prevent accidents. Kings Mountain State Park provides additional protection to the natural systems. A two-year study at Kings Mountain National Military Park suggests that because Kings Mountain is at the top of its watershed, water resources within park boundaries are relatively unimpacted by outside pollution sources. There is minimal external influence on park water resources. The Kings Creek's watershed includes agriculture, mining, and rural residential uses that can contribute to water quality impacts on both surface and groundwater. There are industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, mining and quarry operations, storm water and agricultural runoff, recreational use, and atmospheric deposition. Yorkville-Shelbyville Road is minimally maintained between Rock House Road and Main Park Road. Battleground Road is considerably overgrown. Howser Road is gravel. Main Park Road is paved with grassy shoulders. Civilian Conservation Corps/Works Progress Administration administration buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park headquarters is in good condition but the original roof from 1939 (slate roof) needs to be replaced. The heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system (HVAC) needs to be updated and upgraded. Stone lined swales are in fair to good condition. In some places, trees have grown up through the swales. The Superintendent's Residence is in good condition. A new slate roof was installed 5–6 years ago. There is a new HVAC system. The interior has been repainted and the fire suppression and security systems upgraded. The hardwood floors have been refinished. New energy efficient windows have been installed on the inside thus allowing the exterior windows to be replaced with ones that more accurately represent the historic appearance. The Mary Morris-Norman House is in fair to good condition. The floors and foundation were stabilized in 2008. A new septic system was installed in 2008. A new well pump and piping have been installed. The structure is used for volunteer housing. An outdoor storage shed is in poor condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rock walkway around the park headquarters is deteriorating, and there is a PMIS project to repair it. The fire alarm system for the Superintendent's Residence will be upgraded in 2017. The landscape in good condition; however, drainage issues that could affect the basement and foundation need to be corrected.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandoned mines pose safety issues. It is recommended that the park stay informed and involved with active mining operations in the area and seek technical assistance when park resources could be threatened. Accidental release of hazardous materials is a continuous threat to the park's natural resources. The National Park Service is severely limited in qualified personnel, spill response equipment, and baseline natural resource information to effectively respond to and evaluate impacts from such spills. Emergency response to a major spill would require expertise and field equipment beyond the capabilities of the National Park Service. The interfaces between terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems are very sensitive to environmental change. Defining and ultimately managing riparian habitat is important to the preservation of park natural resources.

Other Important Resource or Value	Tangible Resources and Infrastructure
Threats and Opportunities	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is broad stakeholder interest in this resource because it encompasses the physical elements of the landscape that constitute the setting and backdrop for the historic events that occurred here. Stakeholders include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sons of the American Revolution • Brigade of Friends • Daughters of the American Revolution • Federal, state, local agencies, universities, and the private sector • Henry Howser descendants
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of easements and acquisition opportunities. • Archeological survey and determination of eligibility for abandoned mines. • Facility modeling for archival and museum collections storage. • Identification of infrastructure and existing connectivity related to archival and museum collections storage. • Inventory of infrastructure and existing facilities.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative strategies for museum space including partnering opportunities (local museum, university, etc.) and for expanding in-park facilities. • Land protection plan and communication strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12101 et seq.) • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 (54 USC 101912) • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 701 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Accessibility Guidelines" (2006) (36 CFR 1191.1) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Kings Mountain National Military Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Lack of complete archeological information for entire park.**
 - Associated planning and data needs: Archeological overview and assessment; archeological survey and determination of eligibility for abandoned mines
- **Lack of adequate information to properly protect, manage, and preserve cultural landscapes in park.**
 - Associated planning and data needs: Cultural landscape report(s) (updates); cultural landscape report for the Howser House
- **Visitor traffic (pedestrian and vehicular) and parking (visitor capacity).**
 - Associated planning and data needs: Transportation and visitor circulation plan; multimodal transportation plan; transportation study / parking accommodation study; transportation data collection
- **Inadequate communication and IT infrastructure leading to safety and welfare concerns.**
 - Associated planning and data needs: Parkwide radio, telephone, and IT communication plan; risk assessment
- **Need to evaluate law enforcement activities provided across Southern Campaign of the American Revolution Parks Group (Kings Mountain is lead).**
 - Associated planning and data needs: Park group law enforcement needs assessment; research county and city crime statistics / emergency medical services
- **Need to produce a comprehensive interpretative plan (current program guidance is out of date).**
 - Associated planning and data needs: Comprehensive interpretive plan associated with Southern Campaign of the American Revolution

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Comprehensive interpretive plan associated with Southern Campaign of the American Revolution	H	This is related to the recent grouping of Cowpens National Battlefield, Ninety-Six National Historic Site, Kings Mountain National Military Park, and Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail into one management unit, all being connected to the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. Interpretation of the Battle of Kings Mountain needs to incorporate the broader themes of the Southern Campaign in addition to stories about personalities, motivations, strategies, and outcomes of engagement.
FRV	Alternative strategies for archival and museum collections storage	H	Although the park does a good job managing its archival and museum collections, additional storage space and updated security measures are needed for collection items not stored in the recently renovated museum.
FRV, Key Issue	Parkwide radio, telephone, and IT communications plan	H	This is related to visitor and employee safety and welfare concerns. Visitor safety and welfare is an element of the visitor experience.
FRV, Key Issue	Cultural landscape report(s) (updates)	H	More information and guidance is needed to properly protect, manage, and preserve cultural landscapes in the park.
FRV, Key Issue	Transportation and visitor circulation plan	H	This is related to visitor experience.
FRV	Charrette to address museum collections storage opportunities	M	Potential method for developing archival and museum collection storage alternatives.
Key Issue	Park group law enforcement needs assessment	M	The group consists primarily of areas and resources in South Carolina, but the Overmountain Victory Trail also includes resources within the Blue Ridge Parkway, which is in North Carolina and Virginia.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Multimodal transportation plan	M	Related to visitor experience including lack of bike lanes as well as conflicts between bicyclists and motorized vehicles, hikers, pedestrians, and horse riders.
FRV	Trail management plan	M	
FRV	Education, outreach, and community engagement plan (school groups, theater groups, etc.)	M	Related to visitor experience with respect to commemoration events, living history, encampments, weapons demonstrations, etc.
OIRV	Cultural landscape report for Howser House	M	The preparation of this report is currently underway.
OIRV	Funding strategies plan for restoration of interior, exterior, and landscape of Howser House	M	There is specific public interest in being able to visit the Howser House, which is now only open for visitation twice a year.
OIRV	Land protection plan and communication strategy	M	Related to development pressure and encroachment around the park as well as the loss of potential archeological and other cultural resources.
OIRV	Historic furnishings report for Howser House	L	There is specific public interest in being able to visit the Howser House, which is now only open for visitation twice a year.
OIRV	Historic structure report for Howser House	L	There is specific public interest in being able to visit the Howser House, which is now only open for visitation twice a year.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Risk assessment	H	Related to inadequate communications and IT infrastructure.
FRV	Archival and museum collections storage needs assessment	H	Although the park does a good job managing its museum collections, additional archival and museum collections and storage space and updated security measures are needed for collection items not stored in the recently renovated museum.
FRV, Key Issue	Transportation / parking accommodation study	H	Related to transportation and visitor circulation plan.
FRV	GIS—Full data layer	H	Related to multiple planning needs. Needed for proper protection, management, and preservation of cultural landscapes; for trail routing and management; to inform a land protection plan; and to plan for and manage the annual battle commemoration event that brings hundreds of visitors into a relatively small area of the National Military Park.
FRV, Key Issue	Archeological overview and assessment	H	Archeological information for entire park is incomplete.
FRV, Key Issue	Transportation data collection	M	Related to transportation and visitor circulation plan.
FRV	Data mining that translates into GIS mapping of Southern Campaign	M	Relates to significance of Kings Mountain with respect to overall troop movement, occupation, and logistics leading to final Patriot victory at Yorktown.
FRV	Historic resource study	M	Related to comprehensive interpretive plans and historic furnishings report.
FRV	Identification of easements and acquisition opportunities	M	Related to land protection plan and feasibility study for connecting trail between Cowpens and Kings Mountain.
FRV	Identification of potential historic property parcels	M	Related to land protection plan and cultural landscape report(s).
FRV, OIRV	Facility modeling for archival and museum collections storage	M	Related to alternative strategies for museum space and alternative strategies for providing archival and museum collections storage.
FRV, OIRV	Inventory of existing services	M	Related to multiple planning needs.
OIRV	Inventory of infrastructure and existing facilities	M	Related to multiple planning needs.
FRV	Listing of theater groups, young historians, etc.	M	Related to comprehensive interpretive plan.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, OIRV	Identification of infrastructure and existing connectivity	M	Related to alternative strategies for museum space and alternative strategies for providing archival and museum collections storage.
FRV	Interpretation of development of Overmountain Victory Trail in relation to establishment of Kings Mountain National Military Park	M	Related to comprehensive interpretive plan.
FRV	Role of Kings Mountain and its significance during Southern Campaign of the American Revolution	M	Related to comprehensive interpretive plan.
OIRV, Key Issue	Archeological survey and determination of eligibility for abandoned mines	M	
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	M	
FRV	Visitor use / needs statistics	L	Related to multiple planning needs.
FRV	Annual visitation numbers collection	L	Related to multiple planning needs.
FRV	Mapping and transportation requirements to and from sites	L	Related to transportation and visitor circulation plan.
FRV, Key Issue	Research county and city crime statistics / emergency medical services	L	Related to park group law enforcement needs assessment.



Part 3: Contributors

Kings Mountain National Military Park

John Slaughter, Superintendent
Erin Broadbent, Superintendent (retired)
Christopher Revels, Chief Ranger
Garrett Jackson, Group Chief of Planning and Partnerships (former)
Sheila O'Dell, Administrative Officer
Katherine Lynn, Acting Chief of Interpretation

NPS Southeast Region

Shepard McAninch, Natural Resources Division, Inventory and Monitoring (duty stationed at Kings Mountain National Military Park)
David Libman, Park Planner
Tommy Jones, Cultural Resource Management Specialist, Cultural Resources Division (retired)
John Beck, Resource Education and Planning Specialist (retired)

Other NPS Staff

Paul Carson, Superintendent, Overmountain Victory Trail National Historic Trail (former)
Ginny Fowler, Cowpens National Battlefield
Ken Bingenheimer, Contract Editor (former), Denver Service Center, Planning Division
Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies
Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
Judith Stoesser, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
Danielle Hernandez, Contract Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Partners

Kevin Evans, Superintendent, Kings Mountain State Park (former)
Buck and Peggy Jolley, Brigade of Friends
Shea Joyner, Assistant Superintendent, Kings Mountain State Park (former)

Others

Stephen Allen, Zoning Administrator, Rock Hill, South Carolina
Bennish Brown, York County, South Carolina Convention and Visitors Bureau
Terry Hurley, Chief of Interpretation and Education, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism
Bill McCarter, Planning Director, Cleveland County, North Carolina
Dr. Bobby Moss, Historian, Revolutionary War Author
Kay Moss, Program Specialist, Museum of Natural History, Gastonia, North Carolina, Historian and Author
Jayne Scarborough, Director, Olde English District Tourism Commission, Chester, South Carolina

Appendix

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Kings Mountain National Military Park

286

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 3336 3337. 1906.

June 16, 1906
[H. R. 17983.]
[Public, No. 235.]

CHAP. 3336.—An Act Providing for the erection of a monument on Kings Mountain Battle Ground commemorative of the great victory gained there during the war of the American Revolution on October seventh, seventeen hundred and eighty, by the American forces.

Kings Mountain
Battle Ground, S. C.
Appropriation for
monument on.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a monument and inclosure for the same on Kings Mountain Battle Ground in York County, South Carolina, to commemorate the great victory won there on October seventh, seventeen hundred and eighty, by the American forces, commanded by Colonels William Campbell, John Sevier, Benjamin Cleveland, Isaac Shelby, Charles McDowell, Joseph McDowell, James Williams, and Edward Lacey, and Majors William Candler, Joseph Winston, and William Chronicle: *Provided,* That the money appropriated as aforesaid shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the plans, specifications, and designs for such monument and inclosure for the same, before any money so appropriated is expended, shall be first approved by the Secretary of War: *And provided further,* That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be so expended until the Kings Mountain Centennial Association of South Carolina shall secure the title to not more than fifty acres of said battle ground, said title to be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States: *And provided further,* That when said monument is erected the responsibility for the care and keeping of the same shall be and remain with the Kings Mountain Battle Ground Association of South Carolina, it being expressly understood that the United States shall have no responsibility therefor.

Provisos.
Secretary of War to
approve plans, etc.

Title.

Care of monument.

Approved, June 16, 1906.

SEVENTIETH CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 329, 334, 335. 1928.

413

April 9, 1928.
[H. R. 11140.]
[Public, No. 246.]

CHAP. 329.—An Act To provide for the inspection of the battle field of Kings Mountain, South Carolina.

Kings Mountain, S.
C., battle field.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, to assist in the studies and investigations of battle fields in the United States

for commemorative purposes, authorized by an Act approved June 11, 1926 (Public Numbered 372, Sixty-ninth Congress), a commission is hereby created, to be composed of the following members, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War: (1) A commissioned officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army; (2) a citizen and resident of York County, State of South Carolina; (3) a citizen and resident of Cleveland County, State of North Carolina; (4) and a citizen of Cherokee County, South Carolina.

SEC. 2. In appointing the members of the commission created by section 1 of this Act the Secretary of War shall, as far as practicable, select persons familiar with the terrain of the battle field of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, and the historical events associated therewith.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commission, acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, to inspect the battle field of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, in order to ascertain the feasibility of preserving and marking for historical and professional military study such field. The commission shall submit a report of its findings and an itemized statement of its expenses to the Secretary of War not later than December 1, 1928.

SEC. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved, April 9, 1928.

Commission created.
Vol. 44, p. 726.

Army Engineer officer.

A citizen of York, Cleveland, and Cherokee Counties.

Qualifications of commission.

Inspection and report on feasibility of preserving, etc., for historical study, etc.

Amount authorized for expenses.
Post, p. 929.

1508 SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. III. CHS. 436, 437. 1931.

March 3, 1931.
[H. R. 14.]
[Public, No. 823.]

The Star-Spangled
Banner.
Composition known
as, designated the na-
tional anthem.

CHAP. 436.—An Act To make The Star-Spangled Banner the national anthem of the United States of America.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the composition consisting of the words and music known as The Star-Spangled Banner is designated the national anthem of the United States of America.

Approved, March 3, 1931.

March 3, 1931.
[H. R. 6128.]
[Public, No. 824.]

Kings Mountain Na-
tional Military Park,
N. C.
Establishment of.

Purposes declared.

Location of battle-
field to determine site.
Acquisition of lands
by purchase or con-
demnation.

Vol. 25, p. 357.
U. S. C., p. 1302.

Control of Secretary
of War.
Regulations to be
prescribed.

Revocable permits to
holders of land.

Road construction,
etc.
Historic markers.

Services and supplies
authorized.

State cooperation.

Supervision of Secre-
tary of War.

Permission extended
to individuals, etc.

CHAP. 437.—An Act To establish a national military park to commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain, which was fought on the 7th day of October, 1780, the Kings Mountain battle ground, in the State of South Carolina, including such adjacent and contiguous lands as may be useful and proper in effectually carrying out the purposes of this Act, is hereby declared to be a national military park, to be known as the Kings Mountain National Military Park, when such land including said battle ground shall become the property of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War shall ascertain on what land the Battle of Kings Mountain was fought and, subject to the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes, shall proceed to acquire title to such land together with such adjacent and contiguous lands as he may deem useful and proper in effectually carrying out the purposes of this Act, either by purchase or gift or by condemnation under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved August 1, 1888.

SEC. 3. Such park shall be under the control and direction of the Secretary of War. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe from time to time such regulations for the care and management of such park as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. Upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, the Secretary of War is authorized to permit any person occupying any land within the boundaries of such park to continue to occupy such land, but the Secretary may revoke such permit at any time.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of War shall open or repair such roads in such park as may be necessary, and ascertain and mark with tablets or otherwise, as he may determine, all lines of battle of the American troops and British troops engaged in the Battle of Kings Mountain and other historical points of interest pertaining to the battle which are within the boundaries of the park. The Secretary is authorized to employ such labor and services and to obtain such supplies and materials as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 6. The authorities of any State which had troops engaged in the Battle of Kings Mountain may enter the Kings Mountain National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of such troops, but before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be approved by the Secretary of War. Any State organization or individual may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, erect monuments or place tablets within such park.

SEC. 7. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$225,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1931.

Appropriation au-
thorized.

Public Law 86-62

June 23, 1959
[H. R. 3496]

AN ACT

To revise the boundaries of the Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina, and to authorize the procurement and exchange of lands, and for other purposes.

Kings Mountain
National Military
Park, S.C.
Boundary revision.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to consolidate the Federal ownership of lands in, and to facilitate protection and preservation of, Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina, the boundaries are hereby revised as follows:

(1) Federally owned lands lying west of the easterly right-of-way line of State Route P-11-123, containing approximately two hundred acres, are excluded from the park;

(2) Privately owned lands lying east of the easterly right-of-way line of State Route P-11-123, containing approximately eighty acres, are included in the park; and

(3) Lands of the Mary Morris estate lying south of the southerly right-of-way line of the historic Yorkville-Shelbyville Road, and forming the triangle bounded by the new State Route P-11-86, the historic Yorkville-Shelbyville Road and the present park boundary (Old Houser tract), aggregating approximately sixty acres, are included in the park.

Acquisition of
lands.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands within the revised boundary by purchase, donation, with donated funds, or by exchange, utilizing for such exchanges federally owned lands of approximately equal value excluded from the park pursuant to this Act. Federally owned lands so excluded which the Secretary of the Interior determines are not needed for such exchanges shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

63 Stat. 377.
40 USC 471 note.

Applicability of
laws, etc.

SEC. 3. Lands and interests therein acquired pursuant to this Act shall thereupon become a part of the Kings Mountain National Military Park and be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

Approved June 23, 1959.

the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of properties and interests shall be effective on October 1, 1981.

(b) Authority limited by appropriations

Notwithstanding any other provision of sections 429b to 429b-5 of this title, authority to enter into contracts, to incur obligations, or to make payments under sections 429b to 429b-5 of this title shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

(Apr. 17, 1954, ch. 153, §6, as added Oct. 13, 1980, Pub. L. 96-442, §2, 94 Stat. 1887.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 429b to 429b-4 of this title.

§ 430. Kings Mountain National Military Park; establishment

In order to commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain, which was fought on the 7th day of October 1780, the Kings Mountain battle ground, in the State of South Carolina, including such adjacent and contiguous lands as may be useful and proper in effectually carrying out the purpose of sections 430, 430a, and 430b to 430e of this title, is declared to be a national military park, to be known as the Kings Mountain National Military Park, when such land including said battle ground, shall become the property of the United States.

(Mar. 3, 1931, ch. 437, §1, 46 Stat. 1508.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 430a of this title.

§ 430a. Acquisition of land

The Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain on what land the Battle of Kings Mountain was fought and, subject to the provisions of section 255 of title 40, shall proceed to acquire title to such land together with such adjacent and contiguous lands as he may deem useful and proper in effectually carrying out the purposes of sections 430, 430a, and 430b of this title, either by purchase or gift or by condemnation under the provisions of sections 257 and 258 of title 40.

(Mar. 3, 1931, ch. 437, §2, 46 Stat. 1508; Ex. Ord. No. 6166, §2, June 10, 1933; Ex. Ord. No. 6228, §1, July 28, 1933.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 258 of title 40, referred to in text, was omitted from the Code as superseded by rule 71A of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, set out in the Appendix to Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Administrative functions of Kings National Military Park transferred to Department of the Interior by Ex. Ord. Nos. 6166 and 6228, set out as a note under section 901 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

National Park Service substituted for Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations referred to in Ex. Ord. No. 6166, §2, by act Mar. 2, 1934, ch. 38, §1, 48 Stat. 389.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 430 of this title.

§ 430a-1. Revision of boundaries

In order to consolidate the Federal ownership of lands in, and to facilitate protection and preservation of, Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina, the boundaries are revised as follows:

(1) Federally owned lands lying west of the easterly right-of-way line of State Route P-11-123, containing approximately two hundred acres, are excluded from the park;

(2) Privately owned lands lying east of the easterly right-of-way line of State Route P-11-123, containing approximately eighty acres, are included in the park; and

(3) Lands of the Mary Morris estate lying south of the southerly right-of-way line of the historic Yorkville-Shelbyville Road, and forming the triangle bounded by the new State Route P-11-86, the historic Yorkville-Shelbyville Road and the present park boundary (Old Houser tract), aggregating approximately sixty acres, are included in the park.

(Pub. L. 86-62, §1, June 23, 1959, 73 Stat. 108.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 430a-2, 430a-3 of this title.

§ 430a-2. Acquisition of lands within revised boundary

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands within the revised boundary by purchase, donation, with donated funds, or by exchange, utilizing for such exchanges federally owned lands of approximately equal value excluded from the park pursuant to sections 430a-1 to 430a-3 of this title. Federally owned lands so excluded which the Secretary of the Interior determines are not needed for such exchanges shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended [40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.].

(Pub. L. 86-62, §2, June 23, 1959, 73 Stat. 108.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, referred to in text, is act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377, as amended. Provisions of that act relating to disposal of Government property are classified to chapter 10 (§471 et seq.) of Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 471 of Title 40 and Tables.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 430a-3 of this title.

§ 430a-3. Applicability of laws and regulations to acquired lands and interests therein

Lands and interests therein acquired pursuant to sections 430a-1 to 430a-3 of this title shall thereupon become a part of the Kings Mountain National Military Park and be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

(Pub. L. 86-62, §3, June 23, 1959, 73 Stat. 108.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 430a-2 of this title.

Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Kings Mountain National Military Park

June 2017

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.



6/25/17

RECOMMENDED

John Slaughter, Superintendent, Kings Mountain National Military Park

Date



7/3/17

APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



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

KIMO 335/136966

July 2017

Foundation Document • Kings Mountain National Military Park



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