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

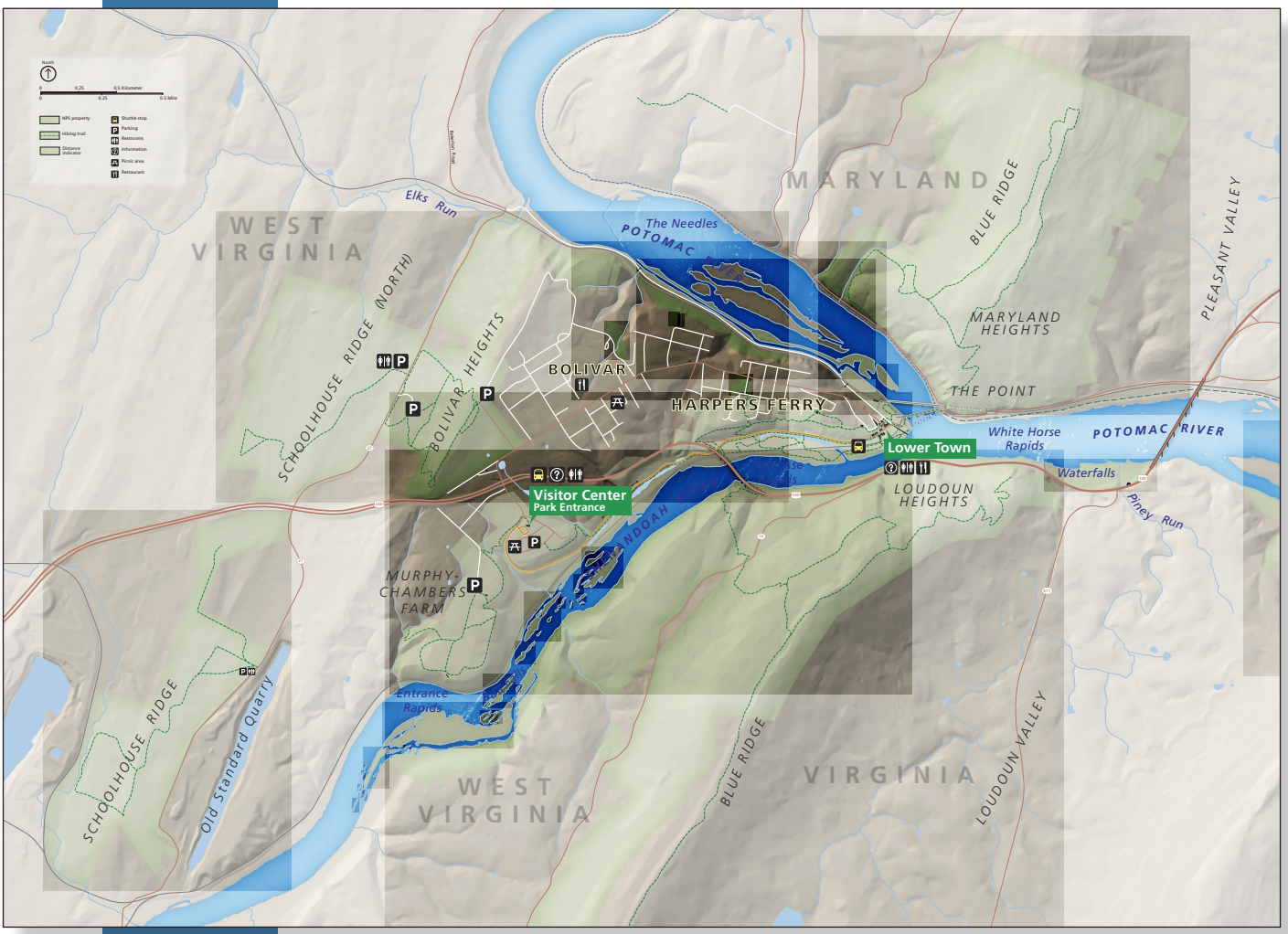
Foundation Document

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia

January 2016




WEST VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
Elks Run
The Needles
POTOMAC
BLUE RIDGE
PLEASANT VALLEY
MARYLAND HEIGHTS
SCHOOLHOUSE RIDGE (NORTH)
BOLIVAR HEIGHTS
BOLIVAR
HARPERS FERRY
THE POINT
White Horse Rapids
POTOMAC RIVER
Lower Town
Waterfalls
LOUDOUN HEIGHTS
Piney Run
Visitor Center
Park Entrance
SHENANDOAH
MURPHY-CHAMBERS FARM
Entrance Rapids
SCHOOLHOUSE RIDGE
Old Standard Quarry
WEST VIRGINIA
BLUE RIDGE
VIRGINIA
LOUDOUN VALLEY

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US 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 Harpers Ferry National Historical 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

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park lies at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, where the states of West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland converge. This confluence of the two rivers cuts a gap through the Blue Ridge Mountains, as the Potomac River continues its voyage to the Chesapeake Bay. Located at the point of a peninsula formed by these two rivers, Lower Town is the historic center of Harpers Ferry. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was established primarily to preserve historic resources and to commemorate the historic events that occurred at and around Harpers Ferry.

Harpers Ferry National Monument was authorized by Congress in 1944 (Public Law [PL] 78-386). The name was changed to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in 1963. Today, the national historical park contains 3,745 acres, primarily in West Virginia, with additional lands in Maryland and Virginia.

During its earliest period, Harpers Ferry was an important manufacturing and commercial town, using the two rivers for water power and transportation. George Washington recommended a federal armory be located at Harpers Ferry, and the Congress authorized the armory on June 15, 1796. When production began in 1801, it became the nation's second federal armory. By the 1850s, Harpers Ferry was militarily significant because of the US Armory and Arsenal; geographically significant due to the Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) Railroad and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal transportation networks.

In 1859, Harpers Ferry was the scene of the electrifying John Brown Raid, a critical event in the months leading up to the Civil War. Strategically important, due to its location at the gateway into the Shenandoah Valley, Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the war. Stonewall Jackson's capture of the Union garrison at Harpers Ferry in September 1862, along with nearly 12,700 US soldiers, set the stage for the great battle at Antietam Creek that ended the South's first invasion of the North. It was the largest number of Union soldiers to surrender during the Civil War.

The Union army quickly reoccupied Harpers Ferry, and in 1862–1864 converted the position into a fortress with strong field fortifications on the summits of Bolivar Heights, Loudoun Heights, and Maryland Heights overlooking the town. In July 1864, the Union army repelled an attack at Harpers Ferry by Lieutenant General Jubal Early's Confederate army. The four-day operation, and the later battle at Monocacy Junction, delayed the Confederate army long enough to allow the Union army to reinforce Washington, DC, and ward off its capture.

From August 1864 to December 1864, Harpers Ferry served as the main base of operations and chief supply depot for Major General Philip S. Sheridan's Union army during the final campaign in the war-torn Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan successfully destroyed Early's army and conquered the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, helping to lead to the Union's victory in the Civil War.



By the end of the Civil War, Harpers Ferry was a ghost of the former town. Mills on Virginius Island and the US arms manufacturing plants on Lower Hall's Island along the Shenandoah and in the Musket Factory yard along the Potomac River were largely destroyed. The US government decided not to rebuild the armory at Harpers Ferry and to dispose of the lands and ruined buildings. Harpers Ferry never fully recovered its industrial importance due to these decisions.

The final events of national significance at Harpers Ferry occurred during the period of 1865–1955 and were connected to civil rights, black history, education, and the Niagara Movement. These events were related to the founding and operation of Storer College. Established through the efforts of the US Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, popularly known as the Freedmen's Bureau, the Freewill Baptist denomination, and a New England philanthropist named John Storer, the school was one of the first to provide education for freed slaves. It was chartered as an integrated institution, a symbol of freedom through education, and a symbol of what John Brown had hoped to achieve. Among the first trustees was Frederick Douglass. It was the location of the second conference of the Niagara Movement in 1906, an event where W. E. B. Du Bois demanded equality and civil rights in his *Address to the Country,* and where the foundation was established for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Today the national historical park consists of portions of the Lower Town, the former Storer College campus, landscapes associated with the national historical park's Civil War significance, and lands preserving the historic viewshed down the Potomac River.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law in 1944 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park. For this national park system unit, the purpose is as follows.

To preserve Harpers Ferry National Historical Park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people as a public national memorial, commemorating historical events that occurred at or near Harpers Ferry.



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 Harpers Ferry National Historical 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 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The geography of the Harpers Ferry area, including the mountain gap at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, made this a key crossroads from the times of the earliest human habitation to the present. The view of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, considered by Thomas Jefferson as "perhaps one of the most stupendous in nature" and "worth a voyage across the Atlantic," continues to inspire people today.

2. George Washington designated Harpers Ferry as the second national armory in 1796 to manufacture firearms for the defense of the United States, making Harpers Ferry a stage for many significant events in American history, including outfitting Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery expedition in 1803.

3. The armory at Harpers Ferry became a center for technological innovations where new ideas about the interchangeability of manufactured parts were tried and tested in the armory workshops, and the successful introduction of large-scale manufacturing transformed Harpers Ferry from a quiet, rural village to one of the leading industrial centers of its day.

4. Harpers Ferry preserves the site of John Brown's Raid of 1859, an epic event in opposition to slavery, which helped precipitate the Civil War.

5. On the border between North and South, Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the Civil War. Control of this strategic location—a gateway into the Shenandoah Valley and a backdoor to Washington, DC—resulted in five battles being fought at Harpers Ferry in three successive years.

6. The largest surrender of US troops during the Civil War occurred at Harpers Ferry in September 1862, when Stonewall Jackson captured nearly 12,700 Union forces at the largest battle in present-day West Virginia.

7. Storer College, established in Harpers Ferry in 1867 as a school primarily for former slaves, was one of the first institutions of integrated higher learning in the United States that was open to all applicants, regardless of race or gender, providing educational opportunities to formerly enslaved people during the Reconstruction era and beyond.

8. Storer College was the site of the second Niagara Movement Convention in 1906, where W. E. B. Du Bois presented a progressive philosophy and strategy for civil rights. The conventions led to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909.

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 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park:

- **Historic Structures –** Harpers Ferry National Historical Park reflects more than one event, one date, or one place. It is multi layered, involving a diverse number of people, places, and events, which is reflected in the diversity of historic structures found throughout the park. The historic structures reflect on and connect visitors to the evolution of industry, John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, and African American history. The Lower Town of Harpers Ferry maintains the appearance of a 19th-century community. The historic structures on Camp Hill reflect the establishment and history of armory dwellings and of Storer College. The current List of Classified Structures identifies 147 structures, ranging from John Brown's Fort to more modern structures. All but four structures contribute to the park's National Register of Historic Places significance.
- **Cultural Landscapes –** The park's cultural landscapes preserve and interpret the sites where explorers, inventors, raiders, soldiers, townspeople, teachers, and civil rights leaders made their mark on American history. The cultural landscape of historic Lower Town reflects the constraints of the rivers and the surrounding hillsides on the growth of the town and the influence of these rivers on industrial development. Virginius Island contains extensive ruins associated with the 19th-century industrial heritage of Harpers Ferry. Maryland Heights, Bolivar Heights, Camp Hill, Murphy Farm, and School House Ridge reflect Civil War battles and the occupation of Harpers Ferry during the war. The cultural landscape on Camp Hill reflects armory dwellings and yards, the historic Storer College campus, and the Reconstruction era of the nation's history. These cultural landscapes provide immersive opportunities for people to understand historic events in the places where they occurred.



- **Archeological Resources –** Archeological resources play a key role in understanding the history of Harpers Ferry. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park protects thousands of years of human history, from prehistory to the modern era with 160 state-listed sites documented. Data about the layered historic events that occurred in Harpers Ferry are preserved in the subsurface remains of the archeological record. Information about industrial, military, and domestic activities is revealed through archeological research and provides a new level of understanding about the development of the nation from the 18th to the 20th century. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park's 50 years of robust archeological research give voice to the diverse groups of people who are not well-represented in historical documentation.

- **Museum Collections –** Harpers Ferry National Historical Park contains comprehensive museum collections that are intrinsically tied to the historic events and people that have shaped the history of Harpers Ferry and the nation. Currently, there more than 1.1 million artifacts and objects in the museum collections. Some of the highlights of the museum collections include John Brown's family Bible; an 1819 Hall rifle; the mollusk collection of Dr. Madison Briscoe, instructor at Storer College; and other objects associated with John Brown's Raid in 1859. The museum collections also include artifacts and data collected during archeological investigations at the park, most of which are stored at the NPS Museum Resource Center in Maryland. There are currently 4 on-site museum storage spaces for the museum collections and 16 exhibit spaces within the park. The park displays a limited number of the artifacts from the museum collections and receives approximately 220 research requests per year.

- **Natural Communities –** From the rolling mountains of the Blue Ridge surrounding the historic town to the rushing waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, the park's 3,745 acres serve as a refuge from surrounding development, contribute to regional biodiversity, and serve as an important wildlife corridor and habitat. The majority of the park is covered with contiguous eastern deciduous forest that supports more than 170 bird species and more than 30 mammals. The park's rivers, streams, and wetlands also provide habitat for numerous aquatic species. These natural communities sit within the Chesapeake Bay watershed and are where the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers come together to continue toward the bay.

- **Views and Vistas –** Nestled at the gap in the Blue Ridge where the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers meet, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park protects historic views and vistas. These views inspired Thomas Jefferson to write "This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic." The surrounding mountaintops frame these views and provide people with many vantage points, allowing them to immerse themselves visually in the historic landscape of Lower Town. Scenic easements and vegetative buffers surrounding the park screen many of the visual impacts from modern developments. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park works collaboratively with its neighbors to protect and preserve many of these views and vistas that extend beyond the park's boundary.

- **Connections with the Harpers Ferry and Bolivar Communities –** Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is deeply rooted in its surrounding communities. Through its various relationships and partnerships with nonprofits, local municipalities, and state agencies, the park plays a pivotal role in the interconnected preservation of the historic landscape and views, as well as regional education and interpretive efforts. This relationship means that the preservation of cultural landscapes and historic structures is dependent on a continued collaboration and joint stewardship between the park and the surrounding communities.

- **Monuments and Memorials –** The monuments and memorials at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park provide a commemorative atmosphere that encourages visitors to contemplate significant historic events that occurred here. There are also monuments and memorials dedicated to the legacy of individuals who have influenced the history of Harpers Ferry. Many of these markers honor Civil War events and African American history connected to the area. This collection also includes markers in recognition of those who have donated land or contributed to the preservation and stewardship of the historic setting at Harpers Ferry.

Other Important Resources and Values

Harpers Ferry National Historical 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 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park:

- **Appropriate Recreation –** At the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, the 3,745 acres of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park provide numerous recreational opportunities for visitors. Recreational uses include hiking, running, birding, dog walking, wildlife viewing, rock climbing, trainspotting, and photography. A significant number of visitors enter the park seeking water-based recreational activities and access to the rivers for fishing, rafting, tubing, and paddling. Growing demands for recreational activities in the park provide an opportunity to reach new audiences and educate visitors on the mission of the National Park Service, the extensive history of the events that occurred at Harpers Ferry, and environmental stewardship. Because Harpers Ferry National Historical Park protects the site of John Brown's Raid, a significant event that helped spark the Civil War, and subsequent Civil War battles, it is essential to balance appropriate recreational activities with the solemnity of this national historical park.
- **Nexus of National Trails –** American Indians, early settlers, railroad companies, and canal builders all recognized the importance of, and used the gap in the Blue Ridge at Harpers Ferry for travel, trade, and transport. Today, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park continues to be a crossroads for four nationally designated long-distance trails. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park towpath, and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail all converge at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.



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 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park:

- The physical and historical geography of the Harpers Ferry area demonstrates how landscapes shape human history and how human endeavors profoundly affect natural landscapes—a powerful reminder that the actions of today determine the opportunities of tomorrow.
- The Harpers Ferry Armory played an important role in the production process of interchangeable parts in arms manufacturing, intensifying the ongoing dialogue concerning the costs and benefits of technological innovation.
- The story of the cataclysmic impact of John Brown's Raid, followed by the intense and pervasive effects of the Civil War on the community of Harpers Ferry and the nation, can provide myriad insights into the violent, transformative reality of war.
- The social history of Harpers Ferry chronicles critical milestones and issues in the continuing struggle to achieve the evolving American ideals of freedom, education, and equality for African Americans.
- The history of Harpers Ferry weaves together common threads in the tapestry of 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century America, offering a deeper understanding into the great American experiment and providing important contexts for the challenges and opportunities facing the United States today.
- The dynamic natural environment of Harpers Ferry—its night skies, natural sounds, water quality, ecosystems, habitats, and viewsheds—can be a mirror in which people examine their own place in the natural world. By highlighting actions the National Park Service takes to reduce the impacts of its operations on the environment, the park can emphasize resource stewardship and conservation values.



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 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, please see appendix B.

There are no special mandates for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

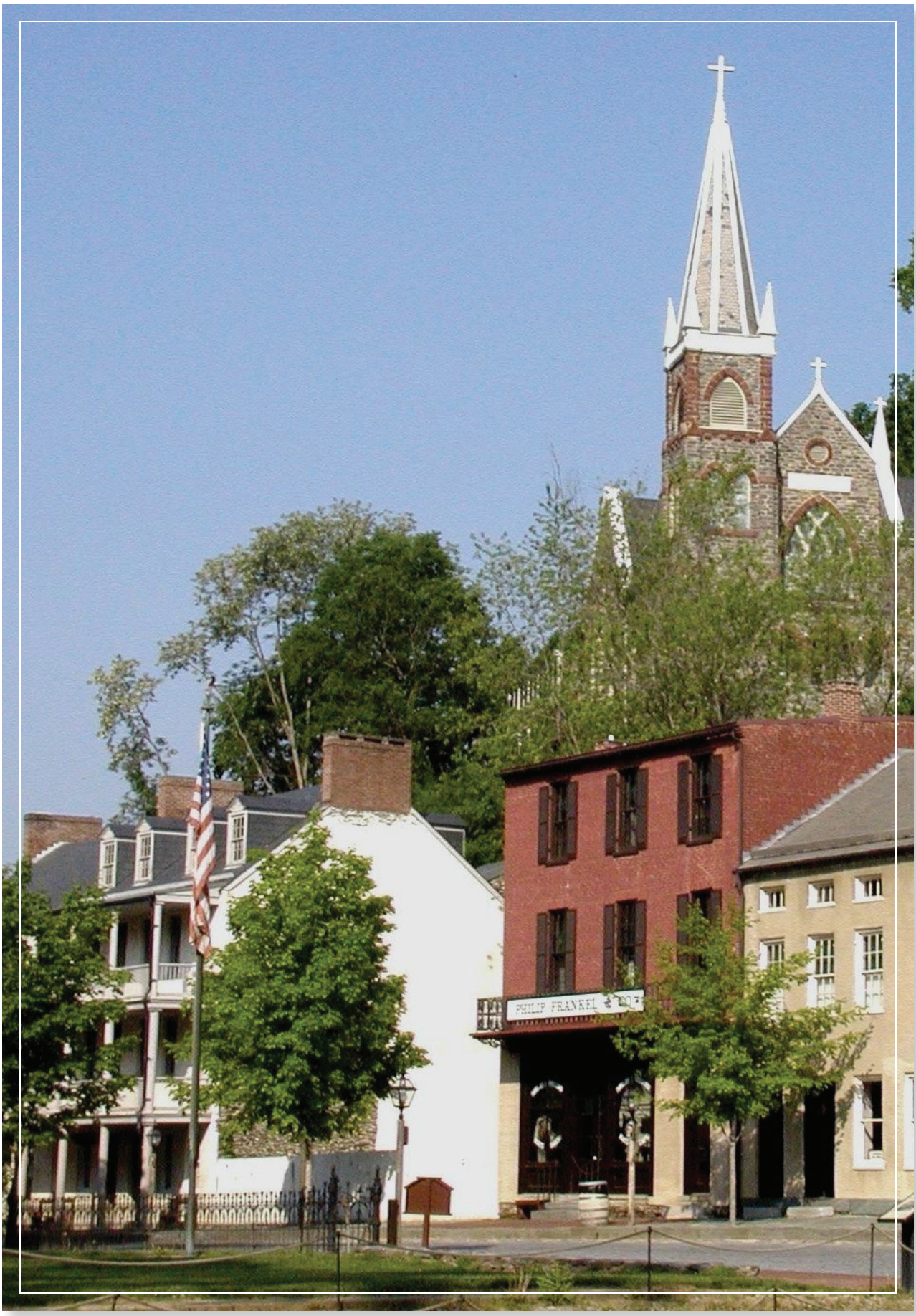
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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.


PHILIP FRANKEL

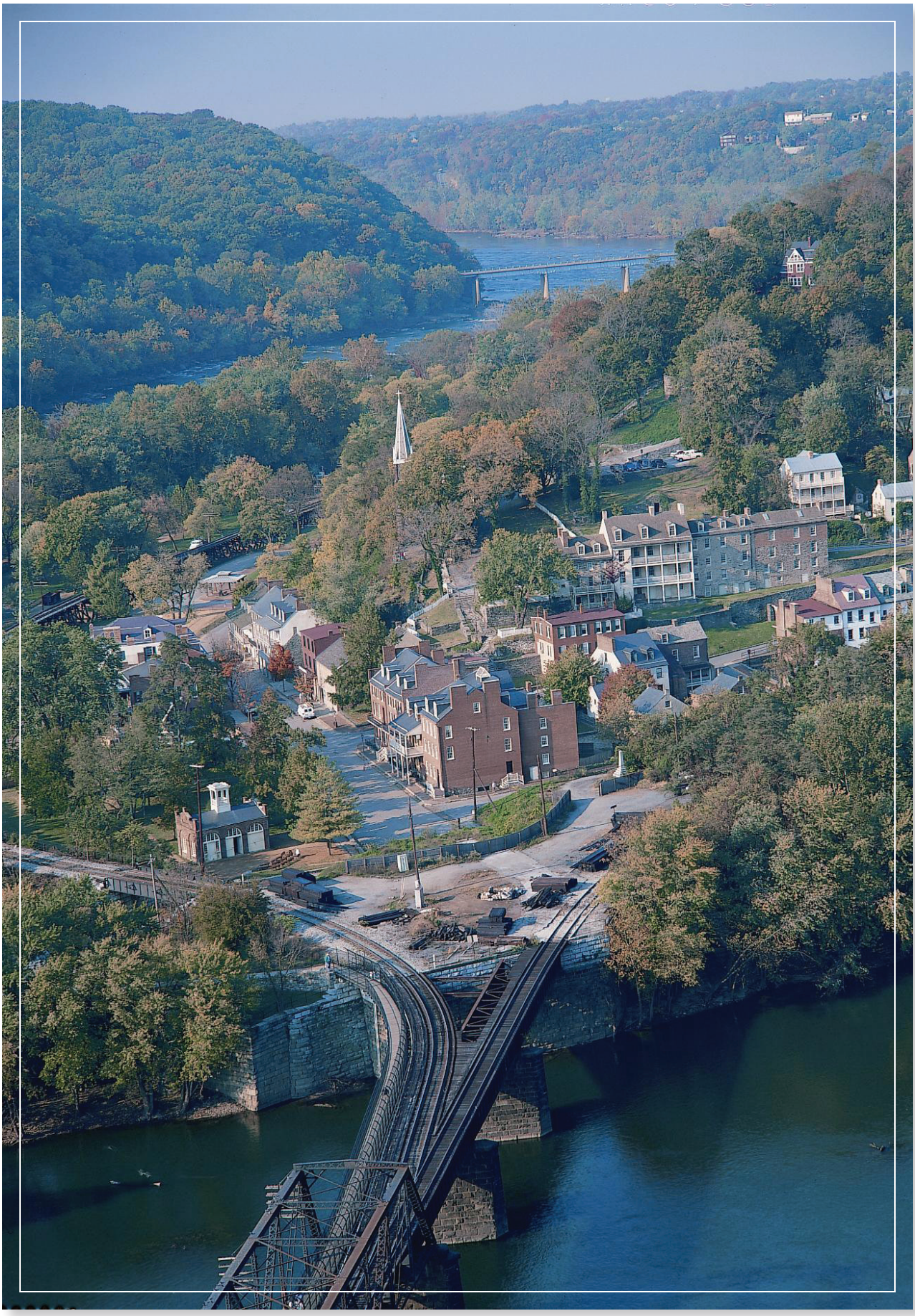
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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	Historic Structures
Related Significance Statements	• George Washington designated Harpers Ferry as the second national armory in 1796 to manufacture firearms for the defense of the United States, making Harpers Ferry a stage for many significant events in American history, including outfitting Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery expedition in 1803. • The armory at Harpers Ferry became a center for technological innovations where new ideas about the interchangeability of manufactured parts were tried and tested in the armory workshops, and the successful introduction of large-scale manufacturing transformed Harpers Ferry from a quiet, rural village to one of the leading industrial centers of its day. • Harpers Ferry preserves the site of John Brown's Raid of 1859, an epic event in opposition to slavery, which helped precipitate the Civil War. • Storer College, established in Harpers Ferry in 1867 as a school primarily for former slaves, was one of the first institutions of integrated higher learning in the United States that was open to all applicants, regardless of race or gender, providing educational opportunities to formerly enslaved people during the Reconstruction era and beyond.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • There are 147 historic structures within the park in the List of Classified Structures database. • Historic structures throughout the park are used for many purposes, including public access and exhibits, educational programming, park administrative functions, and storage. Most of these structures are in fair to good condition. • The hydroelectric plant along the Potomac River is currently listed in poor condition. • The Nash House is currently listed in poor condition. • The interior of the Shipley School building is in poor condition, and there are concerns related to hazardous building materials within this structure. • Historic structures are currently used to house and store museum collections in multiple locations throughout the park. • There are varying levels of public access to the historic structures within the park. • Uninhabited portions of structures are not well monitored and are in various states of condition. **Trends** • Historic structures require ongoing, cyclical maintenance, and stewardship. • There is continued public concern and interest in the park's management, use, and maintenance of the historic structures within the community. • Trends toward energy efficiency may present both threats and opportunities for historic structures in the park. • There are ongoing efforts to document structures through the Historic American Building Survey and Historic American Engineering Record programs.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The historic structures in Lower Town and on Virginius Island are threatened by potential flooding of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. • Increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the region due to climate change could impact historic structures in flood-prone areas. • Limited funding and lack of available staffing threaten the ongoing cyclical maintenance needs of the buildings and historic structures. • Due to the high number of buildings and structures within the park, maintaining all of them in good condition is a real challenge, especially given available resources. • Due to limited staffing, managing the patrolling and security of historic structures is challenging. • Visitor use creates wear and tear on the historic structures. • The lack of occupancy of vacant structures creates monitoring issues. • Retrofitting historic buildings to be more energy efficient may threaten the historic fabric/ integrity of the buildings. **Opportunities** • Explore opportunities for the adaptive reuse of historic structures, such as possibly establishing leasing programs and developing additional office space for staff. • There are many opportunities to engage the public and to interpret numerous structures within the park, including the canal systems and locks and the Lockwood House. • There are opportunities to develop ongoing preservation training for all park staff. • Key structures could be stabilized, including the Murphy House and the hydroelectric power plant along the Potomac River. This would also allow for more interpretation of these sites. • Stabilizing the Lockwood House, and its interior Civil War era plaster and basement, could provide expanded opportunities for visitor use. • Developing public/private partnerships with various groups could help with historic structure preservation efforts, while providing funding and volunteer labor. The park could partner with groups such as Hands-On Preservation Experience for preservation and maintenance. • There are teaching and education opportunities for the general public, such as reaching out to school groups on historic preservation. • Addressing the challenges of accessibility in a way that is compatible with historic structures would ensure access for all visitors to enjoy and experience the park. • The Shipley School historic structure report is currently funded. This building could potentially be restored and adaptively reused to consolidate the museum collections into one location. • The Murphy Farm House and Nash House could also be restored and used. • The park will continue to improve park sustainability and environmental leadership through the park's climate action plan and environmental management system (Director's Order 13A), including the use of the regionwide green initiatives to make historic buildings more energy efficient. • The park could continue to explore and apply for additional grants in order to support historic structure stewardship and protection. • There is a vast collection of print and historical documentation of structures that could be transferred into a more useable electronic format. • The park can participate in the proposed NPS National Capital Regionwide effort to explore the leasing of historic structures within the park. • The former Jellystone Campground site will be restored to its battlefield landscape appearance. The caverns will be restored to their natural state.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Visitor use study. • Conservation assessment – Lockwood House. • Historic structure reports for Shipley School, Murphy Farm, Wirth Hall, and Nash Farm. • Historic American Building Survey and Historic American Engineering Record (ongoing).
Planning Needs	• Resource stewardship strategy. • Visitor use management plan. • Comprehensive exhibits plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Comprehensive accessibility plan. • Climate change scenario plan / vulnerability assessment.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" • Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "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" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • Director's Order 14: *Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration* • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • NPS *Integrated Pest Management Manual* • Director's Order 80: *Real Property Asset Management* • NPS *Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook*



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscapes
Related Significance Statements	• The geography of the Harpers Ferry area, including the mountain gap at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, made this a key crossroads from the times of the earliest human habitation to the present. The view of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, considered by Thomas Jefferson as "perhaps one of the most stupendous in nature" and "worth a voyage across the Atlantic," continues to inspire people today. • On the border between North and South, Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the Civil War. Control of this strategic location—a gateway into the Shenandoah Valley and a backdoor to Washington, DC—resulted in five battles being fought at Harpers Ferry in three successive years. • Storer College, established in Harpers Ferry in 1867 as a school primarily for former slaves, was one of the first institutions of integrated higher learning in the United States that was open to all applicants, regardless of race or gender, providing educational opportunities to formerly enslaved people during the Reconstruction era and beyond.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • There are 13 identified cultural landscapes within the park. Those that have some level of documentation (cultural landscape inventory, cultural landscape report, or both) include: Lower Town, Virginius Island, The United States Armory and Potomac Riverfront, Hall's Island, Camp Hill, Murphy Farm, School House Ridge North, and School House Ridge South / Allstadt Farm. Those awaiting documentation include Loudoun Heights, Maryland Heights, Bolivar Heights, Nash Farm, and Short Hill. • Many of the cultural landscapes within the park have not been fully documented. • Many of these landscapes are layered with history (not just Civil War), and all layers should be considered when management decisions are made. • The protected views and vistas and natural sounds contribute to the integrity of the cultural landscapes. **Trends** • Cultural landscapes require ongoing cyclical maintenance and stewardship particularly with the management of vegetation. • Areas around the park continue to see development and regional growth. • Visitor use and activities on many of these landscapes are increasing, particularly on the Camp Hill landscape. • The Civil War Trust continues to be active in land acquisitions and battlefield protection in and around Harpers Ferry.
Threats	• The limitations on available staff and funding threaten ongoing cyclical maintenance of the cultural landscapes within the park. • Increase in mean annual temperature and precipitation, increase in storm frequency/ intensity, and increase in extreme heat events (>95˚F) projected for the region due to climate change could impact the cultural landscape. • The 1810 stone steps and the terraced landscape area in Lower Town, at the intersection of High Street and Shenandoah Street, need to be stabilized and surveyed. • The remote locations of key earthworks on many of the battlefield landscapes make them difficult to monitor and protect. • Multiple wayside signage and direction signage may be confusing to visitors and adds modern intrusions on the cultural landscape. • Parking at some of the key cultural landscapes is limited, and access can be problematic if these parking locations fill up. This also results in visitors parking on the side of the road, which may lead to visitor safety concerns. • Inappropriate recreational activities can negatively impact the cultural landscapes and impact other visitors' experiences of the park. • Incompatible development on lands not owned by the park may impact views and experiences on the cultural landscapes of the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscapes
Opportunities	• Combining multiple waysides may reduce unnecessary signage throughout the park, enhance visitor experience, and improve cultural landscapes within the park. • The park should look for opportunities to implement existing cultural landscape report recommendations. • Full implementation of the current transportation plan would provide better access to the park's numerous cultural landscapes, while addressing parking issues at some of these locations. • There are opportunities for Volunteers-in-Parks to be involved with cultural landscape stewardship programs. • Balancing appropriate recreational activities on these landscapes creates an opportunity to attract new audiences and develop new advocates for the park. • Cultural landscape advocacy and education could be increased through outreach and interpretive programming for park visitors. • The park could serve as a place to train staff and other professionals on cultural landscape management and stewardship. • The recently acquired properties on Bolivar Heights (Tracts 103-45 and 103-47) should be included in a cultural landscape report and treatment plan for this battlefield landscape. • The National Park Service and the US Customs and Border Protection have an opportunity to complete the land transfer of the US Customs and Border Protection properties to the park. • The Camp Hill campus landscape is underused and provides a great opportunity for interpretation and visitor experiences. • Acquisition of additional lands within the legislated boundary of the park would complete some cultural landscapes and help keep them intact, allowing for better stewardship and visitor experiences.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Historic resource survey. • Visual resource inventory. • Cultural landscape inventory – Lower Town. • Cultural landscape inventory – Maryland Heights. • Cultural landscape inventory – Loudoun Heights. • Cultural landscape inventory – Bolivar Heights. • Cultural landscape inventory – Short Hill. • Cultural landscape inventory – Nash Farm. • Cultural landscape inventory – B & O Train Station. • Cultural landscape inventory – Lockwood House. • Cultural landscape inventory – Hall's Island US Rifle Factory and Shenandoah River Front.
Planning Needs	• Special boundary study. • Comprehensive trails management plan. • Earthworks management plan. • Visual resource management plan. • Cultural landscape report – Allstadt Farm. • Cultural landscape report – School House Ridge North. • Cultural landscape report – Maryland Heights. • Cultural landscape report – Loudoun Heights. • Cultural landscape report – Bolivar Heights. • Cultural landscape report – Short Hill. • Cultural landscape report – Nash Farm. • Cultural landscape report – B & O Station. • Climate change scenario plan / vulnerability assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscapes
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "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" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • NPS *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.4.6) "Park Resources and Values" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • Director's Order 53: *Special Park Uses* • Director's Order 77-2: *Floodplain Management* • NPS *Transportation Planning Guidebook*







Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	• The geography of the Harpers Ferry area, including the mountain gap at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, made this a key crossroads from the times of the earliest human habitation to the present. The view of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, considered by Thomas Jefferson as "perhaps one of the most stupendous in nature" and "worth a voyage across the Atlantic," continues to inspire people today. • George Washington designated Harpers Ferry as the second national armory in 1796 to manufacture firearms for the defense of the United States, making Harpers Ferry a stage for many significant events in American history, including outfitting Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery expedition in 1803. • The armory at Harpers Ferry became a center for technological innovations where new ideas about the interchangeability of manufactured parts were tried and tested in the armory workshops, and the successful introduction of large-scale manufacturing transformed Harpers Ferry from a quiet, rural village to one of the leading industrial centers of its day. • Harpers Ferry preserves the site of John Brown's Raid of 1859, an epic event in opposition to slavery, which helped precipitate the Civil War. • On the border between North and South, Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the Civil War. Control of this strategic location—a gateway into the Shenandoah Valley and a backdoor to Washington, DC—resulted in five battles being fought at Harpers Ferry in three successive years. • Storer College, established in Harpers Ferry in 1867 as a school primarily for former slaves, was one of the first institutions of integrated higher learning in the United States that was open to all applicants, regardless of race or gender, providing educational opportunities to formerly enslaved people during the Reconstruction era and beyond.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • One hundred and sixty archeological sites have currently been identified and documented within the park. • Annual condition assessments to monitor these sites are conducted. The conditions of the archeological sites range from good to poor. • There are still large tracts of land within the park needing formal archeological survey and investigation. • There have been 50 years of robust archeological research at Harpers Ferry, resulting in much data and understanding of key sites within the park. • The park museum currently stores the archeological material that has been excavated through this research. **Trends** • Ongoing maintenance projects at the park require compliance to ensure that archeological resources are protected during these projects. • There are ongoing human impacts on archeological sites from looting and relic hunting within remote locations of the park. • Public interest in archeological programs and projects remains high.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Tree growth and root systems threaten the integrity of archeological resources. • Many of the archeological resources are threatened by potential flooding in Lower Town and Virginius Island. • Increase in mean annual storm frequency/intensity projected for the region due to climate change could impact archeological resources (e.g., exposure or loss due to flood/erosion events). • Erosion issues on steep terrain around the park, as well as along the river banks, can impact archeological resources. • Hikers have been found illegally camping in the park, which can negatively impact the archeological sites, particularly earthworks locations. • The lack of staffing and funding challenges the park's capacity to care for archeological sites and conduct proactive archeological research. • Many of the archeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are remote, making them difficult for the park to manage and protect. • The public misunderstanding of archeological sites results in damage from visitors climbing on important resources such as the earthworks. • Visitors who use metal detectors can disturb and damage archeological sites. **Opportunities** • There is an opportunity to increase public awareness by expanding the interpretation and educational programming related to archeological resources. • Seeking opportunity to increase research on archeological resources would probably yield new discoveries. • Teaching opportunities to talk to the public about appropriate behavior at archeological sites would help with the protection and preservation of archeological resources. • The park could pursue various grant funding programs and build partnerships with academic institutions to conduct archeological investigations. • There is an opportunity to train all park staff on archeological resources stewardship and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. • There is an opportunity to increase the investigation of prehistoric archeology in order to better understand this period of history in Harpers Ferry. • Additional interns and Volunteers-in-Parks could assist with archeological work in the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Visitor use survey. • Comprehensive archeological overview and assessment of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. • Archeological overview and assessment – Short Hill. • Archeological overview and assessment – Hall's Island US Rifle Factory. • Archeological overview and assessment – School House Ridge Battlefield. • Archeological identification and evaluation study – Camp Hill. • Archeological identification and evaluation study – Nash Farm. • Archeological identification and evaluation study – Armory Canal. • Archeological identification and evaluation study – Upper Armory Grounds.
Planning Needs	• Earthworks management plan. • Comprehensive trails management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change scenario plan / vulnerability assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • "Protection of Archaeological Resources" (43 CFR 7) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "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" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology*




STORER COLLEGE.


DRY GOODS
STORE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
OPEN

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	• George Washington designated Harpers Ferry as the second national armory in 1796 to manufacture firearms for the defense of the United States, making Harpers Ferry a stage for many significant events in American history, including outfitting Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery expedition in 1803. • The armory at Harpers Ferry became a center for technological innovations where new ideas about the interchangeability of manufactured parts were tried and tested in the armory workshops, and the successful introduction of large-scale manufacturing transformed Harpers Ferry from a quiet, rural village to one of the leading industrial centers of its day. • Harpers Ferry preserves the site of John Brown's Raid of 1859, an epic event in opposition to slavery, which helped precipitate the Civil War. • On the border between North and South, Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the Civil War. Control of this strategic location—a gateway into the Shenandoah Valley and a backdoor to Washington, District of Columbia—resulted in five battles being fought at Harpers Ferry in three successive years. • The largest surrender of US troops during the Civil War occurred at Harpers Ferry in September 1862, when Stonewall Jackson captured nearly 12,700 Union forces at the largest battle in present-day West Virginia. • Storer College, established in Harpers Ferry in 1867 as a school primarily for former slaves, was one of the first institutions of integrated higher learning in the United States that was open to all applicants, regardless of race or gender, providing educational opportunities to formerly enslaved people during the Reconstruction era and beyond. • Storer College was the site of the second Niagara Movement Convention in 1906, where W. E. B. Du Bois presented a progressive philosophy and strategy for civil rights. The conventions led to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • There are more than 1.1 million artifacts and objects in the museum collections. • The condition of the museum collections is good. • There are currently four storage areas listed on the park's Checklist for Preservation and Protection of Museum Collections. • Some of the park's museum collections are also stored at the NPS Museum Resource Center facility. • There are currently 16 exhibits listed on the park's Checklist for Preservation and Protection of Museum Collections. • It is difficult to expose the public to the size and complexity of the museum collections due to the lack of a temporary exhibit space. **Trends** • The museum field is trending toward the use of local temperatures and climate to set regional standards for the climate controls used in the storage and display of artifacts in the museum collections. • There is a regional trend toward the consolidation of all National Park Service collections into a regional facility, the NPS Museum Resource Center. • On average, the park receives approximately 220 research requests each year for use of the museum collections and archives. • There is a trend toward giving the public greater access to collections through crowd-sourced curation.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The current museum storage facilities in the park do not meet agencywide standards for climate controls, resulting in threats to the condition of the museum collection. • Increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the region due to climate change could impact museum storage facilities in flood-prone areas. • Currently, fire suppression systems are outdated or nonexistent and are putting the museum collections at risk. • Items from the museum collections in Lower Town are susceptible to flooding from the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. • The heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems in many of the park buildings are set up for administrative use, not for museum collections display and storage. • Many of the spaces have the potential for lead-based paint, asbestos, and mold growth due to improper climate controls. • Due to the numerous exhibit and storage spaces, objects from the museum collections are often transported outside, exposing them to potential damage and breakage. • There are limited spaces for researchers to work with items from the museum collections and archives. • The lack of staff dedicated to museum collections care and funding makes it difficult to manage the museum collections according to agencywide standards. • Artifacts on display are not rotated on a regular basis, putting the artifacts at risk. • Access to some areas containing museum property is not controlled. • Some exhibits contain both museum artifacts and reproductions. Handling of museum objects by untrained staff can lead to artifact degradation. **Opportunities** • Museum collections and archives deemed necessary to remain at the park should be centralized into one storage space. The Shipley School was designated in the park's collection storage plan as the location to rehabilitate to serve this function. • Increasing public exposure to museum collections would build overall interest and support for the stewardship of this resource. • There is an opportunity to expand the natural resource collection portion of the overall museum collections. These specimens could be used in exhibits, as well as educational programming. • Social media could use the museum collections to provide virtual access and online exhibits to the public. • The park could expand existing partnerships with colleges and universities to help support the curation of museum collections. • There is a need for training park staff on new standards for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning for museum collection storage spaces. • The upstairs of the historic Lockwood House could be used for archival storage and provide a location to allow access to these archives for researchers. • The park could establish a student curator project to provide educational training to the next generation of museum collection stewards. • There is a need to identify a dedicated temporary exhibit location within the park that would allow for the rotation of museum objects. • All staff who handle artifacts in any venue should be trained in museum property management.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Collection condition survey.
Planning Needs	• Comprehensive exhibits plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Housekeeping plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109) • "Research Specimens" (36 CFR 2.5) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • "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" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook,* parts I, II, and III • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

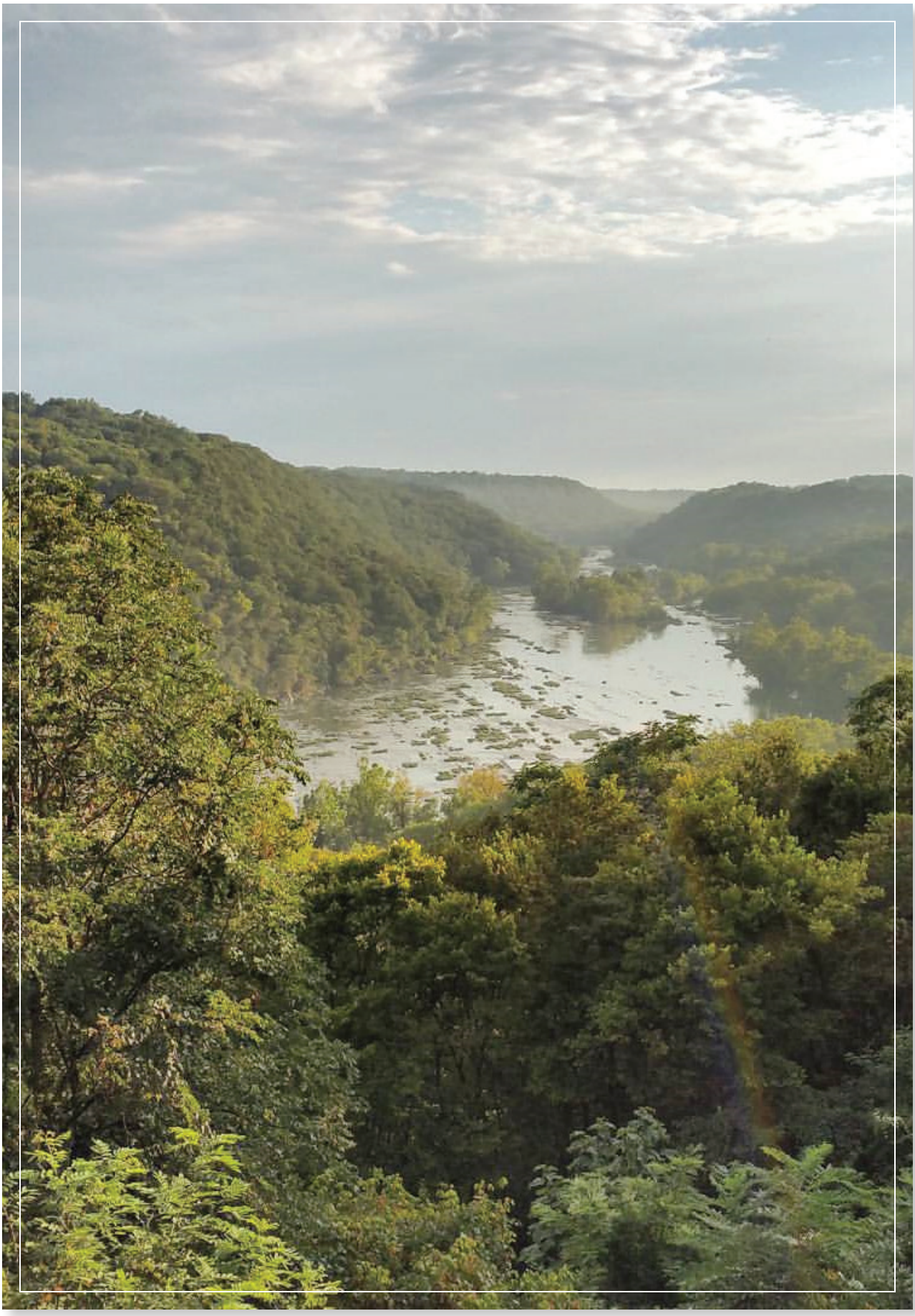




Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Communities
Related Significance Statements	• The geography of the Harpers Ferry area, including the mountain gap at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, made this a key crossroads from the times of the earliest human habitation to the present. The view of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, considered by Thomas Jefferson as "perhaps one of the most stupendous in nature" and "worth a voyage across the Atlantic," continues to inspire people today.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • There is currently a regionwide invasive plant management plan / environmental assessment underway. • There is currently a deer management plan / environmental assessment underway with Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. • Caverns and caves within the park provide bat habitat. • There is a white-tailed deer vegetation monitoring effort that is ongoing. • There is an integrated pest management plan effort that is ongoing. • NPSpecies lists 35 species of fish as present in park waters. **Trends** • The low seedling tree count is resulting in habitat loss for wildlife and reduction of native plant communities.
Threats	• With the increasing numbers of emerald ash borers found in and around the park, all ash trees in the vicinity could be lost. • Invasive plant species are becoming an increasing issue throughout the park, and flooding events often spread invasive species' seed, making them harder to manage. • There are proposals for the expansion of US Highway 340 through the gap, and this new construction could adversely impact the natural communities. • Due to the spread of white-nose syndrome, the bat population is threatened. • The limited amount of staff time and funding creates increasing challenges to address the needs of the natural communities throughout the park. • The agricultural permit programs need to address appropriate field management techniques. • Inappropriate development at the Old Standard Quarry property could impact groundwater quality. • Ecosystems in the park were rated as having very high sensitivity to acidification effects of excess atmospheric sulfur and nitrogen deposition. • Atmospheric nitrogen deposition levels in the park are above critical loads for lichen and forest vegetation types. • Gypsy moths continue to spread and threaten oak tree populations within the park. • Chronic wasting disease has been found in the regional white-tailed deer population and has the potential to occur within the park. To date the disease has not been identified within park boundaries. • Increase in mean annual temperature and precipitation, increases in storm frequency/ intensity, and increases in extreme heat events (>95˚F) projected for the region due to climate change could impact natural communities (e.g., changes in species composition, increases in invasive species). • Nonnative fish and fishing are threats to the native species and overall ecosystem health.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Communities
Opportunities	• Return the Harpers Ferry Caverns to its natural state. • Engaging in and expanding the citizen science program would support the stewardship of natural communities within the park. • Climate change is a growing concern, and there is an opportunity to increase public awareness through educational programming. • Educate the community about the value of pollinator gardens in order to bring pollinators back to the Harpers Ferry area. • Expand interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between natural communities, cultural landscapes, historic views and vistas, air quality/pollution, monuments and memorials, recreation, human health, climate change, and other associated resources. • Volunteer programs could help with monitoring invasive species in the park. • Bears are reappearing in the park, and there is an opportunity to partner with the town of Harpers Ferry to create a monitoring and management plan that can address the issues of residential attractions that may draw bears away from natural areas. • There is an opportunity to collect more GIS data on natural communities and convert old reports to the park atlas as data layers to help park staff manage these resources. • The park works with local governments on ways to mitigate traffic congestion choke points in an effort to reduce the demand for the expansion of the US Highway 340 to four lanes. • The park could foster and expand the existing relationships with the NPS National Capital Region, the Center of Urban Ecology, and the inventory and monitoring network. • The park could explore ways to find funding for additional internships that focus on more natural resource work. • Some areas within the park that are currently being used for agricultural permits could be established as wild grassland to provide habitat to foster species diversity. • Installation of webcams to capture wildlife movement in the park could be used as a tool to engage online audiences and build advocacy. • There is an opportunity to create a peregrine falcon monitoring program. A pair of falcons returned to the Maryland Heights cliffs in 2015.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Ground water quality monitoring. • Air quality monitoring. • Visitor use study. • Caves and cavern baseline data. • Deer density data.
Planning Needs	• Climate change scenario plan / vulnerability assessment. • Cave management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Concession management plan

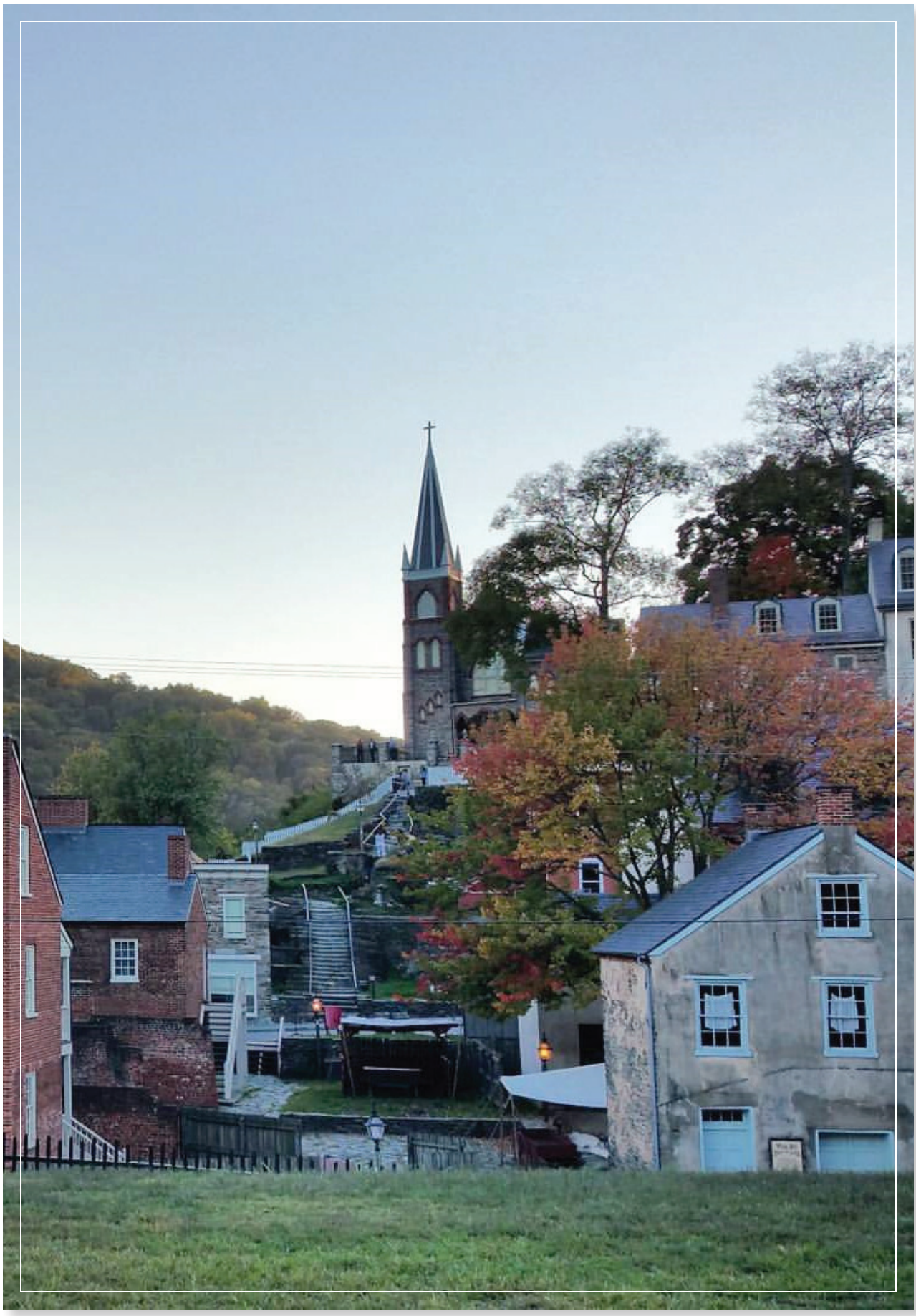
Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Communities
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • Lacey Act of 1900, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Federal Cave Resource and Protection Act of 1988 • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Water rights adjudication and law • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • National Flood Insurance Program • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • 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* (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • Director's Order 18: *Wildland Fire Management* • Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management* • Director's Order 77-2: *Floodplain Management* • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77* • NPS *Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire Management* • Special Directive 93-4, "Floodplain Management Guideline"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Views and Vistas
Related Significance Statements	• The geography of the Harpers Ferry area, including the mountain gap at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, made this a key crossroads from the times of the earliest human habitation to the present. The view of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, considered by Thomas Jefferson as "perhaps one of the most stupendous in nature" and "worth a voyage across the Atlantic," continues to inspire people today. • On the border between North and South, Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the Civil War. Control of this strategic location—a gateway into the Shenandoah Valley and a backdoor to Washington, District of Columbia—resulted in five battles being fought at Harpers Ferry in three successive years.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park is engaged with local jurisdictions and adjacent landowners to protect critical views and vistas. • The views from Jefferson Rock looking at the gap and Maryland Heights looking into Harpers Ferry are two of the most iconic views in the park. • Key lands around the park have been purchased to provide viewshed protection. • The NPS director's *A Call to Action,* item 38, "Enjoy the View," focuses on the importance of views and vistas as key park resources. **Trends** • The eastern panhandle of West Virginia is experiencing one of the fastest residential growth rates in the state. • Background on air quality from the 2013 natural resource condition assessment indicated a degraded air quality condition because of particulate matter. • Visibility at the park improved during the 2003–2012 decade.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Cell towers and power lines introduce modern intrusions onto the historic viewsheds and threaten the views and vistas important to the visitor experience within the park. • Proposed improvements and the expansion of US Highway 340 could impact the views and vistas from the park and may impact overall air and soundscape and acoustical environment quality. • Key viewpoints from inside the park are not accessible to all visitors. • There are staffing and funding constraints that create a challenge for the long-term and ongoing maintenance of key views and vistas in the park. • There are growing development pressures outside the park boundary on adjacent lands such as the Old Standard Quarry, adjacent down river land, and land near School House Ridge that may impact park views and vistas. **Opportunities** • Key park viewpoints could be made fully accessible to visitors at all ability levels. • Volunteers and partners could be enlisted to maintain views and vistas. • Full implementation of the transportation plan would make the viewpoints more accessible to all visitors and help reduce parking congestion. • The park will pursue further land acquisition strategies to protect park down river views. • The park will continue to work with the towns of Harpers Ferry and Bolivar to ensure preservation goals are met so that future development is compatible with the historic character of the community. • The park would work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to reduce air quality impacts in the park from sources of air pollution. • Through social media, the park could establish a virtual view and vista appreciation campaign by installing cameras at key views and vistas. This would tap into online audiences and help raise awareness about the park. • Expanding interpretive and educational tools to include connections between historic views and vistas, air quality/pollution, natural communities, cultural landscapes, monuments and memorials, recreation, human health, climate change, and other associated resources could increase visitor knowledge.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Views and Vistas
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Visual resource inventory • Air quality monitoring.
Planning Needs	• Special boundary study. • Visual resource management plan. • Comprehensive accessibility plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§3.1) "General" • 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" • Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management* • *A Call to Action*, item 38, "Enjoy the View" • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*





Fundamental Resource or Value	Connections with the Harpers Ferry and Bolivar Communities
Related Significance Statements	• The geography of the Harpers Ferry area, including the mountain gap at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, made this a key crossroads from the times of the earliest human habitation to the present. The view of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, considered by Thomas Jefferson as "perhaps one of the most stupendous in nature" and "worth a voyage across the Atlantic," continues to inspire people today. • George Washington designated Harpers Ferry as the second national armory in 1796 to manufacture firearms for the defense of the United States, making Harpers Ferry a stage for many significant events in American history, including outfitting Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery expedition in 1803. • On the border between North and South, Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the Civil War. Control of this strategic location—a gateway into the Shenandoah Valley and a backdoor to Washington, District of Columbia—resulted in five battles being fought at Harpers Ferry in three successive years. • Storer College, established in Harpers Ferry in 1867 as a school primarily for former slaves, was one of the first institutions of integrated higher learning in the United States that was open to all applicants, regardless of race or gender, providing educational opportunities to formerly enslaved people during the Reconstruction era and beyond.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park is intertwined with the historic towns of Harpers Ferry and Bolivar, West Virginia. • There is limited parking in Harpers Ferry, and visitors are encouraged to park at the visitor center and ride the shuttle into Lower Town. • The park works collaboratively with surrounding towns and supports local law enforcement efforts. **Trends** • There is a growing trend of younger people within the community who want to volunteer in the park. • The use of the park for recreation such as dog walking and jogging by community members is increasing. • The Jefferson County Convention and Visitors Bureau is aggressively marketing the Harpers Ferry area as a tourist destination. • The larger region shows an increase in population and growth outside the park boundary. • The local community hopes to expand the bike and walking trails in and around the park.
Threats	• The proposed expansion of US Highway 340 will impact park resources and could also impact the community of Harpers Ferry. • There are increasing demands to use sites within the park for activities that are not consistent with the park mission. • There can be misunderstandings and confusion about park mission and purpose with members of the local community who may not understand the park's stewardship responsibilities. • Some visitors try to avoid or do not understand that there is a park entrance fee and try to park in Lower Town. Fee avoidance is also promoted on some social media sites outside the park's control. • Different priorities between the park and the community may lead to misunderstanding and competing goals. • Managing expectations with the community and the need to evaluate and change past practices, such as the former 4th of July fireworks celebration, can strain connections with the community. • The growing parking and traffic issues between residents, businesses, and park visitors in Lower Town continue to be among the biggest challenges for the park and its relationship with the community. • Commuter cars occupy public parking spaces at the train station lot in Lower Town and contribute to the challenges local businesses face in dealing with parking.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Connections with the Harpers Ferry and Bolivar Communities
Opportunities	• Expanding appropriate volunteer projects could help build additional park support and tap into more diverse groups of volunteers. • Reaching out to underserved communities could be enhanced with environmental education efforts and other interpretive programming. • Fully implementing the transportation plan (including the bus barn) by improving the visitor bus system and expanding the number of bus routes/stops could help alleviate some of the parking issues within the park and surrounding community. • Many of the recommendations in the transportation plan require matching partners for transportation funding programs; the park should pursue and secure those needed partnerships. • Work with the local community to develop Potomac Street Extended as a bike trail. • The park could expand the official school partnerships beyond Jefferson County to include other counties in the region. • The park could partner with other NPS trails within the Harpers Ferry community to share staff and equipment and broaden its volunteer opportunities. • Expanding the current visitor contact station into a full visitor center experience and improving the landscaping could help visitors better understand the park entrance fee and bus system. • A public and private partnership with the community could be pursued to explore the adaptive reuse of the Shipley School.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Visitor use study. • Recreation communication strategy. • Historic resource survey. • Visual resource inventory.
Planning Needs	• Special boundary study. • Park partner action strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13707, "Using Behavioral Science Insights to Better Serve the American People" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • Director's Order 16B: *Diversity in the National Park Service* • Director's Order 32: *Cooperating Associations* • Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management* • Director's Order 75A: *Civic Engagement and Public Involvement*



Fundamental Resource or Value	Monuments and Memorials
Related Significance Statements	• Harpers Ferry preserves the site of John Brown's Raid of 1859, an epic event in opposition to slavery, which helped precipitate the Civil War. • On the border between North and South, Harpers Ferry changed hands eight times during the Civil War. Control of this strategic location—a gateway into the Shenandoah Valley and a backdoor to Washington, District of Columbia—resulted in five battles being fought at Harpers Ferry in three successive years. • The largest surrender of US troops during the Civil War occurred at Harpers Ferry in September 1862, when Stonewall Jackson captured nearly 12,700 Union forces at the largest battle in present-day West Virginia. • Storer College, established in Harpers Ferry in 1867 as a school primarily for former slaves, was one of the first institutions of integrated higher learning in the United States that was open to all applicants, regardless of race or gender, providing educational opportunities to formerly enslaved people during the Reconstruction era and beyond. • Storer College was the site of the second Niagara Movement Convention in 1906, where W. E. B. Du Bois presented a progressive philosophy and strategy for civil rights. The conventions led to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • There are a variety of monuments and memorials scattered throughout the park. • Three monuments are on the park's List of Classified Structures database, the John Brown obelisk, Morrell grave memorial, and Heyward Shepherd monument. • Other prominent monuments/memorials include the Niswarner Cemetery, the Moler Cemetery, the Storer College Rock with tablet, the Storer College gate entrance tablets, the John Brown Fort tablet, the Nash Farm rock with plaque, the Murphy Farm rock with plaque, and the War Department tablets at the Point. • Some key monuments and memorials in the park include the Heyward Shepherd Memorial, plaques to honor donors who supported land purchases for the park, the Nash family memorial, and West Virginia state highway markers. **Trends** • There has been an increase in damage to the monuments from vandalism. • Monuments and memorials require ongoing cyclical maintenance.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Monuments and Memorials
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Commemoration and memory are abstract and difficult to capture and communicate to visitors. • Acidification caused by air pollution is causing damage to monuments, memorials, and other cultural resources, and may be increasing maintenance costs. • Increases in mean annual precipitation projected for the region due to climate change could impact monuments and memorials in flood-prone areas. • Monuments may not be recognized as a true resource or managed in a way that recognizes them as a resource. **Opportunities** • Interpretive programs could provide an opportunity to expose and educate visitors to the monuments and memorials within the park. • These interpretive programs could also connect visitors to the stories and significance behind these monuments and memorials. • Monuments are an opportunity to understand the role of commemoration by different generations and could be used to engage the next generation. • A program to adopt a monument or a position in the battlefield could be established by the park to help support these resources. • Training for the care and conservation of monuments could be provided to the park staff. • Implement Moler Cemetery management plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Monument inventory and assessment. • Air quality monitoring.
Planning Needs	• Monument treatment plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • Director's Order 64: *Commemorative Works and Plaques*




FANCY GOODS



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Currently, there are limited bike routes within the park boundary. • There is not enough affordable or free camping in close proximity to the park. • There is no good river access into the Potomac River from the park for personal kayaking. • There are only two access points for river kayaks; this does not meet the current demand for access. • The park currently engages volunteers in recreation management efforts. • River recreationists often pass through Lower Town and that often conflicts with the experience of solemnity of site. • The local community desires to expand the bike trails within and around the park. • The American Cycling Association is working to expand routes through Lower Town and along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath. • The American Whitewater advocacy group and the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program are currently conducting an inventory and assessment of the access points on the rivers; their study will provide recommendations to improve public access. • There is a trail treatment plan for the park. • Mountain biking is not allowed in the park. • Many visitors to the park on the weekends are visiting to recreate and enjoy the scenic beauty. • Many visitors come to the park for both the history and the recreation. • There are no restrooms for hikers at Maryland Heights, Bolivar Heights, and Murphy Farm. **Trends** • Hikers, bikers, river users, and other activities are growing in popularity and their use is leading to all types of recreational trends increasing in the park. • There is an increase in the number of inner-tubers passing through Lower Town. • There is an increase in cycling in the park. • The number of outfitter businesses adjacent to the park is growing. • There is an increase in visitation and an increase in demand for activities that are inappropriate in the park. • There is an increase in the number of stakeholders interested in volunteer clean-up and stewardship activities in the park.

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The Maryland Heights trails are suffering from erosion due to heavy use by a high volume of visitors. • There are growing impacts on and damages to natural and cultural resources due to different recreational activities. • Inappropriate recreational activities of team sports in the park, such as soccer and Frisbee, threaten the solemnity of park and battlefield landscapes. • Issues of alcohol and recreational drug use in the park have been observed and are associated with some recreational activities such as tubing in the river. • There are growing conflicts among recreational river users at the Potoma Wayside, where river access is limited, leading to overcrowding and safety concerns. • Those accessing the rivers through the park may be impacting the experiences of other visitors who have come to learn about the history of Harpers Ferry and visit John Brown's Fort, an important and symbolic place in American history. • Due to the limitations of a smaller park staff and the challenges of enforcing park regulations, it is difficult to control inappropriate recreational activities. • Because there is not enough affordable or free camping in proximity to the park, there are issues with illegal campsites damaging park resources such as Civil War era campgrounds and fortifications. • An increase in mean annual precipitation projected for the region due to climate change could accelerate erosion impacts on trails. • Increased erosion of the Potomac River shoreline due to recreational use is being monitored. **Opportunities** • There are wildlife viewing and birding opportunities in the park that could be expanded as an appropriate form of recreation. • Visitor information is available in many areas in the park and could be expanded to help raise awareness about appropriate activities for a national historical park. • Park staff has the opportunity to reinforce good behavior in the park with positive public educational and interpretive programming. • A biking trail network from Harpers Ferry to Charles Town and Shepherdstown could be established to connect the park with regional communities and promote multimodal access to the park. • There is an opportunity to engage new stakeholders and foster park advocacy with visitors coming into the park for recreational activities. • There is an opportunity to increase and promote the night sky and star gazing programs in the park as a form of recreation. • There is a possible river access point at Dam 3 that could be developed; this could address some of the river access needs and challenges. • Partnering with the staff of the local outdoor industry and outfitters could increase environmental education efforts and promote resource stewardship. • There is an opportunity to establish a partnership with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club to support park stewardship efforts. • Establishing a comprehensive geocaching policy could proactively address any issues that may emerge related to this activity. • The biking information page on the park website could be more proactive in providing information to cyclists and encourage users to recreate appropriately. • A hiking and biking loop trail could be established to link areas of the battlefield landscapes within the park, providing both enhanced recreational and interpretive opportunities for visitors to the park.

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Visitor use study. • Recreation communication strategy. • Acoustic resource baseline data.
Planning Needs	• Visitor use management plan. • Comprehensive trails management plan. • Comprehensive accessibility plan. • Fishery management plan. • Concession management plan
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Superintendent's Compendium • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191) • "Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act • "Concession Contracts" (36 CFR 51) • "Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines; Outdoor Developed Areas" • Executive Order 13707, "Using Behavioral Science Insights to Better Serve the American People" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management* • Director's Order 48A: *Concession Management* • Director's Order 48B: *Commercial Use Authorizations* • Director's Order 53: *Special Park Uses* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" including (§9.3) "Visitor Facilities" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services"

Other Important Resource or Value	Nexus of National Trails
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The Appalachian National Scenic Trail runs through the park and both NPS units share an administrative officer. • The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail has a driving tour stop in the park and there is a walking trail segment in Lower Town. • The Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail is a designated water trail on the Potomac River that flows through the park. • The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park is very near the park boundary and maintains the towpath trail. **Trends** • There are growing and diverse interests in overall goals among different trail partners. • Existing park trails continue to experience erosion. • The park works collaboratively with all trail partners as well as other NPS-designated national trails.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Visitors often create social trails throughout the park that can lead to resource damage and safety issues. • Some of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail hikers camp illegally in the park, having a negative impact on important park resources. • There are ongoing issues of soil erosion and compaction on existing park trails. • Parking areas at some trail access points (Maryland Heights) can become overcrowded, leading to visitors parking along the roadways. **Opportunities** • There is an opportunity to partner with numerous trail organizations on the maintenance of trails throughout the park and on environmental education and stewardship. • The park could develop an educational" Hike with a Ranger" program. • Students involved with the "Tigers on the Trail" school program provide an opportunity to engage youth in trail maintenance and stewardship. • The park could increase the use of social media to inform visitors about the trail network and its appropriate use. • Any trail expansion at the park could better connect with the established Jefferson County bike trail network to promote multimodal access to the park. • The nexus of trails is an opportunity to market Harpers Ferry to a new audience, in order to increase the use of the park as a destination for trail users and attract new visitors around the Healthy Parks Healthy People initiative. • Volunteers and partners are an important resource to use for trail maintenance and park advocacy. • There is an opportunity to establish the Potomac River as a national water trail. • There is an opportunity to improve accessibility and ease of use (hikers and cyclists) with the current project to build a ramp on the Maryland side of the Byron Bridge over the Potomac River.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Visitor use study. • Recreation communication strategy.

Other Important Resource or Value	Nexus of National Trails
Planning Needs	• Comprehensive trails management plan. • Visitor use management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • The National Trails System Act was further amended through PL 107-325 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS publication, *Making Friends* • Director's Order 21: *Donations and Fundraising* and the Director's Order 21 reference guide • Director's Order 20: *Agreements* • Director's Order 52D: *Use of the Arrowhead Symbol*



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 that 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 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

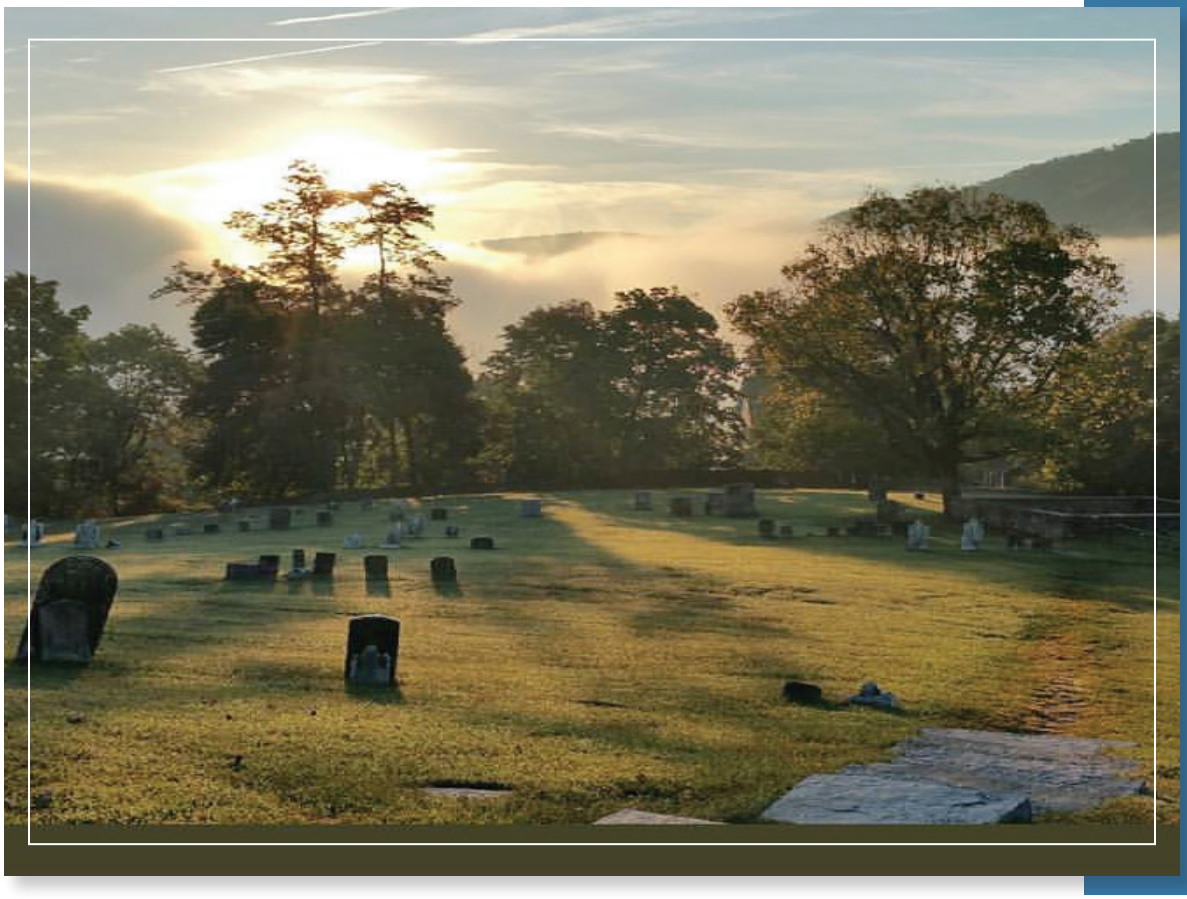
- **Parking and Visitor Access –** The interrelationship between visitor parking, fee collection, the park transportation system, and access to the numerous sites at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is a key issue that presents many challenges for the park. Located off US Highway 340 in West Virginia, the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park visitor contact station offers ample parking and provides visitor orientation, as well as access to the park's bus system. Although parking at this location is free, there is an entrance fee to access the park. The park faces issues of fee avoidance, as visitors drive directly into Lower Town to avoid paying the park entrance fee, or they may simply not realize there is a fee to access the park. There are limited parking options within the town of Harpers Ferry, resulting in significant congestion, which in turn leads to visitor safety issues and impacts on the visitor experience within the historic core of the park.

  Issues of parking and visitor access are not limited to Lower Town, as Harpers Ferry National Historical Park maintains numerous sites in three different states. School House Ridge, Bolivar Heights, Murphy Farm, Camp Hill, Loudoun Heights, and Maryland Heights are important sites within the park that provide a number of different visitor experiences. Parking varies greatly at these locations, and providing visitor access can be a challenge. Limited parking often reaches capacity quickly, resulting in visitors parking on the side of the road, which can lead to visitor safety concerns and potential visitor conflicts. The preferred alternative in the park's recent general management plan (2010) recommended expanding the bus transportation system to provide better access to these sites. Currently, the buses to Lower Town run year round, with seasonal service to Bolivar Heights. Fully implementing the transportation planning recommendations from the general management plan would be an important step in improving visitor access to more sites within the park while addressing the limitations of parking at many of these locations. The need for a visitor use study and visitor use management plan to better understand the number of visitors at these sites and the impacts of the transportation system on their experiences are identified data and planning needs for the park.

- **US Highway 340 below Loudoun Heights –** The stretch of US Highway 340 that runs parallel to the banks of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers and Loudoun Heights is a highly traveled stretch of road that presents many issues for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. The two-lane highway maintains a high volume of traffic that moves at a high rate of speed through a narrow corridor. The noise from this fast-moving traffic, in particular large semi-trucks, impacts the acoustic environment in Lower Town. The highway also creates a physical barrier and significant challenges for safe river access. The Potoma Wayside pull-off is a popular drop-off point for river access and provides limited parking, which has resulted in visitor conflicts and safety concerns. The intersection with Chestnut Hill Road is another area where vehicular safety is a concern. As demands for river access increase, addressing safety along US Highway 340 is a priority. Currently, the West Virginia Department of Transportation is in the process of developing an operational improvement plan for this stretch of road, and the National Park Service is a part of this process to better address visitor safety needs. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is also working collaboratively with the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program to better address overall river access throughout the park. A communication strategy focusing on recreational opportunities and river access was identified as a high priority need, and would help direct river users to safe access points along the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

- **Large Inventory of Historic Structures –** Given the significant number of historic structures at Harper Ferry National Historical Park, finding the best possible use for these buildings is both a parkwide issue, as well as an opportunity. Cyclical maintenance and long-term stewardship responsibilities for historic structures require park management to think creatively and make hard decisions related to these resources. Developing plans for the consolidation of office space to be more efficient and cost-effective is an important strategy when considering the adaptive reuse of historic structures. For example, the park's museum collections are currently stored in four separate locations. Consolidating the museum collections storage into one structure would be a more sustainable model for the future. A range of strategies should be considered and could include mothballing of historic structures or potential demolition of nonhistoric, noncontributing structures. The park could also explore the use of a historic building leasing program to help offset costs of long-term maintenance. Completing historic structures reports is an important first step in documenting and better understanding the needs of buildings within the park.

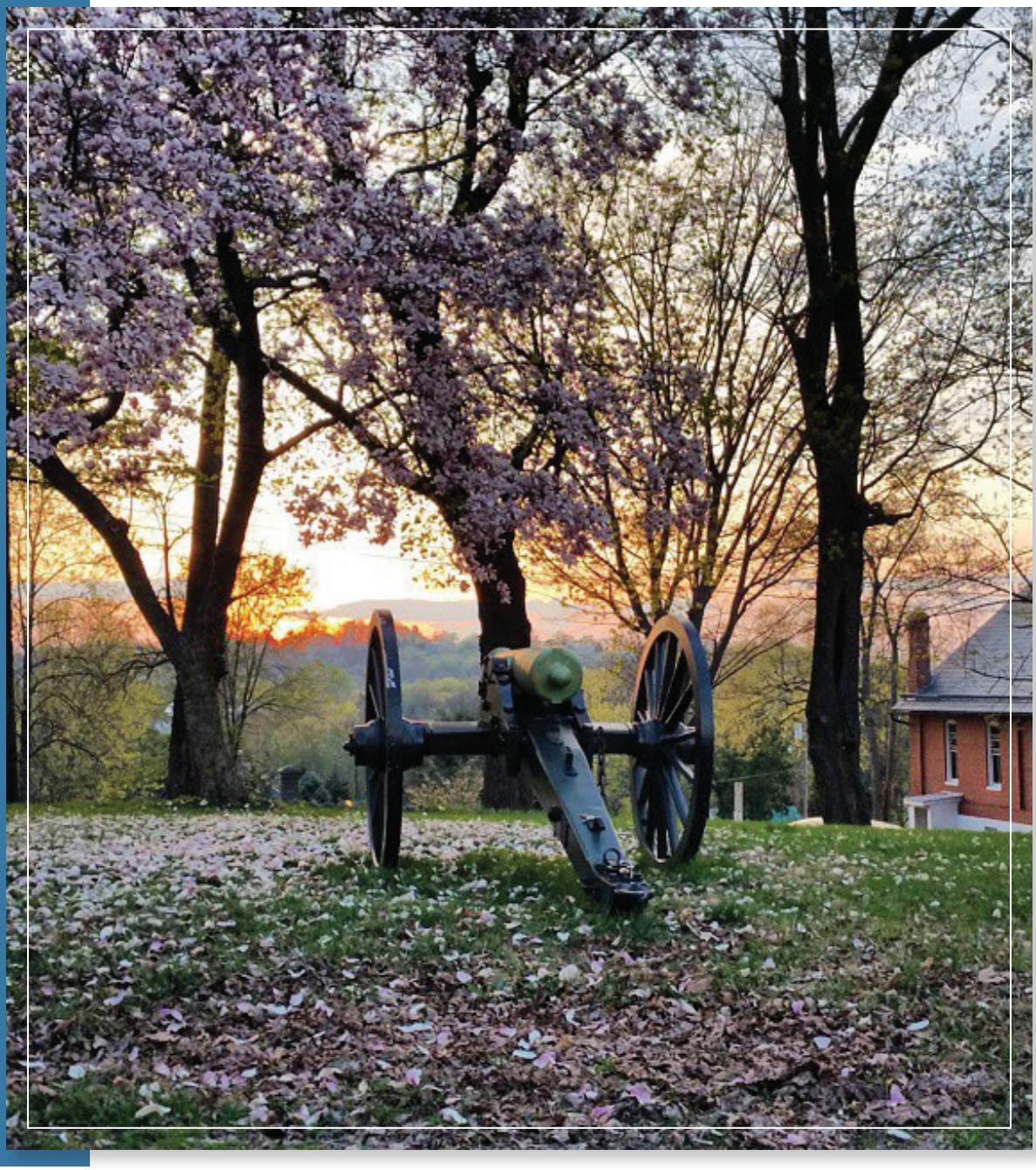
- **Special Boundary Study –** In 1988 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park developed a land protection plan for private properties within its legislative boundary. The land protection plan set acquisition priorities for privately owned lands within the legislative boundary and indicated the necessary level of protection needed for the in-holdings. Since then most of the objectives in the land protection plan have been achieved and the park boundary has also expanded. Historic and scenic resources related to the park purpose and located on lands outside of the legislative boundary have been identified. A study is needed to determine whether a boundary adjustment on the lands on which these resources are located is necessary or desirable for carrying out the purposes of the park. The results of the boundary study may be used in a legislative proposal to expand the park boundary.



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 and Key Issue	Special boundary study	H	A study is needed to determine whether certain lands adjacent to the park have historical significance and merit federal protection.
FRV	Resource stewardship strategy	H	This plan would identify the current status and related conditions of natural and cultural resources at the park. Based on these conditions, stewardship strategies would be developed to provide guidance for these priority resources.
FRV and OIRV	Comprehensive trails management plan	H	A comprehensive trails plan would address the current trail network within the park, identify new opportunities to provide better connectivity, and provide guidance for establishing connections to regional trail networks, in order to enhance the entire trail systems at the park while supporting appropriate recreational activities and access.
FRV	Earthworks management plan	H	Using data collected from documentation and mapping of the earthworks, this plan would provide treatment recommendations and outline stabilization best practices for the long-term stewardship of these resources. This plan would include guidance on vegetation management on the earthworks, as well as the appropriate level of visitor access to these resources.
FRV	Cultural landscape report – Maryland Heights	H	A cultural landscape report would provide guidance for treatment and use of Maryland Heights. It would help minimize loss of its important characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the site would provide an understanding of past features and conditions in order to inform future management decisions at this site.
FRV	Cultural landscape report – Loudoun Heights	H	A cultural landscape report would provide guidance for treatment and use of Loudoun Heights. It would help minimize loss of its important characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the site would provide an understanding of past features and conditions in order to inform future management decisions at this site.
FRV, OIRV, and Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	M	Urban development and population growth continues in the region surrounding the park. These trends may contribute to an increase in visitations and requests for recreational activities in the park. The plan should provide guidance for accommodating increased visitor use while also preserving natural and cultural resources at the park.
FRV	Park partner action strategy	M	A park partner action strategy would provide a strategy to work with multiple park partners to advance park and community objectives, as well as prioritize these partnerships based on alignment with the park's purpose and goals.
FRV	Comprehensive exhibits plan	M	The comprehensive exhibits plan would provide guidance for the management of all existing exhibits within the park and establish a schedule for rotating museum objects on display. This plan would also identify strategies to ensure the exhibits and messages stay relevant to visitors, as well as explore the use of new technologies for engaging all visitors with different ability levels.

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	Climate change scenario plan / vulnerability assessment	M	Climate change presents significant risks and challenges to the park's resources, infrastructure, and visitor experience. A climate change vulnerability plan would translate climate change data and knowledge into action strategies for the park.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan	M	An integrated pest management plan would provide guidance on addressing the impacts of pests such as mice and birds on the integrity of historic structures in the park. These pests can have a significant impact on historic structure stability, destroy original fabric, and create health issues if not managed in an appropriate way.
FRV	Cultural landscape report – Allstadt Farm	M	A cultural landscape report would provide guidance for treatment and use of the Allstadt Farm. It would help minimize loss of its important characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the site would provide an understanding of past features and conditions in order to inform future management decisions at this site.
FRV	Cultural landscape report – School House Ridge North	M	A cultural landscape report would provide guidance for treatment and use of School House Ridge North. It would help minimize loss of its important characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the site would provide an understanding of past features and conditions in order to inform future management decisions at this site.
FRV	Cultural landscape report – Bolivar Heights	M	A cultural landscape report would provide guidance for treatment and use of Bolivar Heights. It would help minimize loss of its important characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the site would provide an understanding of past features and conditions in order to inform future management decisions at this site.
FRV	Cultural landscape report – Short Hill	M	A cultural landscape report would provide guidance for treatment and use of Short. Hill. It would help minimize loss of its important characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the site would provide an understanding of past features and conditions in order to inform future management decisions at this site.
FRV	Cultural landscape report – Nash Farm	M	A cultural landscape report would provide guidance for treatment and use of the Nash Farm. It would help minimize loss of its important characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the site would provide an understanding of past features and conditions in order to inform future management decisions at this site.
FRV and OIRV	Concession management plan	M	A concession management plan would help ensure that concession services are appropriate for the park. This plan would serve as a tool for ensuring resource protection while managing activates provided by various concession services that utilize park lands.
FRV	Cave management plan	L	This plan would establish the best management practices to preserve and protect the cave environments within the park. It would also address cave safety and develop strategies to combat the spread of white-nose syndrome in regional bat populations.

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	Visual resource management plan	L	A visual resource management plan would provide a strategy for the management of the critical views and vistas to and from the park. This plan would also prioritize each key view and vista in order to identify the most appropriate preservation and protection strategy.
FRV and OIRV	Comprehensive accessibility plan	L	A comprehensive accessibility plan would help the park identify gaps in accessibility compliance and determine if particular trails or buildings meet Architectural Barriers Act standards. It would help the park effectively prioritize and plan for accessibility and programmatic needs for funding requests to address access.
FRV	Housekeeping plan	L	A housekeeping plan establishes a schedule for general housekeeping of museum collections on display and objects in storage. It would provide a framework for consistent care of museum objects, including monitoring and control for pests.
FRV	Monument treatment plan	L	A monument treatment plan would provide guidance on the appropriate conservation and maintenance techniques to use on various monuments throughout the park. The plan would also identify a treatment / cyclical maintenance schedule for these monuments.
FRV	Cultural landscape report – B & O Station	L	A cultural landscape report would provide guidance for treatment and use of the B & O Station. It would help minimize loss of its important characteristics, features, and materials. Analysis of the site would provide an understanding of past features and conditions in order to inform future management decisions at this site.
OIRV	Fisheries management plan	L	Because fishing is among the many forms of water-based recreation sought by a significant number of park visitors, a fishery management plan should be developed to help inform management decisions around this activity. This effort would be conducted in cooperation with appropriate state fishery management agencies (Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia) as well as other NPS park units located on the Potomac River such as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To**
FRV, OIRV, and Key Issue	Visitor use study	H	A visitor use study would be an important first step in better understanding and collecting data on visitor use patterns in the park. This data would support the development of a visitor management plan and would aid managers in the decision-making process related to appropriate recreational activities within the park.
FRV, OIRV, and Key Issue	Recreation communication strategy	H	This study would identify current recreational activities and user groups in order to establish communication strategies and best practices for reaching these groups to communicate park rules and regulations. This strategy would explore social media, signage, and other communication techniques to reach these groups in an effective way.
FRV	Historic resource study	H	A special resource study was originally completed in1989, but recommendations from this study were not legislated until 2004. Given the length of time since this study, and ongoing research about Harpers Ferry, a historic resource study is needed to address current scholarly understanding of the historic events that happened in and around the park and to identify potential resources associated with these events. The park could work collaboratively with partners and local universities to identify and document resources that support the park's purpose. Data collected during this study would inform updating the national register nomination for the park.
FRV	Cave and cavern baseline data	H	The collection of cave baseline data is essential to understanding these resources and their current conditions. These data would provide a detailed physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for each cave and cavern in the park in order to inform future management decisions.
FRV	Visual resource inventory	H	A visual resource inventory would inventory and assess all potential views and vistas within the park. This analysis would provide the baseline data that would inform the visual resource management plan and help park managers identify the scenic quality and NPS/visitor values related to scenic views.
FRV	Historic structure report – Shipley School	H	A historic structure report would provide much-needed data and guidance on the current condition of this structure, insights into the building's history, appropriate treatment plans, and recommendations for the adaptive reuse of this structure. The funding for this project has been secured for fiscal year 2016. The park plans to explore potential collaborate partnerships related to this location as well as options to use this structure for potential museum collections storage.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To**
FRV	Historic structure report – Wirth Hall	H	Because this structure serves as the Mather Training Center, it experiences a high volume of visitor traffic and wear and tear. A historic structure report would provide much-needed data and guidance on the current condition of this structure, insights into the building's history, appropriate treatment plans, and recommendations for cyclical maintenance on this structure.
FRV	Archeological identification and evaluation study – Armory Canal	H	An archeological identification and evaluation study of the Armory Canal site would help staff better understand the historical context of the site and inform compliance-related management issues if the site is developed in the future.
FRV	Archeological identification and evaluation study – Upper Armory Grounds	H	An archeological identification and evaluation study of the Upper Armory Grounds site would help staff better understand the historical context of the site and inform compliance related management issues if the site is developed in the future.
FRV	Conservation assessment – Lockwood House	H	The restoration of the Lockwood House has been identified as a centennial project for the park, and this conservation assessment would provide valuable data and treatment recommendations for the interior of this historic structure.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory – Maryland Heights	H	This inventory would provide a physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for Maryland Heights. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory – Loudoun Heights	H	This inventory would provide a physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for Loudoun Heights. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory – Short Hill	H	This inventory would provide a physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for Short Hill. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation.
FRV	Deer density data	H	Collecting deer density data would support deer management planning activities that are currently ongoing and could fill any gaps where deer population data are missing.
FRV	Comprehensive archeological overview and assessment of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	M	A parkwide archeological overview and assessment would provide a comprehensive approach to the management of archeological resources. A survey of large tracts of land within the park's boundary would be a key part of this overview and assessment process. These data would be used to develop a proactive approach to compliance-related projects in the park, to better inform maintenance practices, and to guide future research projects.
FRV	Collections condition survey	M	This survey would inventory the existing museum collections to determine the condition of museum objects. The survey would provide a detailed look at the entire collection, providing treatment recommendations for museum objects in need of repair or restoration.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To**
FRV	Groundwater quality monitoring	M	Monitoring the groundwater quality would allow the park to identify changes or trends in water quality over time and identify specific existing or emerging water quality issues.
FRV	Air quality monitoring	M	Monitoring air quality would allow the park to better understand air pollution within the park and how it affects park resources. Having these data available would enable park management to establish a management approach to improving air quality.
FRV	Monument inventory and assessment	M	A comprehensive inventory and condition assessment is needed of all monuments and memorials within the park. This inventory and assessment would then inform a future monument treatment plan.
FRV	Archeological identification and evaluation study – Camp Hill	M	An archeological identification and evaluation study of the Camp Hill site would help staff better understand the historical context of the site and inform compliance-related management issues if the site is developed in the future.
FRV	Historic structure report – Murphy Farm	M	A historic structure report for the Murphy Farm would provide much needed data and guidance on the current conditions of these structures, insights into the buildings' history, appropriate treatment plans, and recommendations for cyclical maintenance on these structures.
FRV	Historic structure report – Nash Farm	M	A historic structure report for the Nash Farm would provide much needed data and guidance on the current conditions of these structures, insights into the buildings' history, appropriate treatment plans, and recommendations for cyclical maintenance on these structures.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory – Bolivar Heights	M	This inventory would provide a physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for Bolivar Heights. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory – Nash Farm	M	This inventory would provide a physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for Nash Farm. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation.
FRV	Archeological identification and evaluation study – Nash Farm	L	An archeological identification and evaluation study of the Nash Farm site would help staff better understand the historical context of the site and inform compliance related management issues if the site is developed in the future.
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment – Short Hill	L	An archeological overview and assessment for Short Hill would provide guidance for the management of this site and a better understanding of the integrity of archeological resources at this location. This assessment would build off of recommendations made in the larger parkwide archeological overview and assessment.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To**
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment – Hall's Island US Rifle Factory	L	There has never been an overview and assessment completed for Hall's Island US Rifle Factory. Numerous archeological projects have been conducted on Hall's Island. An overview and assessment is necessary to determine data gaps and recommend further work.
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment – School House Ridge Battlefield	L	An archeological overview and assessment for School House Ridge Battlefield would provide guidance for the management of this site and a better understanding of the integrity of archeological resources at this location. This assessment would build off of recommendations made in the larger parkwide archeological overview and assessment.
FRV and OIRV	Acoustic resource baseline data collection	L	Collection of baseline data on the current condition of the park's existing acoustic environment is an important data need that would help park managers to understand the acoustic resources as a resource. Noise pollution may be impacting the visitor experiences and wildlife at the park and this baseline data collection would be a key strategy.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory – Lower Town	L	This inventory would provide a physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for Lower Town. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory – B&O Train Station	L	This inventory would provide a physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for B&O Train Station. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory – Lockwood House	L	This inventory would provide a physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for Lockwood House. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory – Hall's Island US Rifle Factory and Shenandoah River Front	L	This inventory would provide a physical history, site maps, analysis, evaluation of integrity, and a condition assessment for Hall's Island US Rifle Factory and Shenandoah River Front. The information would be used in planning, compliance, preservation, and interpretation.
FRV	Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)	Ongoing	The park is actively engaged in fully recording historic structures with HABS/HAER documentation as funding or partnership opportunities become available.



Part 3: Contributors

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

guardhouses, or other places of detention of the United States armed forces or in penitentiaries or other institutions employed by the United States for the detention or treatment of prisoners, at the expense of the state on whose behalf the prisoner is detained.

Limitation of operation.

SEC. 6. This Act shall be operative with respect to the military, naval, or air forces of any foreign state only after a finding and declaration by the President that the powers and privileges provided herein are necessary for the maintenance of discipline. The President may at any time revoke such finding and declaration.

Approved June 30, 1944.

[CHAPTER 327]

AN ACT

June 30, 1944
[H. R. 3306]
[Public Law 385]

To authorize the conveyance of Harrison Park in the city of Vincennes to Vincennes University.

Vincennes University.
Conveyance of Harrison Park

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain real estate belonging to the United States, and vesting the title to certain other lands in the city of Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1881, the city of Vincennes is authorized to convey all its right, title, and interest in and to the tract of land known as "Harrison Park", title to which was vested in such city by such section 2, and all improvements on such land, to the board of trustees for the Vincennes University. The conveyance executed by the city of Vincennes shall contain the express condition that if such board of trustees shall at any time cease to use such property for school purposes, or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such property, title thereto shall revert to the city of Vincennes, subject to the same limitations as now exist: *Provided*, That, in the event such conveyance involves the transfer of ownership or control over the Old Territorial Capitol Building or Legislative Hall, which was removed to a site in the park in 1919, the transfer of the aforesaid park land shall be contingent upon the making of arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior for the preservation of the structure.

21 Stat. 506.

Reversionary provision.

Preservation of Old Territorial Capitol Building.

Approved June 30, 1944.

[CHAPTER 328]

AN ACT

June 30, 1944
[H. R. 3524]
[Public Law 386]

To provide for the establishment of the Harpers Ferry National Monument.

Harpers Ferry National Monument.
Acceptance of donations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land, interest in land, buildings, structures, and other property in the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, not to exceed one thousand five hundred acres, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and donations of funds for the purchase and maintenance thereof, the evidence of title to such lands to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. Any Federal land within the area designated by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary for monument purposes shall be transferred to the administration of the Department of the Interior and when so transferred shall become a part of the monument: *Provided*, That the Federal department or agency having administration over such land shall agree in advance to such transfer.

Transfer of Federal land.

Property acquired to constitute national memorial.

Control.

16 U. S. C. §§ 1-4, 22, 43.

Museum for relics and records.

Roads and facilities.

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 2. The property acquired under the provisions of section 1 of this Act shall constitute the Harpers Ferry National Monument and shall be a public national memorial commemorating historical events at or near Harpers Ferry. The Director of the National Park Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of such national monument, and shall maintain and preserve it for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to—

(1) Maintain, either in an existing structure acquired under the provisions of section 1 of this Act or in a building constructed by him for the purpose, a museum for relics and records pertaining to historic events that took place at Harpers Ferry, and for other relics of national and patriotic interest, and to accept on behalf of the United States, for installation in such museum, articles which may be offered as additions to the museum; and

(2) Construct roads and facilities and mark with monuments, tablets, or otherwise, points of interest within the boundaries of the Harpers Ferry National Monument.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the improvements and maintenance on the lands and sites donated under the provisions of this Act.

Approved June 30, 1944.

[CHAPTER 329]

June 30, 1944
[H. R. 4102]
[Public Law 387]

AN ACT

To extend for one additional year the reduced rate of interest on Land Bank Commissioner loans.

Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, amendment.

50 Stat. 521.
12 U. S. C., Supp. III, § 1016 (i).

Interest rate, limitations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of the last paragraph of section 32 (relating to reduction in the interest rate on loans by the Land Bank Commissioner) of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. II, title 12, sec. 1016 (i)), is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the rate of interest on loans made under this section shall not exceed 4 per centum per annum for all interest payable on installment dates occurring on or after July 22, 1937, and prior to July 1, 1940, and shall not exceed 3½ per centum per annum for all interest payable on installment dates occurring on or after July 1, 1940, and prior to July 1, 1944, and shall not exceed 4 per centum per annum for all interest payable on installment dates occurring on or after July 1, 1944, and prior to July 1, 1945."

Approved June 30, 1944.

[CHAPTER 330]

June 30, 1944
[H. R. 4623]
[Public Law 388]

AN ACT

To authorize the use of space in the old post-office building in Portland, Oregon, by the State of Oregon for its use as a museum for relics from the battleship Oregon, together with all other historical documents, objects, and relics of Oregon and the Old Oregon Country held by the State for public display.

State of Oregon. Lease of space in old post-office building at Portland for museum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized to lease, without regard to section 321 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412; 40 U. S. C.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

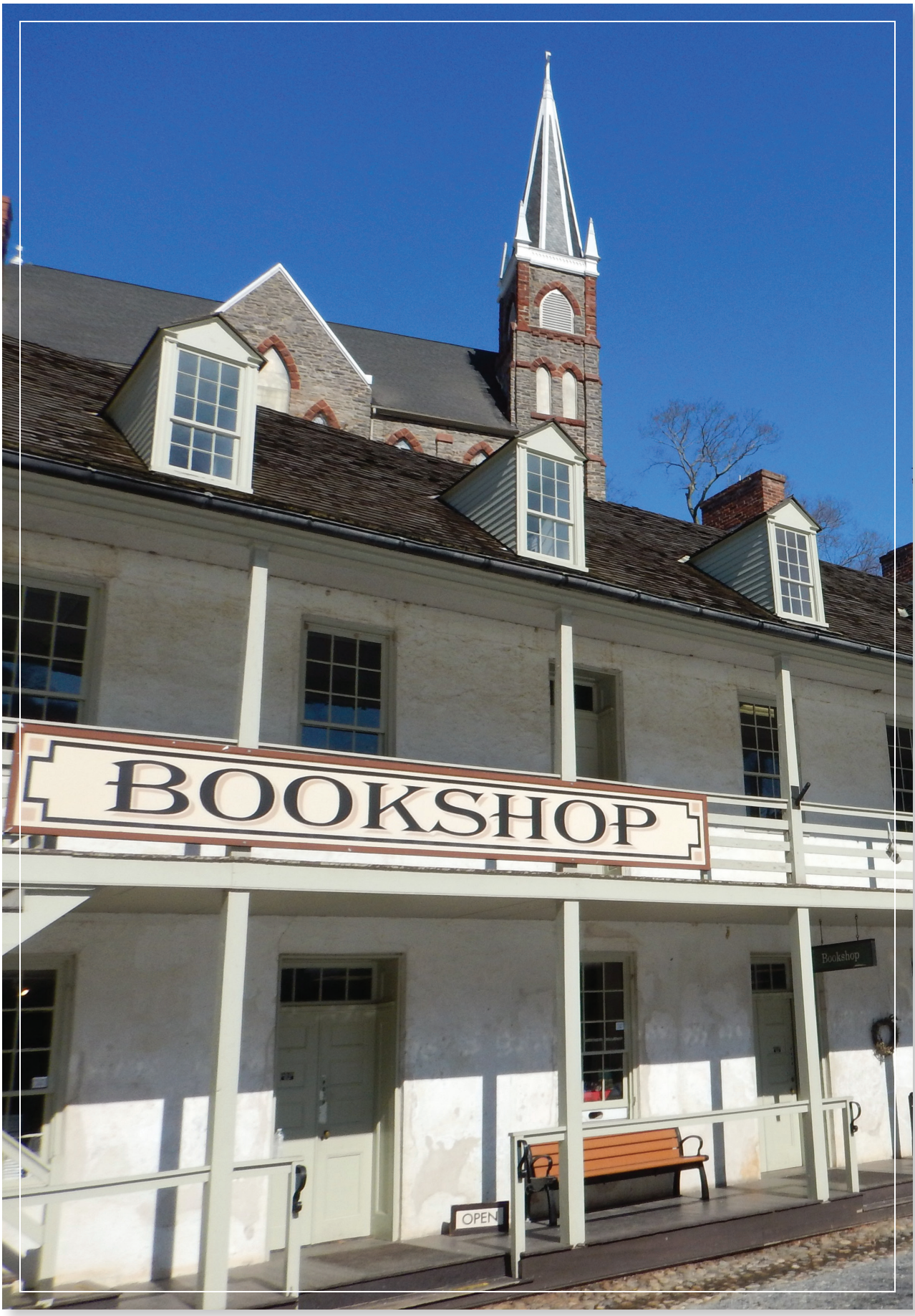
Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose
Harpers Ferry Historical Association (HFHA)	Cooperative agreement	11/23/2010	11/23/2015	HFHA, NPS	Provide financial and other assistance to interpretive, educational, and research activities.
Law Enforcement – Corporation of Harpers Ferry, WV	Memorandum of understanding	6/6/2013	6/6/2014 Outdated	Corporation of Harpers Ferry NPS	Delineation of jurisdiction and to provide mutual aid.
Law Enforcement – Washington County, MD, Sheriff	Memorandum of understanding	Pending		Washington County, MD NPS	Delineation of jurisdiction and to provide mutual aid.
Law Enforcement – Jefferson County, WV, Sheriff	Memorandum of understanding	7/27/2015	7/27/2020	Jefferson County, WV NPS	Delineation of jurisdiction and to provide mutual aid.
Law Enforcement – Loudoun County, VA, Sheriff	Memorandum of understanding	6/25/2013	6/25/2016	Loudoun Co. VA NPS	Delineation of jurisdiction and to provide mutual aid.
National Park Service / Appalachian Trail Conservancy (ATC) / Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC)	Memorandum of understanding	9/21/1998	9/21/2008	Appalachian National Scenic Trail, ATC, PATC	Cooperative management of Appalachian Trail in Harpers Ferry, WV.
US Fish and Wildlife Service Land Management Agreement	Cooperative management agreement	12/27/2000	Until such time as either a formal transfer of jurisdiction is made or the agreement is terminated by the parties	US Fish and Wildlife Service NPS	To provide the NPS exclusive authority to manage and control Tract 108-05.
Train Station Management Agreement	Management agreement	3/5/2003	3/5/2023	Town of Harpers Ferry, NPS	To support a positive and effective working relationship between the parties for the promotion of mutual objectives.
Railroad Access Easement	Easement	9/5/2001	Deeded in perpetuity	CSX Railroad	To provide for railroad facilities maintenance, ingress and egress.
Harpers Ferry Town Foundation	Partnership	Nonformal agreement	-	-	To foster cooperation between the parties.
Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area	Designated site	Nonformal agreement	-	-	To promote sites in the heritage area.
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area	Designated site	Nonformal agreement	-	-	To promote sites in the national heritage area.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose
US Customs and Border Protection	Cooperative agreement	1/1/2001	Remains in effect until either mutual agreement to terminate or permanent closure of the firing range	US Customs and Border Protection	Training for NPS law enforcement rangers
Bridging the Watershed Program	Partnership	-	-	NPS National Capital Region and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	To provide environmental education to school children.
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	No formal agreement	-	-		Share staff and project funding when needed.
Cavalier Heights Scenic Easements	Scenic easement	12/9/1953	Deeded in perpetuity	Cavalier Heights Subdivision (neighborhood)	To prevent incompatible development in the Cavalier Heights residential neighborhood.
Museum Accreditation	Accreditation	10/23/2014	10/23/2024	American Association of Museums	Professional review of museum procedures and spaces at the park.
Jefferson County Schools	Memorandum of understanding	-	-	Jefferson County	To provide leadership for student podcasts, Tiger-on-the-Trail, and other NPS programs.
NPS Mather Training Center	Cooperative agreement	Ongoing	-	NPS – Mather Training Center	Share staffing.
NPS Harpers Ferry Design Center	Cooperative agreement	Ongoing	-	NPS – Harpers Ferry Design Center	Share staffing.
Appalachian National Scenic Trail	Cooperative agreement	Ongoing	-	NPS – Appalachian National Scenic Trail	Share staffing.
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail	Cooperative agreement	Ongoing	-	NPS – Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail	Share staffing.
National Catalogue (NPS Washington Support Office)	Cooperative agreement	Ongoing	-	NPS – National Catalogue	Agencywide museum record keeping, back up record logs are stored at Harpers Ferry.
Friendship Fire Company, Jefferson County, WV	Cooperating agreement	7/20/2015	7/20/2020	Friendship Fire Company, NPS	Mutual aid for fire, EMS, and HAZMAT response.
Potomac Valley Fire Company, Washington County, MD	Cooperating agreement	4/18/2015	4/18/2020	Potomac Valley Fire Company, NPS	Mutual aid for fire, EMS, and HAZMAT response.

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Document	Date
Harpers Ferry National Monument Master Plan	1952
Historic Building Report Part 1 for Buildings #11 and 11.A	1957
Historic Building Report Part 1 for Buildings #10 and 10.A	1958
Historical Study of Wager Lot #13	1958
A History of the Island of Virginius	1958
Historic Building Survey – Block F, Block G, and US Ferry Lots	1959
History of Commanding Officer's Quarters	1959
History of Lower Hall Island – Rifle Factory	1959
History of Paymaster's Quarters, Camp Hill, Storer College	1959
History of the Lower Hall Island and Captain John Hall's Rifle Factory	1959
Contemporary Study, Furnishing, Harper House	1960
Harpers Ferry National Monument Mission 66 Master Plan	1961
Addendum to Harper House Furnishing Plan	1962
Harper House Furnishing Plan	1963
Historic Structures Report – Lockwood House	1963
Lockwood House Furnishings Study	1969
Lockwood House History	1970
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Master Plan	1973
Special History Study	1973
Lockwood House Furnishing plan for Classroom and Kitchen	1974
Historic Furnishings Study for White Hall Tavern and Frederick A. Roeder's Store	1975
Historic Structures Report – Building 11 and 11A	1975
Interpretive Prospectus	1980
Harpers Ferry National Register of Historic Places Nomination	1980
Historic Structures Report – Building 3 (Nichols-Williams Building)	1981
Historic Structures Report – Rifle Factory Bridges, Canal, and Dam	1981
Historic Structures Report – Building 40 (Richards Building)	1983
Visitor Services Project	1988
Archeological and Historical Resources Study – Maryland Heights	1989
Historic Furnishings Plan Synopsis – Building 40	1990
Land Protection Plan	1990
Special Boundary Study	1990
Historic Furnishings Report – Building 14 (Burton Jewelry Store)	1991
Archeological Investigations – Building 37 (Wagner Lot)	1992
Archeological Investigations of Domestic Life (Armory and Commercial District)	1993
Archeological Investigations – Backyards of Park Buildings 32 to 36	1994

Document	Date
Cultural Landscape Report Virginius Island	1994
Final Archeological Investigation for Proposed MARs II Facility	1994
Archeological Investigations – Wernwag's Machine Shop	1995
Historic Furnishings Report – Buildings 34–35	1995
Historic Furnishings Report – Buildings 16 and 7 (Roeder's Parlor)	1995
Historic Furnishings Report – Exterior Furnishings of Lower Town	1995
Historic Furnishings Report Synopsis – Building 16 (Roeder's Parlor)	1996
Historic Furnishings Report Synopsis – Building 34–35 (General Store, Provost)	1996
Social Science Plan	1997
Cultural Landscape Inventory – Virginius Island	2003
Flood Emergency Response Plan	2003
Historical Background Report – Baltimore and Ohio Railroad	2003
Business Plan	2004
Nash Property Master Plan	2004
Cultural Landscape Inventory – Allstadt Farm	2005
Thornberry-Ehrlich, T. 2005. Antietam National Battlefield, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, & Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Geologic Resource Evaluation Report. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRPC/GRD/NRR—2005/006. National Park Service, Denver, Colorado	2005
Cultural Landscape Report – Lockwood House	2006
Visitor Study	2006
Impacts of Visitor Spending	2007
General Management Plan (Environmental Impact Statement)	2008
Cultural Landscape Report – Camp Hill	2009
Cultural Landscape Report – US Armory and Potomac Riverfront	2009
Gypsy Moth Suppression Program (Environmental Assessment)	2009
State of the Parks Report	2009
Cultural Landscape Inventory – Camp Hill	2010
Cultural Landscape Report – Hall's Island US Rifle Factory and Shenandoah Riverfront	2010
NPS Geologic Resources Inventory Program. 2010. Digital Geologic Map of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and Vicinity, Maryland and West Virginia (NPS, GRD, GRI, HAFE, HAFE digital map). NPS Geologic Resources Inventory Program. Lakewood, CO. Geospatial Dataset-1048804	2010
Archeological Investigation of Harpers Ferry Armory, Warehouse, and Smith Forging Shop	2011
Cultural Landscape Inventory – US Armory and Potomac Riverfront	2011
EA-AE Electric Power Transmission Line Rebuild and Upgrade	2012
Expand Existing Transit Maintenance Facility (Environmental Assessment)	2012
Potential Accessibility Upgrades – Feasibility Study	2012
Superintendent's Compendium	2013


BOOKSHOP
Bookshop
OPEN

National Capital Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
January 2016

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

Rebecca L. Harriett 1-7-16

RECOMMENDED
Rebecca Harriett, Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park **Date**

Robert A. Vogel 1-7-16

APPROVED
Robert A. Vogel, Regional Director, National Capital Region **Date**

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

HAFE 385/131029
January 2016

Foundation Document • Harpers Ferry National Historical Park



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