National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

HISTORIC MISSION 66 CAMPGROUND TREATMENT GUIDELINES



COMPANION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CAMPGROUND DESIGN GUIDELINES

JANUARY 2022

Images:

Title Page: Image of a Mission 66 Project sign in Yellowstone National Park. 1956. Source: NPS History Collection.

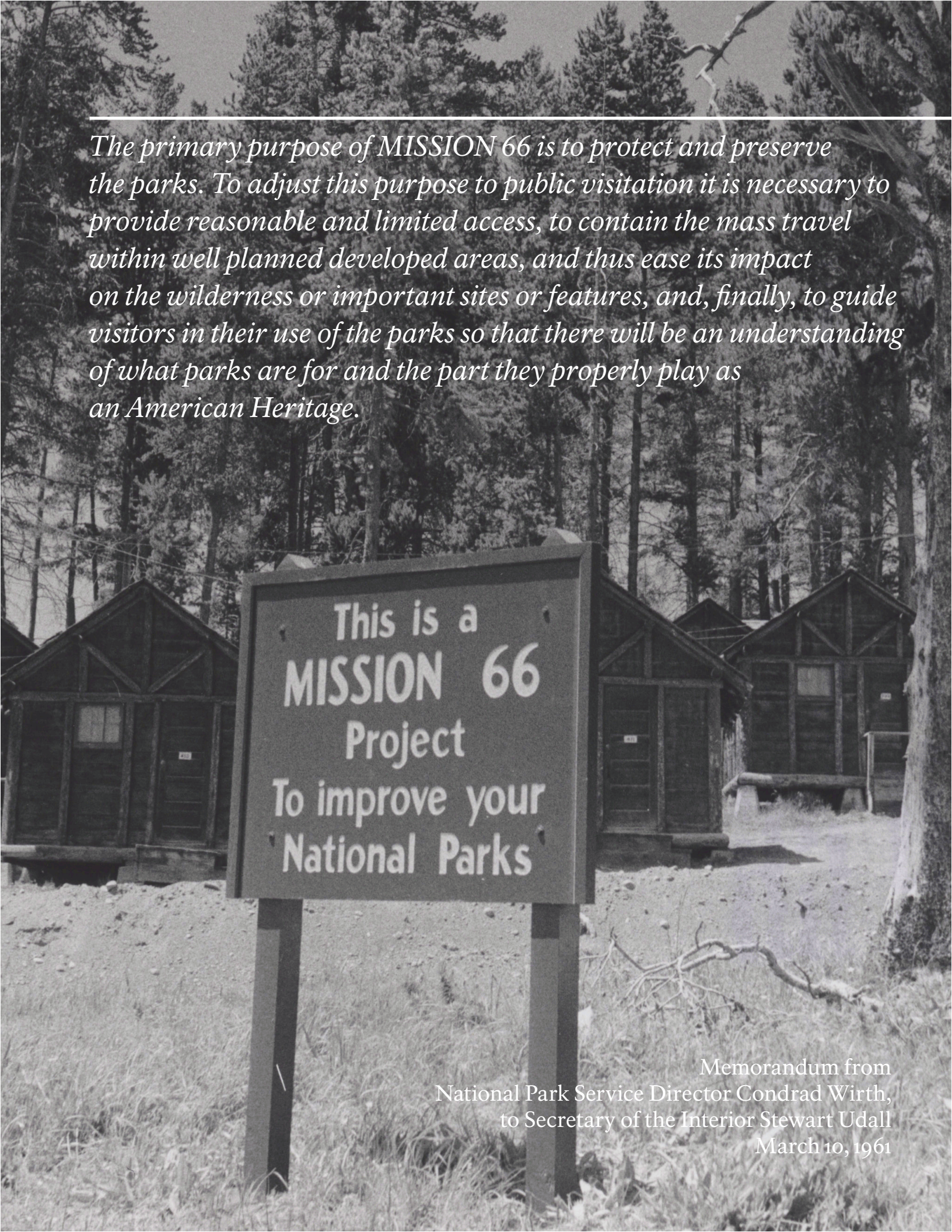
Table of Contents: Image of campers fight the chill of a summer snowstorm by brewing coffee over their fire at (rustic tent) camp in Masama campground in Crater Lake National Park. Source. 1960: NPS History Collection.

Chapter 1, Mission 66 Campgrounds as Historic Properties: Image of the 30th Anniversary Celebration, Elkmont Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. 1964. Source: Open Parks Network

Chapter 2, Scoping Compliance and Design for Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds: Image of an unpaved campground road through the woods in Grand Teton National Park. Date unknown. Source: NPS History Collection.

Chapter 3, Historic Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines: Image of a ranger station at Mather Campground in Grand Canyon National Park. 1959. Source: NPS History Collection.

Appendix: Image of the Chisos Basin campground in Big Bend National Park. 1959. Source: NPS History Collection.



The primary purpose of MISSION 66 is to protect and preserve the parks. To adjust this purpose to public visitation it is necessary to provide reasonable and limited access, to contain the mass travel within well planned developed areas, and thus ease its impact on the wilderness or important sites or features, and, finally, to guide visitors in their use of the parks so that there will be an understanding of what parks are for and the part they properly play as an American Heritage.

Memorandum from
National Park Service Director Condrad Wirth,
to Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall
March 10, 1961

Introduction

This Introduction is written as a companion to the NPS Campground Design Guidelines (pages ii-iv).

Using the Historic Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines

These Historic Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines included within this document are provided as a companion to the National Park Service *Campground Design Guidelines*. They promote a consistent agency-wide stewardship approach to changes and improvements within Mission 66 campgrounds, so that improvements will meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (SOI Standards).

As with the Design Guidelines, Treatment Guidelines users include all National Park Service staff and private contractors including planners, designers, superintendents, maintenance staff, concessioners and partners. The information is designed to assist in historic Mission 66 campground-related projects of all sizes and scopes. Consequently, some of the information is general in nature while other information is more detailed.

The Historic Mission 66 Treatment Guidelines closely align in organizational structure to the *Campground Design Guidelines* and are broken up into sections to lead users through a common project sequence. Use the table of contents to quickly navigate to the desired sections in both the NPS *Campground Design Guidelines* and the Historic Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines. Throughout the Treatment Guidelines you will find page numbers and links referencing the Design Guidelines.

These guidelines should be used at the start and throughout the planning and design process and as part of maintenance efforts in service of the NPS stewardship mission. Always identify historic properties before you treat them. If you do not know the status of your campground, please see the *Mission 66 Campgrounds Determination of Eligibility Process Guidelines* and consult your park or region's cultural resource specialist.

Most projects will require the involvement of multiple disciplines. Be ready to reach out to your colleagues! These disciplines could include, but are not limited to, accessibility, housing, utilities and night skies.

Historic Mission 66 Treatment Guidelines vs NPS Campground Design Guidelines

These Historic Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines are provided as a companion to the National Park Service *Campground Design Guidelines*. The Design Guidelines are applicable to all campground projects. These Historic Mission 66 Treatment Guidelines are applicable to projects that involve historic Mission 66 campgrounds. If your project involves a historic Mission 66 campground, the Treatment Guidelines provide an additional layer of direction that will help you sensitively plan and rehabilitate historic Mission 66 resources within it.

Why Use these Treatment Guidelines

If you are planning a project that is within a historic Mission 66 campground, meaning a campground that meets the requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, these treatment guidelines will help you plan and design a project that will avoid and/or minimize effects to historic resources, which is fundamental to the NPS's role as stewards of cultural heritage.

The NPS has Mission 66 campgrounds that are unevaluated for listing in the National Register. If you are planning a rehabilitation project for a Mission 66 campground that has not been evaluated for listing in the National Register, see the *Mission 66 Campgrounds Determination of Eligibility Process Guidelines* to assist with this determination and the preparation of rehabilitation project plans. The NPS, in cooperation with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, created the Process Guidelines to prepare for a rehabilitation project within Mission 66-era campground resources. The Process Guidelines also provide information on how to complete a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) .

These Treatment Guidelines can inform your early project planning so that you are ready to begin design and development as soon as a determination of eligibility is reached.



Mission 66 sign that says "This is a Mission 66 Project by the National Park Service" in Cape Hatteras National Seashore. (U.S. National Park Service 1959).

Document Objective

These Treatment Guidelines provide users with information regarding the application of the SOI's Standards to historic Mission 66 campgrounds. The guidelines are intended for the National Park Service; however, other state and federal land management agencies may also find the guidelines useful and relevant.

National Park Service facility improvements strive to find balance in historic resource protection, visitor enjoyment, and operational efficiency. These Treatment Guidelines can support planning and design approaches that allow historic Mission 66 campgrounds to serve today's and tomorrow's visitors with a sense of history and place.

Methodology

These treatment guidelines were developed by a team of historical architects, historical landscape architects, and architectural historians from Quinn Evans. This team completed the *Mission 66 Campgrounds Determination of Eligibility Process Guidelines* and pilot Consensus Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) for eight Mission 66 campgrounds in five parks. The eight pilot Mission 66 campgrounds were evaluated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources (NRIS# 64501248, accepted in 2015).

Mission 66 Campgrounds as Second Century Campgrounds

For more on the "second century campground," see the NPS *Campground Design Guidelines* (page iv).



The National Park Service's *Campground Design Guidelines* were created to offer a consistent approach toward campground design and construction efforts in order to provide "second century" campgrounds. NPS defines "second century" campgrounds as those that are inclusive, accessible, adaptive, and strategically maintained.

Historic Mission 66 campgrounds can also become "second century" campgrounds. By following the SOI Standards for Rehabilitation in early planning and design efforts, parks can meet their stewardship responsibilities to protect cultural resources while also meeting "second century" goals.

The Treatment Guidelines build on the following established guidelines and documents:

- Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management
- Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources (NRIS# 64501248, accepted in 2015).
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings
- A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques
- NPS Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

In 1981 Cultural Resource Management Guideline, NPS-28, Release No. 2, identified cultural landscapes as a resource type. Cultural landscapes are a type of cultural resource eligible for listing in the National Register as sites or districts. See the *Mission 66 Campgrounds Determination of Eligibility Process Guidelines* regulated by the NHPA as historic districts or sites.





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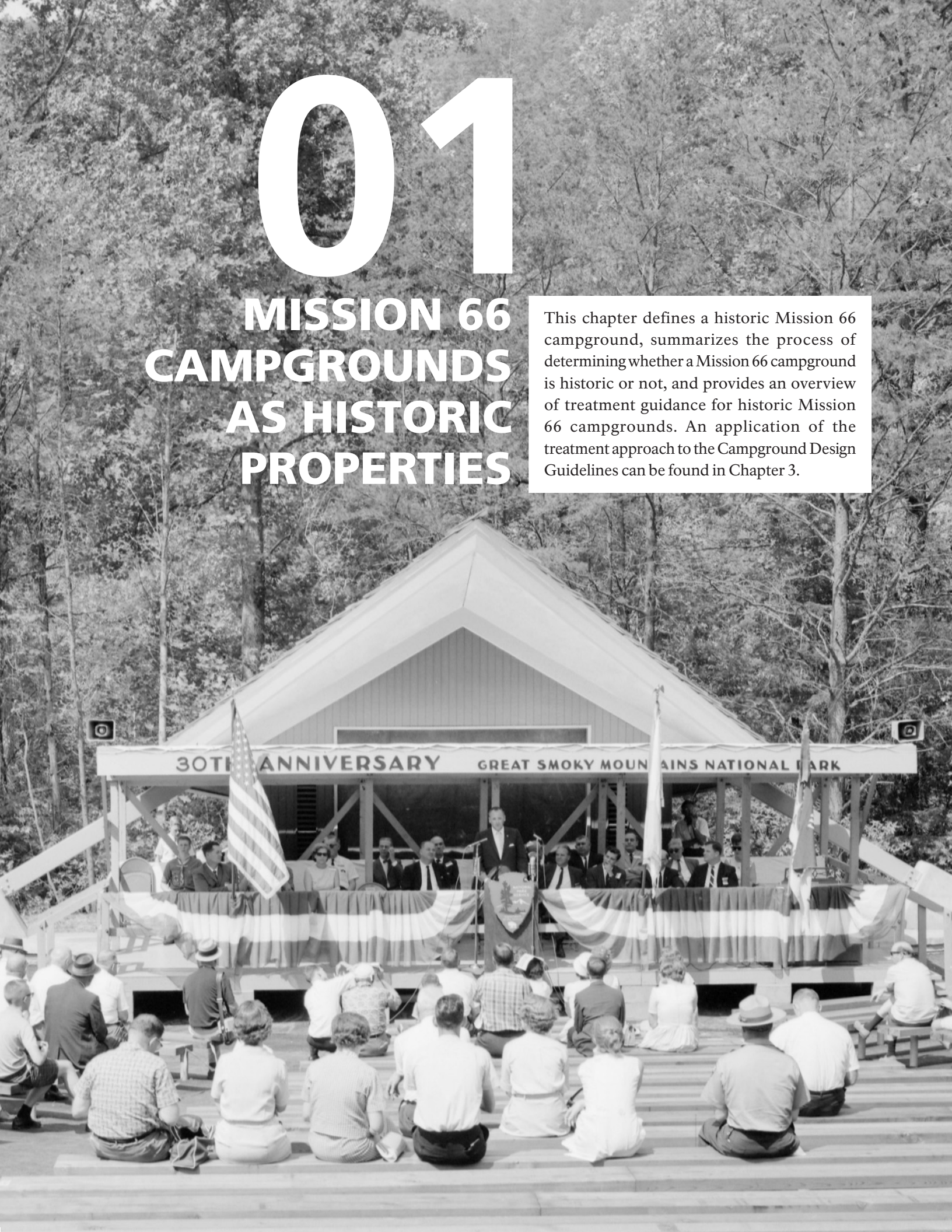
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MISSION 66 CAMPGROUNDS AS HISTORIC PROPERTIES

This chapter defines a historic Mission 66 campground, summarizes the process of determining whether a Mission 66 campground is historic or not, and provides an overview of treatment guidance for historic Mission 66 campgrounds. An application of the treatment approach to the Campground Design Guidelines can be found in Chapter 3.



What is a Historic Mission 66 Campground?

History Summary

Mission 66-era campground resources include those campgrounds built between 1945 and 1972. This encompasses campgrounds constructed during the pre-Mission 66 era (1945 to 1955), the Mission 66 program (1955-1966), and the Parkscape USA program (1966-1972).

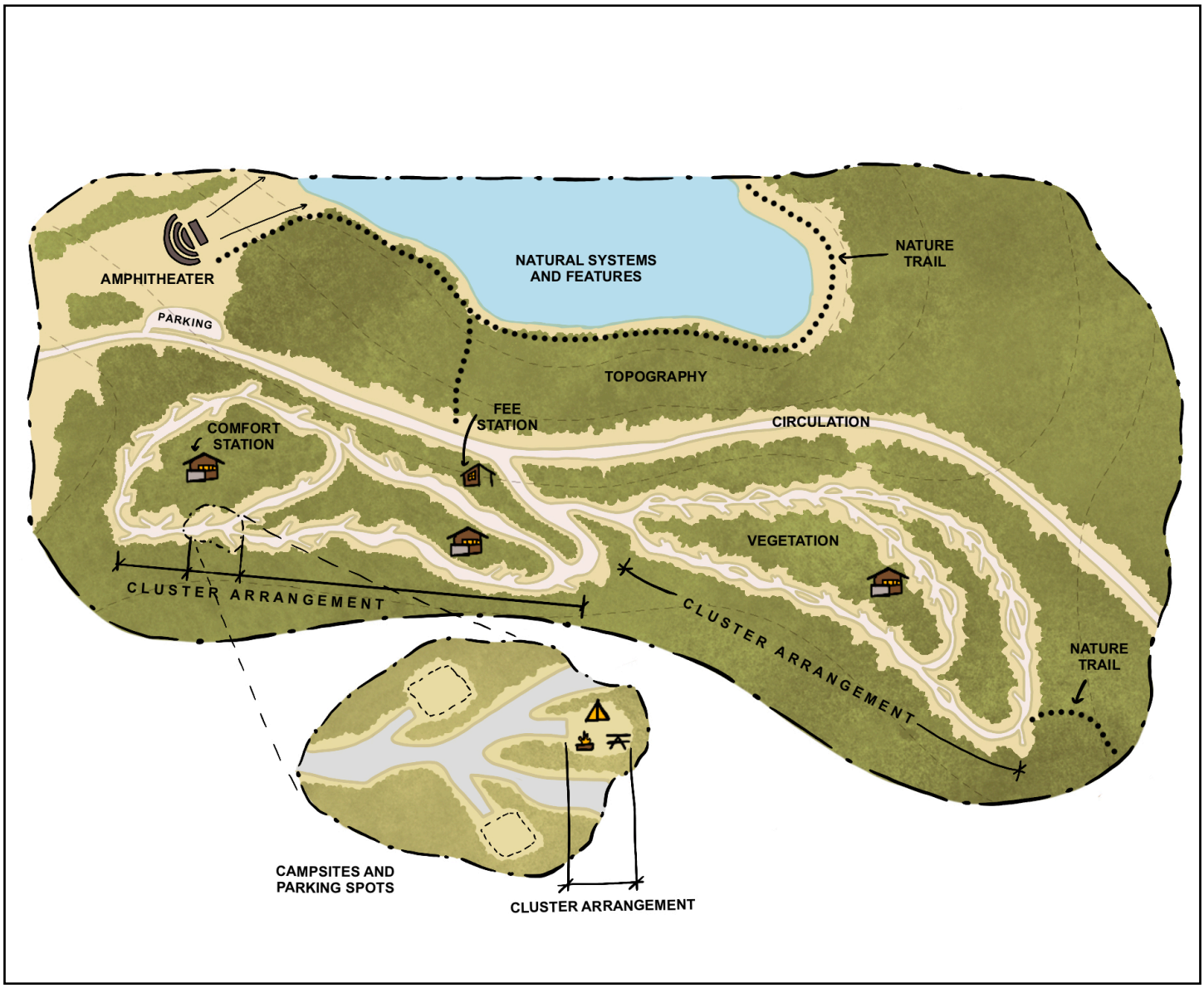
Mission 66 was a capital investment campaign providing substantial funding for infrastructure over a 10 year period, culminating in the 50th anniversary of the NPS in 1966. Designed for the new age of automobile tourism, Mission 66 followed a similar master planned effort and introduced a new type of park structure, the visitor center. Existing campgrounds were expanded to increase their capacity, new campgrounds were built, and some were relocated to areas considered more protective of resources than their 1930s predecessors. Campground alterations or newly built campgrounds were prescribed by the Mission 66 Prospectus for each park. For more background on Mission 66, refer to the National Register MPDF National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources.

Typical Mission 66 Campground

Mission 66 campgrounds were typically located in areas within attractive natural settings, near park attractions, and/or connected by vehicular circulation systems and hiking trails, and designed to respond to natural features without causing impacts from the campground development. Typical campgrounds included large, multi-loop road campgrounds; large parking spurs or pull-through turnouts for parking; large campsites; mass-produced picnic tables; and grates/grills at each campsite. Campgrounds included comfort stations and often other amenities such as camp stores and amphitheaters.

"Historic" means a property is eligible for listing or listed in the National Register of Historic Places.





Example of a typical Mission 66 Campground showing common character-defining features. (QE 2022).

What makes a Mission 66 Campground "Historic"?

Mission 66 Campground Eligibility for the National Register

Today, the NPS manages Mission 66 campgrounds that are unevaluated for listing in the National Register. As part of the NPS mission for stewardship and National Historic Preservation Act regulatory compliance reviews, a Mission 66 campground in which rehabilitation or other construction projects are to be undertaken **must be evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register.**

A Mission 66 campground Determination of Eligibility (DOE) should be completed using the guidelines for determining the National Register eligibility of Mission 66 campgrounds found in the National Register MPDF National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources. Registration requirements function as a bridge between an individual resource and the broader National Register criteria. They outline how a particular resource within a historic context, like a Mission 66 campground within the larger Mission 66- era context, would meet the criteria to be eligible for the National Register. Resources that are eligible for listing or listed in the National Register are defined as Historic Properties.

In most cases, Mission 66 campgrounds should be evaluated using the registration requirements set out in the National Register MPDF *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*. The Mission 66 Era Resources MPDF outlines registration requirements for Mission 66 properties, including campgrounds.

In some cases individual parks have existing National Register MPDFs. If your park has one, and it includes historic contexts for Mission 66 era resources, your determination should follow the park-specific registration requirements.

To determine eligibility of your campground and resources, work with your park or regional cultural resource specialist and see the *Mission 66 Campgrounds Determination of Eligibility Process Guidelines* for more information on the determination of eligibility process.

Period of Significance for Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

A "period of significance" is the span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria (National Register Bulleting 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form).

The period of significance for Mission 66 era resources, including campgrounds, is 1945 to 1972. This includes campgrounds constructed during the pre-Mission 66 era (1945 to 1955), the Mission 66 program (1955-1966), and the Parkscape USA program (1966-1972). Individual campgrounds may have their own discrete period of significance, within the larger Mission 66 period of significance.

Treatment Approach for Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

The *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management*, lays out:

> *As custodian of the national park system, the National Park Service is steward of many of America's most important natural and cultural resources. It is charged to preserve them unimpaired for the enjoyment of present and future generations. If they are degraded or lost, so is the parks' reason for being... In keeping with the ... organic act of 1916 and varied historic preservation laws, park management activities must reflect awareness of the irreplaceable nature of these material resources*

Park management can fulfill this stewardship role by working with park or regional cultural resource specialist to:

- Determine the historic status of Mission 66 campgrounds.
- Develop the appropriate treatment approach for projects within them.
- Develop a treatment plan in keeping with The Secretary of the Interior Standards for that treatment approach.

The Secretary of the Interior recognizes four overall treatment approaches for historic properties:

- Rehabilitation
- Preservation
- Restoration
- Reconstruction

Each treatment approach has its own goal and set of standards and guidelines to meet each goal. What follows are definitions for each treatment approach and a description of its relationship to Mission 66 campgrounds.

What are the The Secretary of the Interior's Standards?

The NPS Technical Preservation (TPS) Services develops historic preservation policy and guidance. They describe the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (SOI Standards) as,

> ***common sense historic preservation principles in non-technical language. They promote historic preservation best practices that will help to protect our nation's irreplaceable cultural resources.***

Additionally, TPS provides guidelines. TPS notes that:

> *The Guidelines assist in applying the Standards to...projects in general; consequently, they are not meant to give case-specific advice or address exceptions or rare instances. For example, they cannot tell a building owner which features of an historic building are important in defining the historic character and must be preserved or which features could be altered, if necessary, for the new use. Careful case-by-case decision-making is best accomplished by seeking assistance from qualified historic preservation professionals in the planning stage of the project. Such professionals include architects, architectural historians, historians, archeologists, and others who are skilled in the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of the historic properties.*

These *Historic Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines* provide treatment recommendations in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (SOI Rehabilitation), the Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, and the Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

Consult with your park or region's cultural resource specialist for additional applicable guidelines.

SOI PREHABILITATION

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined by the Secretary of the Interior as:

the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. The Rehabilitation Standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the building's historic character.

A rehabilitation approach to treatment provides the most flexibility in the use of the historic Mission 66 campgrounds. This approach emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work or that adaptation is required to meet campground needs. Like those for preservation, the standards for rehabilitation focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give the property it's historic character.

Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.

SOI PRESERVATION

Preservation

Preservation is defined by the Secretary of the Interior as:

the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project. However, new exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment. The Standards for Preservation require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric along with the building's historic form.

Under a preservation approach, historic Mission 66 campgrounds would be maintained in more or less their present state, with the maintenance necessary to continue in their present condition. They would continue to have any contributing additions and alterations that have occurred since the Mission 66 era.

Secretary of the Interior Standards for Preservation.

SOI RESTORATION

Restoration

Restoration is defined by the Secretary of the Interior as:

the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project .

This approach as applied to a historic Mission 66 campground would require its restoration to the period of significance.

Secretary of the Interior Standards for Restoration.

SOI RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is defined by the Secretary of the Interior as:

the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

This approach as applied to a historic Mission 66 campground would involve the rebuilding of original forms or features of non-surviving elements.

Secretary of the Interior Standards for Reconstruction.

SOI Rehabilitation Standards and Guidelines for Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

The NPS Technical Preservation Services has created Standards for Rehabilitation, Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. These standards and guidelines can help you to design and develop a project that meets the requirements of SOI Rehabilitation.

What follows are the Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, "The Approach," and the SOI Standards for Rehabilitation applied to historic Mission 66 campgrounds. Chapter 3 provides treatment recommendations following these standards and guidelines with illustrative examples.

Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, "The Approach"

The following are the Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, "The Approach," applied to historic Mission 66 campgrounds.

Introduction

In Rehabilitation, a Mission 66 campground's character-defining features and materials are protected and maintained as they are in the Preservation treatment; however, a determination is made prior to work that a greater amount of existing historic fabric has become damaged or deteriorated over time and, as a result, more repair and replacement will be required. The Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitation allow the replacement of extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either traditional or substitute materials. For example, Rehabilitation may include replacing a crushed bluestone carriage drive with a rolled aggregate finish or replacing shaded-out understory shrubs with more shade-tolerant species. Of the four treatments, only Rehabilitation provides the opportunity to make possible an efficient contemporary use through alterations and additions; for example, replacing deteriorated wood campsite markers with metal markers of the same scale and coloration or replacing declining non-indigenous vegetation with indigenous specimens with similar visual characteristics.

Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Materials and Features

Like Preservation, guidance for the treatment Rehabilitation begins with recommendations to identify those landscape features and materials important to the campground's historic character and which must be retained. Therefore, guidance on identifying, retaining, and preserving character-defining features is always given first. An overall evaluation of existing conditions should always begin at this level.

Protect and Maintain Historic Features and Materials

After identifying materials and features that are important and must be retained in the process of Rehabilitation work, protecting and maintaining them are addressed. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work; it may be accomplished through permanent or temporary measures. For example, protection includes restricting access to fragile earthworks or cabling a tree to protect against breakage. Maintenance includes frequent, seasonal, and cyclical tasks, and the techniques, methods and materials used to implement them. For example, repointing a stone footbridge, pruning a hedge, or rotating crops.

"Character-Defining Feature" is defined in the Public PEPC Glossary as:

> A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, views, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.

Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, "The Approach" (cont.)

Repair Historic Features and Materials

When existing conditions of character-defining materials and portions of features warrant more extensive work, repair is recommended. Rehabilitation guidance for the repair of historic features and materials, such as brick pavements, masonry walls, and wire fencing, begins with the least degree of intervention possible. Such work could include regrading a section of a silted swale, aerating soil, or reclaiming a segment of meadow edge. Repairing also includes the limited replacement in kind of extensively deteriorated materials or parts of features, or replacement in kind of materials or parts of features lost due to seasonal change. Using material which matches the historic in design, color, and texture is always the preferred option; however, substitute material is acceptable if the material conveys the same visual appearance as the historic period. For example, spring replacement of annual beds; in an orchard, planting a tree of new stock that matches the historic form, and composition; or using a spun aluminum baluster where a cast zinc member was beyond repair.

Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features

Following repair in the hierarchy, Rehabilitation guidance is provided for replacing an entire character-defining feature with new material because the level of deterioration or damage precludes repair. Examples include replacing a picnic table damaged by a fallen tree or an eroded topographic feature. Like the guidance for repair, the preferred option is always replacement of the entire feature in kind. Because this approach may not always be technically, economically, or environmentally feasible, the use of compatible substitute materials can be considered. Whatever level of replacement takes place, the historic features and materials should serve as a guide to the work.

While the Guidelines recommend the replacement of an entire feature that is extensively deteriorated or damaged, they never recommend removal and replacement with new material if repair is possible.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The following are the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, applied to historic Mission 66 campgrounds.

1. A Mission 66 campground will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

2. The historic character of a Mission 66 campground will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the Mission 66 campground will be avoided.

3. A Mission 66 campground will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a Mission 66 campground that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a Mission 66 campground will be preserved.

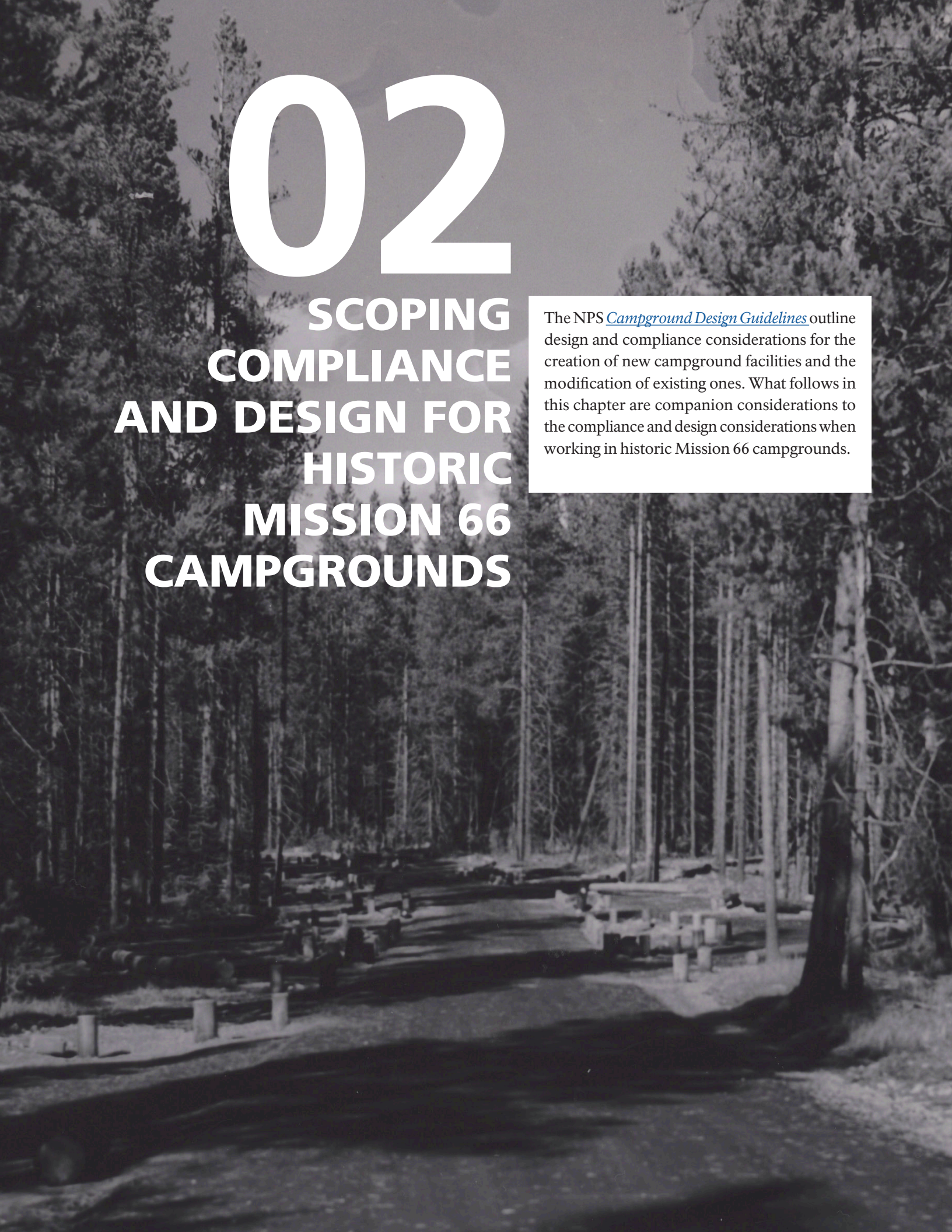
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archaeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the Mission 66 campground. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in a such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the Mission 66 campground and its environment would be unimpaired.



02

SCOPING COMPLIANCE AND DESIGN FOR HISTORIC MISSION 66 CAMPGROUNDS

The NPS *Campground Design Guidelines* outline design and compliance considerations for the creation of new campground facilities and the modification of existing ones. What follows in this chapter are companion considerations to the compliance and design considerations when working in historic Mission 66 campgrounds.

Project Scoping within Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds



See Chapter 2, "Project Scoping, Compliance and Design"NPS Campground Design Guidelines.

Before undertaking a project within or including a historic Mission 66 campground and using a Secretary of the Interior Standard Rehabilitation (SOI Rehabilitation) approach, project scoping should follow the same basic process as outlined in the NPS Campground Design Guidelines.

A SOI Rehabilitation treatment approach is compatible with the topics outlined in this chapter, and the earlier this approach is employed, the easier a project will be.

The Environmental Screening Form provides a useful checklist for identifying or determining the scope of a project. Consider using it or a comparable check list to guide project scoping.



Understanding the Historic Mission 66 Campground Site

The guiding documents for understanding historic Mission 66 campgrounds and the process by which they are documented as historic properties are the Mission 66 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) and the *Mission 66 Campgrounds Determination of Eligibility Process Guidelines*.

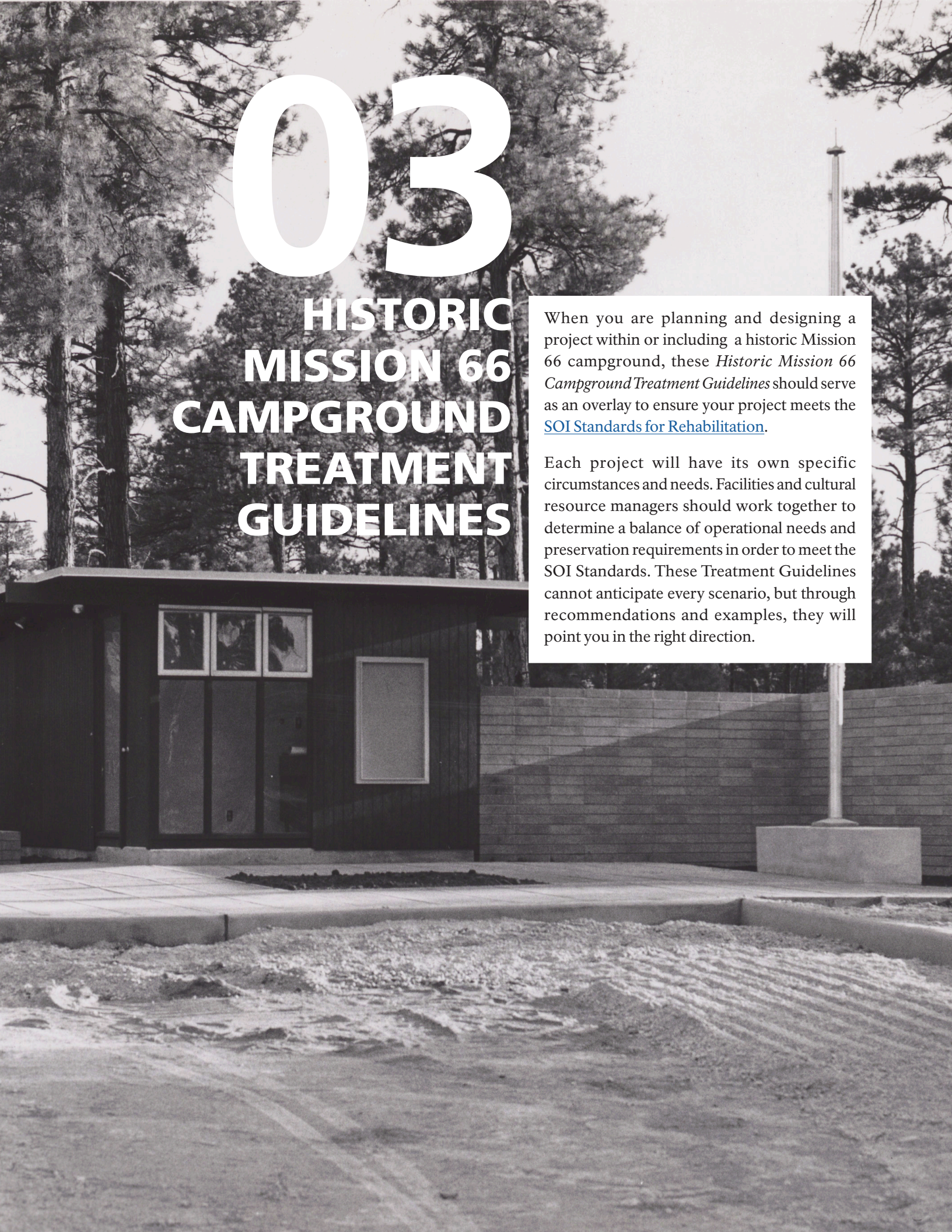
Site Analysis

The research and documentation required to determine whether or not the Mission 66 campground is historic will support the site analysis process. Consideration should be given to integrating elements of site analysis into the National Register of Historic Places determination of eligibility process. See the *Mission 66 Campgrounds Determination of Eligibility Process Guidelines*.

Compliance Considerations

See the *Mission 66 Campgrounds Determination of Eligibility Process Guidelines* and the NPS *Campground Design Guidelines* for compliance considerations.

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03

HISTORIC MISSION 66 CAMPGROUND TREATMENT GUIDELINES

When you are planning and designing a project within or including a historic Mission 66 campground, these *Historic Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines* should serve as an overlay to ensure your project meets the SOI Standards for Rehabilitation.

Each project will have its own specific circumstances and needs. Facilities and cultural resource managers should work together to determine a balance of operational needs and preservation requirements in order to meet the SOI Standards. These Treatment Guidelines cannot anticipate every scenario, but through recommendations and examples, they will point you in the right direction.

Introduction

This chapter first provides treatment guidelines for historic Mission 66 campground landscapes, then for historic Mission 66 campground buildings and structures. It concludes with The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Special Considerations when Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes.

All treatment recommendations are based on The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes (The SOI's Guidelines), and the Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. See Chapter 1 for more information on these standards and guidelines, the Rehabilitation treatment approach, and other guiding documents.

Recommended Treatment for Historic Mission 66 Campground Landscapes

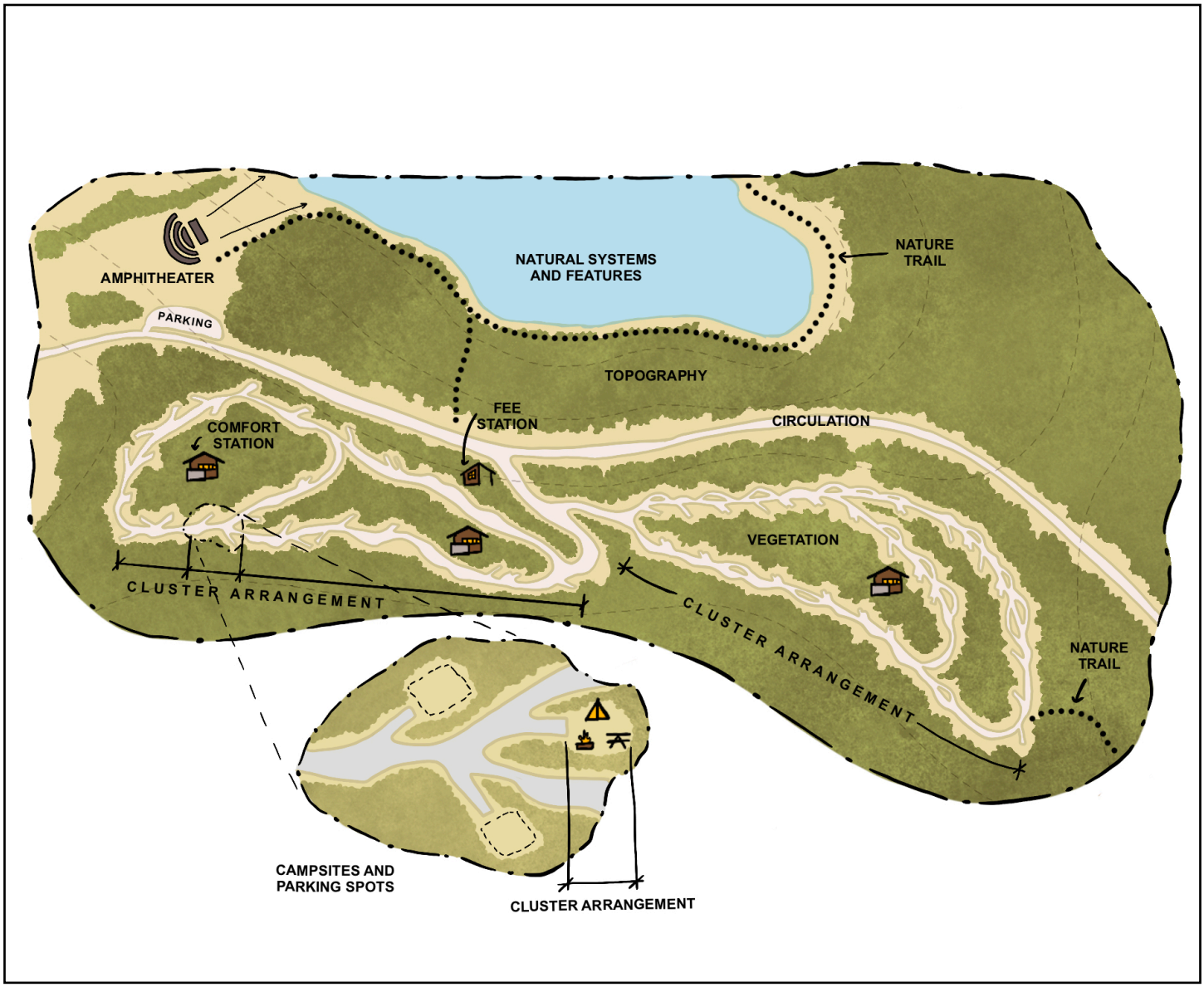
These Treatment Guidelines for historic Mission 66 campgrounds align with The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes (The SOI's Guidelines).

Treatment recommendations for historic Mission 66 campgrounds are organized by the landscape characteristics referenced in The SOI's Guidelines. Natural Systems and Features, Cluster Arrangement, and Views are not specifically addressed in The SOI's Guidelines, but have been adapted to address Mission 66 campground conditions.

Landscape Characteristics:

- Natural Systems and Features
- Vegetation
- Spatial Organization and Circulation
- Cluster Arrangement
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Views
- Small-Scale Features

Each project will have its own specific circumstances and needs. Facilities and cultural resource managers should work together to determine a balance of operational needs and preservation requirements in order to meet the SOI Standards.



Example of a typical Mission 66 Campground showing common character-defining features. (QE 2022).

Natural Systems and Features in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Mission 66 campgrounds were developed as confined developed areas within attractive natural settings, near park attractions, and connected by vehicular circulation systems and hiking trails.

Although Natural Systems and Features are not directly addressed in The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, this section is developed to align with the guidelines.

Recommended Treatment for Natural Systems and Features

- Identify, retain, and preserve existing natural systems and features prior to project work.
  - » Prior to project work, document natural systems and features including geological and hydrological systems and features.
  - » Evaluate the condition and determine the age of natural systems and features in the Mission 66 campground landscape.
- Protect and maintain historically significant natural systems and features with frequent, seasonal, and cyclical maintenance.
- Design and install new features which respect or acknowledge the historic relationships to natural systems and features.
- New features may be an accurate restoration based on historical, pictorial, and physical evidence or a new design that is compatible with the Mission 66-era relationships to natural systems and features.
- When alterations to natural systems or features are needed for new use, work with integrated team including Cultural Resource and Natural Resource Managers to assure preservation of the historic Mission 66 relationships with natural systems and features.



Views, sounds, and opportunities to engage with Little River are present throughout Elkmont Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (QE 2020).



The proximity to vermilion cliffs and the Colorado River characterizes Lees Ferry Campground in Glen Canyon Recreation Area. (QE 2021).



The picnic area at Cades Cove Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park is located along Abrams Creek. (QE 2020).

Not Recommended Treatment for Natural Systems and Features

- Undertaking project work that impacts potentially character-defining natural systems and features.
- Undertaking project work without understanding its impact on the campground's relationships to natural systems and features.
- Neglecting preventative maintenance of natural systems and features.
- Utilizing maintenance practices and techniques that can hasten the deterioration of natural systems and features.
- Replacing or destroying natural systems and features.
- Removing a deteriorated historically significant feature without replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.
- Attempting to recreate Mission 66-era relationships to natural systems and features without sufficient documentation, resulting in a false historical appearance.
- Establishing a new feature where it may interfere or be incompatible with historic natural systems and features.
- Locating a new feature in such a way that it detracts from or alters the natural systems and features of the Mission 66 landscape.
- Introducing a feature in an appropriate location but making it incompatible in terms of relationships to natural systems and features.



Fairholme Campground was designed to maximize views and interaction with Lake Crescent in Olympic National Park. (QE 2021).

Spatial Organization in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Mission 66 campground layouts are organized around loop roads that respond to natural features and topography. Campsites are organized around loop roads and central comfort stations within the surrounding landscape.[1] This section is developed to align with The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes for Spatial Organization.

[1] Ethan Carr, et al, National Park Service Mission 66-era Resources, *National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Washington DC: National Park Service, 2015) Section F, Page 80.

Recommended Treatment for Spatial Organization

- Identify, retain, and preserve the existing spatial organization of the campground landscape as it has evolved over time.
  - » Include the size, configuration, proportion, and relationship of component landscapes and features.
- Protect and maintain features that define historic spatial organization by using non-destructive methods and frequent, seasonal, and cyclical maintenance.
- Repair features and materials that define the Mission 66-era spatial organization by utilizing non-destructive methods and materials when additional work is required.
- Replace in kind an entire feature that defines spatial organization if it is too deteriorated to repair. For example, re-vegetate a forest edge that historically defined a campground boundary.
- Design and install new features which respect and acknowledge the historic Mission 66-era spatial organization.
  - » It may be a new design that is compatible with the historic spatial organization.
- When alterations or additions are needed for a new use that is compatible with historic use, design new features to assure preservation of historic Mission 66 campground spatial organization. For example, widen a road to accommodate emergency vehicles but preserve the relationship of the road to the surrounding topography and campsites.
- Remove non-significant features which detract from or alter the spatial organization of the historic Mission 66 campground.



Fairholme Campground spatial organization in Olympic National Park is retained through routine maintenance. (QE 2021).



A comfort station with message board, fence, and drinking fountain in Cades Cove Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (QE 2020).

Not Recommended Treatment for Spatial Organization

- Undertaking project work without understanding the effects on existing spatial organization.
- Allowing spatial organization to be altered through incompatible development or neglect.
- Utilizing maintenance methods which destroy or obscure the landscape's spatial organization.
- Failing to undertake necessary repairs resulting in the loss of spatial organization.
- Removing a feature that is beyond repair without replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not respect the Mission 66-era spatial organization.
- Attempting to recreate Mission 66-era spatial organization without sufficient documentation.
- Introducing new features that are incompatible with the spatial organization of the Mission 66 landscape. For example, adding a new comfort station that is not centrally located to an associated campground loop.
- Adding a new feature that detracts from or alters the historic spatial organization.
- Locating a new feature in such a way that it may cause damage or be intrusive to the historic spatial organization.
- Introducing a new feature that is visually incompatible in size, scale, design, materials, color, and texture.
- Removing historic features which are important in defining spatial organization in the Mission 66 campground landscape.



The group campground at Elkmont Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park is organized around a loop road and central comfort station. (QE 2020).

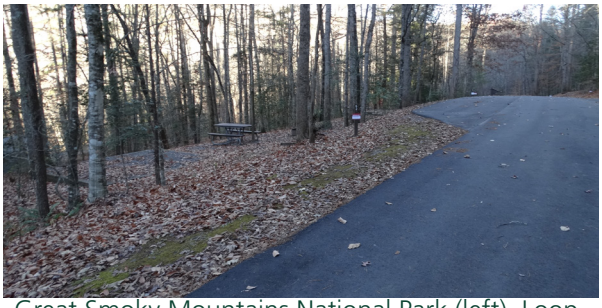
Roads and Paths in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Mission 66 campground road design emphasized minimizing visual impacts while maximizing the visitor's experience of park scenery and historic sites.[1] Roads and paths form part of the campground circulation system. This section is developed to align with The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes for Circulation.

[1] Carr, et al, Section E, Page 33.

Recommended Treatment for Roads and Paths

- Identify, retain, and preserve existing roads and paths prior to project work.
  - » Prior to project work, document alignment, surface treatment, edge, grade, materials, and infrastructure related to the historic Mission 66 campground.
  - » Evaluate the existing condition and determine the age of historic Mission 66 campground's circulation systems and changes that have occurred.
- Protect and maintain historic roads and paths by using non-destructive methods and frequent, seasonal, and cyclical maintenance.
- Use maintenance practices that respect historic infrastructure.
- Repair surface treatment, materials, and edges of historic roads and paths using traditional and regionally-appropriate materials.
- Use physical evidence of form, detailing, and alignment to reproduce a deteriorated road or path.
- If using the same kind of material is not technically, economically, or environmentally feasible, then a compatible substitute may be considered. For example, when the historic surface is not ABAAS code compliant, replace with a material that matches the historic appearance as closely as possible.
- Design for replacement of missing historic roads or paths when the Mission 66 campground circulation route is completely missing.
  - » New roads and paths may be accurate restorations based on historical, pictorial, and physical evidence or a new design that is compatible with the characteristics of the historic circulation system.
- When alterations or additions are required for new use, design and install compatible new roads or paths to assure preservation of the character of the historic Mission 66 campground.
- When alterations or additions are required, undertake projects on previously disturbed areas to avoid impact to archeological resources.

Gravel path to walk-in campsites at Elkmont Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park (left). Loop roads at Deep Creek Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (right). (QE 2020).

Not Recommended Treatment for Roads and Paths

- Undertaking project work that impacts existing roads and paths without executing an existing conditions survey.
- Undertaking project work without understanding the significance of the campground's roads and paths.
- Failing to undertake preventative maintenance of historic circulation features and materials.
- Utilizing materials such as salts and chemicals that can hasten the deterioration of historic surface treatments.
- Allowing infrastructure to become dysfunctional. For example, permitting a failed drainage system to cause degradation and loss of associated curbs or erosion of road shoulders.
- Replacing or destroying roads and paths when repair is possible.
- Removing a deteriorated road or path without replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.
- Recreating Mission 66-era roads or paths without sufficient documentation, creating a false historical appearance.
- Introducing new roads or paths that are incompatible with the character of the Mission 66 circulation system.
- Placing a new feature where it may cause damage to or is incompatible with character-defining circulation patterns.
- Locating any new road or path in such a way that it detracts from or alters the Mission 66 circulation.
- Introducing a new road or path in an appropriate location but making it visually incompatible in terms of alignment, surface treatment, width, edge treatment, grade, materials, or infrastructure.



A one-way asphalt loop road with angled spur parking at Cades Cove Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (QE 2020).

Cluster Arrangement in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Mission 66 campgrounds were designed to fit into the landscape where possible, providing comfort and convenience to campers while immersing them in the surrounding landscape. Although Cluster Arrangement is not directly addressed in The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, this section is developed to align with the guidelines.

Recommended Treatment for Cluster Arrangement

- Identify, retain, and preserve existing cluster arrangement prior to beginning project work.
  - » Document features that define cluster relationships to each other, including size, configuration, proportion and relationship of features within the cluster.
  - » Evaluate the condition and determine the age of the cluster.
  - » Retain the historic relationships between the landscape and the features that define Mission 66-era cluster arrangement. For example, the arrangement of campsites around loop roads and central comfort stations.
- Protect and maintain features that define cluster arrangement by using non-destructive methods and frequent, seasonal, and cyclical maintenance.
- Repair features and materials that define Mission 66 cluster arrangement by reinforcing historic materials. For example, repair a length of degraded fencing surrounding a central comfort station and associated small scale features.
- Replace in kind an entire feature that defines cluster arrangement and is too deteriorated to repair.
- When features that define historic cluster arrangement are missing, design and install new features that respect or acknowledge the historic cluster arrangement.
  - » A new feature may be an accurate restoration based on historical, pictorial, and physical evidence or a new design that is compatible with the historic Mission 66 cluster arrangement.
- Design new features when required for a new compatible use to assure the preservation of the historic cluster arrangement.
- Remove non significant features which detract from or have altered historic cluster arrangements.





Picnic table and fire ring at campsite in Fairholme Campground, Olympic National Park. A central comfort station and message board are visible in the background (left). The arrangement of buildings and signage is carefully organized at Elkmont Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (right). (QE 2020).

Not Recommended Treatment for Cluster Arrangement

- Undertaking project work that impacts existing cluster arrangement without executing an existing conditions survey.
- Undertaking project work without understanding the significance of the campground's historic cluster arrangement and associated features.
- Removing or relocating features that define historic cluster arrangement, thus destroying the relationship between the landscape and the historic features.
- Failing to undertake preventative maintenance of features that define cluster arrangement.
- Utilizing maintenance practices and techniques that are harsh, abrasive, or unproven.
- Replacing or destroying a feature that defines cluster arrangement when repair is possible.
- Removing a deteriorated feature without replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.
- Attempting to recreate a Mission 66-era feature without sufficient documentation, creating a false historical appearance.
- Introducing new features that are incompatible with the character of the Mission 66 cluster arrangement.
- Placing a new feature where it may cause damage to or is incompatible with the Mission 66-era cluster arrangement.
- Locating a new feature in such a way that it detracts from or alters the Misison 66 cluster arrangement.
- Introducing a feature in an appropriate location but make it visually incompatible with the cluster arrangement of the Mission 66 campground landscape.



Group and individual campsites with their associated features (grills, picnic tables, shade and wind structures) located around a comfort station in Lees Ferry Campground, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. (QE 2021).

Topography in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Mission 66 campgrounds were designed to lay lightly on the land. Construction practices assured that the buildings, site features, and road alignments minimized cuts and fills and that the final grading blended with the natural topography of the park.[1] This section is developed to align with The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes for Topography.

[1] Carr, et al, Section E, Page 30.

Recommended Treatment for Topography

- Identify, retain, and preserve existing topography prior to beginning project work.
  - » Document topographic variation prior to project work, including shape, slope, elevation, aspect and contour on a topographic survey.
  - » Evaluate and understand the evolution of the campground topography in relation to the historic Mission 66 campground.
- Protect and maintain historic topography by using non-destructive methods and frequent, seasonal, and cyclical maintenance.
- Repair declining historic topographic features. For example, remove silt from a swale to restore drainage function.
- Use physical and historical evidence of form and composition to reproduce a deteriorated topographic feature.
  - » If using the same kind of material is not technically, economically, or environmentally feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.
  - » Design and install new topographic features when the historic Mission 66 campground feature is completely missing.
  - » New topography may be an accurate restoration based on historical, pictorial, and physical evidence or a new design that is compatible with the shape, slope, elevation, and contour of the historic topography.
- Design new topographic features when required by a new use so that they are as unobtrusive as possible and assure the preservation of the historic Mission 66 landscape.





The amphitheater in Elkmont Campground utilizes the natural slope of the hillside in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (left). Loop roads at Deep Creek Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park respond to the steep hillside and maximize privacy between campsites (right). (QE 2020).

Not Recommended Treatment for Topography

- Undertaking project work that impacts existing topography without executing an existing conditions topographic survey.
- Undertaking project work without understanding its impact on the campground's historic topographic resources.
- Failing to undertake preventative maintenance of topographic features.
- Utilizing maintenance methods and techniques that can hasten the deterioration of topographic features.
- Replacing or destroying topographic features when repair is possible.
- Removing a deteriorated topographic feature without replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance. For example, replacing a berm with a retaining wall made from incompatible materials.
- Attempting to recreate Mission 66-era topography without sufficient documentation, creating a false historical appearance.
- Introducing new topographic features that are incompatible in shape, slope, elevation, aspect, and contour.
- Placing a new topographic feature, when making alterations or additions for a new use, where it may cause damage to or is incompatible with historic Mission 66 topography.
- Locating a new topographic feature, when making alterations or additions for a new use, in such a way that it detracts from the historic topography.
- Introducing a topographic feature, when making alterations or additions for a new use, in an appropriate location but making it visually incompatible in terms of its size, scale, design, materials, color and texture.



A sloped grass area was replaced with retaining walls in an incompatible material at Fairholme Campground in Olympic National Park. (NPS 1964; QE 2021).

Vegetation in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Existing vegetation within Mission 66 campgrounds was largely protected and preserved during construction, and in areas where little vegetation existed, native trees and shrubs were planted to provide privacy and shade.[1] The 1959 Campground Design Guidelines stated that screening of a campsite with vegetation added to the enjoyment of the visitor.[2] This section is developed to align with The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes for Vegetation.

[1] Carr, et al, Section F, Page 80.

[2] National Park Service, *Campground Study: A Report of the Committee to Study Camping Policy and Standards, Region Four*, 1959, 4.

Recommended Treatment for Vegetation

- Identify, retain, and preserve existing vegetation prior to beginning project work.
  - » Document broad cover types as well as genus, species, caliper or size, color, scale, and texture.
  - » Evaluate the condition and determine the age of the existing vegetation.
- Protect and maintain historically significant vegetation by using non-destructive methods and frequent, seasonal, and cyclical maintenance.
- Rejuvenate declining historic vegetation by utilizing regionally-appropriate best management practices that address specific vegetation needs. For example, prune dead branches from a historic tree.
- Use physical and historical evidence of composition, form, and habit of historic Mission 66 vegetation to replace deteriorated or declining vegetation.
  - » If using the same kind of vegetation is not technically, economically, or environmentally feasible, then a compatible substitute may be considered.
- Design and install new vegetation features that respect and acknowledge the historic Mission 66 vegetation.
  - » New vegetation may be an accurate restoration based on historical, pictorial, and physical evidence or a new design that is compatible with the characteristics of the historic vegetation.
- Design a compatible new vegetation feature when required by a new use to assure the preservation of the Mission 66 landscape character. For example, use plant species that match historic species.
  - » If historic species are not viable, use plants that have similar characteristics that are similar to the historic species (form, size, seasonal features).



Mature forest canopy and understory vegetation surround campsites at Fairholme Campground in Olympic National Park. (QE 2021).

Not Recommended Treatment for Vegetation

- Undertaking project work that impacts existing vegetation without executing an existing conditions survey of plant material.
- Undertaking project work without understanding the significance of existing vegetation.
- Failing to undertake preventative maintenance of historic vegetation.
- Utilizing maintenance methods and techniques that can be harmful to vegetation or alter their appearance.
- Replacing or destroying vegetation when rejuvenation is possible.
- Removing deteriorated vegetation without replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not have the potential to create the same condition.
- Attempting to recreate Mission 66-era vegetation without sufficient documentation, creating a false historical appearance.
- Introducing new vegetation, when making alterations or additions for a new use, that is incompatible with the character of the Mission 66 landscape.
- Placing new vegetation, when making alterations or additions for a new use, where it may cause damage to or is incompatible with historic vegetation.
- Locating new vegetation, when making alterations or additions for a new use, in such a way that it detracts from or alters the Mission 66 landscape.



Lack of irrigation and alteration of circulation resulted in deterioration of vegetation at Lees Ferry Campground in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. (QE 2021).

Views in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Views from Mission 66 campgrounds were seen as design opportunities to connect visitors to the surrounding landscape. During construction, alterations were often made in the field to maximize significant views.[1] Although Views are not directly addressed in The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, this section is developed to align with the guidelines.

[1] Carr, et al, Section E, Page 31.

Recommended Treatment for Views

- Identify, retain, and preserve existing views prior to beginning project work.
  - » Document views in the campground prior to project work, including direction, framing, subject matter, and interference.
  - » Evaluate and understand views in relation to the historic Mission 66 campground.
- Protect and maintain existing views by using non-destructive methods and frequent, seasonal, and cyclical maintenance of features related to views.
- Repair historically significant views through careful pruning and/or regeneration of vegetation, maintenance of historic circulation patterns, and removal of interferences.
- Use physical and historical evidence of views to and from the campground to reproduce a deteriorated view. For example, trim roadside vegetation to reestablish a visual connection to surrounding topography.
- Design and create new views which acknowledge and respect the historic Mission 66 view.
- New views may be an accurate restoration based on historical, pictorial, and physical evidence or a new design that is compatible with the direction, framing, and subject matter of the historic view.
- Design for new views when required by a new use so they are aligned with the style of Mission 66 views, are unobtrusive to historic views, and assure the preservation of the historic Mission 66 landscape.



Campsites at Fairholme Campground in Olympic National Park have views through the forest to surrounding mountains and Lake Crescent. (QE 2021).



Views to the surrounding cliffs and Colorado River are framed by campground features, painted to blend into the surrounding landscape at Lees Ferry Campground in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. (QE 2021).

Not Recommended Treatment for Views

- Undertaking project work that impacts existing views without executing a survey of existing views.
- Undertaking project work without understanding its impact on the campground's historic views.
- Failing to undertake preventative maintenance of features related to historically significant views.
- Utilizing maintenance practices and techniques that can hasten the deterioration of views and related features.
- Replacing or destroying access to views when repair is possible.
- Attempting to recreate a Mission 66-era view without sufficient documentation, creating a false historical appearance.
- Introducing new views, when making alterations or additions for a new use, that are incompatible with the character of the historic Mission 66 landscape.
- Establishing a new view, when making alterations or additions for a new use that may interfere with or be incompatible with historic views.
- Locating a new view in such a way that it detracts from or alters Mission 66 views.



Tent campsites at Deep Creek Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park lack screening from adjacent campsites and West Deep Creek Road across the creek. (QE 2020).

Small-Scale Features in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

The 1959 Campground Design Guidelines outlined the philosophy for many small-scale features in Mission 66 campgrounds. For example, fire rings were to be simple in design and standardized as much as possible. A single material (metal) was specified and a single design was recommended across campgrounds.[1] Standardized designs that utilized a limited palette of modern materials were encouraged within and across Mission 66 campgrounds. This section is developed to align with The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes for Structures, Furnishings, and Objects.

[1] National Park Service, *Campground Study*, 3.

Recommended Treatment for Small-Scale Features

- Identify, retain, and preserve existing small-scale features prior to beginning project work.
  - » Document the relationship of these features to each other, their surroundings, and their material compositions.
  - » Evaluate the condition and determine the age of small-scale features.
  - » Retain the historic relationships between the landscape and its small-scale features.
- Protect and maintain historic small-scale features by using non-destructive methods and frequent, seasonal, and cyclical maintenance. For example, regularly paint metal shade structures to prevent damage from sun and rain.
- Repair historic small-scale features by reinforcing historic materials.
- Use existing physical evidence of form, material, and detailing to reproduce a deteriorated small-scale feature.
- If the same material is not technically, economically, or environmentally feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.
- Design and install new small-scale features when original Mission 66-era features are missing.
  - » New features may be an accurate restoration based on historical, pictorial, and physical evidence or a new design that is compatible with the Mission 66-era small-scale features.
- Design and install new small-scale features when required by a new, compatible use which are compatible with the preservation of the historic Mission 66 campground





Boulders line a roadway at Elkmont Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (left). Shade structures are painted to blend into the surrounding landscape at Lees Ferry Campground in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (right). (QE 2021).

Not Recommended Treatment for Small-Scale Features

- Undertaking project work that impacts existing small-scale features without executing an existing conditions survey.
- Undertaking project work without understanding the significance of small-scale features.
- Removing or relocating small-scale features, thus destroying or diminishing the historic relationship between the landscape and these features.
- Neglecting preventative maintenance of small-scale features, resulting in their damage or loss.
- Utilizing maintenance methods and techniques that can hasten the deterioration of small-scale features.
- Replacing or destroying small-scale features when repair is possible.
- Removing a deteriorated feature without replacing it, or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.
- Attempting to recreate Mission 66-era small-scale features without sufficient historical, pictorial, or physical documentation, creating a false historical appearance.
- Placing a new small-scale feature, when making alterations of additions for a new use, where it may interfere or be incompatible with the historic character of the Mission 66 landscape.
- Locating any new small-scale feature, when making alterations or additions for a new use, in such a way that it detracts from or alters the character of the Mission 66 landscape.
- Introducing a small-scale feature, when making alterations or additions for a new use, in an appropriate location but make it visually incompatible in mass, scale, form, features, materials, texture, or color.



An original stone drinking fountain and a new, metal drinking fountain in front of a comfort station at Elkmont Campground in Great Smoky Mountain National Park. (QE 2020).

Recommended Treatment for Historic Mission 66 Campground Buildings and Structures

Treatment recommendations for historic buildings and structures in historic Mission 66 campgrounds are provided first as a set of general recommendations, organized by character-defining feature, then by common Mission 66 building and structure types.

Treatment recommendations are provided for projects that impact these buildings and structures with minimal modifications to the original, projects that require additions to these buildings and structures, and projects that propose new buildings and structures. The treatment guidelines are just that, guidelines. Final treatments should be developed to align with these guidelines giving project-specific conditions.

Historic Mission 66 campgrounds may include an assortment of associated building types. Individual buildings within historic Mission 66 campgrounds are unlikely to be historic—eligible for National Register listing—on their own; however, buildings within a historic Mission 66 campground may be contributing to a historic campground or park. If the building is original to the Mission 66 campsite construction and has not been dramatically altered, it is likely contributing. Consult your DOE for specific determinations.

Common Building and Structure Types:

- Comfort Stations & Shower Buildings
- Amphitheaters & Projection Buildings
- Ranger Stations
- Campground Entrance Stations & Kiosks
- Employee & Campground Host Housing
- Campground Store & Concessions Buildings
- Pump Stations, Wells, & Water Towers
- Shelters & Ramadas
- Bridges

See the Mission 66-era Resources Multiple Property Documentation Form for more information on Mission 66 campground building types.

Contributing buildings have character-defining features. These are characteristics of a building that convey a sense of the building's historic nature. Taken together, character-defining features are what render a property historic, meaning they are eligible for listing in the National Register.

Building Character Defining Features

- Massing: the overall shape of a building.
- Composition: the placement of windows, doors, and walls.
- Roof: material, pitch, overhangs.
- Walls: material and finish.
- Foundation.
- Entrance: Placement and arrangement of space at doors. Door type and material.
- Windows: type and material.
- Other architectural elements such as privacy screens.
- **Interiors:** Building interiors may have the following character defining features; however, interior character defining features are less important to historic Mission 66 campgrounds than exterior features.
  - » Floor plan.
  - » Floor material and finish.
  - » Wall material and finish:
  - » Interior door material and finish.

General Recommended Treatment for Buildings and Structures

The following treatment recommendations apply to all contributing buildings and structures in a historic Mission 66 campground and are based on the Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

General

- Identify, retain, and preserve potentially character-defining features of buildings and structures prior to beginning project work.
  - » Document the features and their material compositions
  - » Evaluate the condition and determine the age of features
- Protect and maintain buildings and structures by using non-destructive methods and daily, seasonal, and cyclical maintenance.
- Repair materials, details, and features through appropriate preservation methods.
- If full replacement of an unrepairable feature is necessary, replace in kind by matching the original in material, size, shape, design, scale, color, and craftsmanship. Use only compatible substitute materials if the original material is not available or appropriate.

Massing

- Additions, if required, should be smaller than the existing building and be constructed of a similar material palette.

Roof:

- Protect and maintain the roofing materials and forms through regular maintenance using appropriate preservation methods, including removal of debris from the roof. It is important to maintain a weather-tight roof for the long-term preservation of the building.
- If weather and climate concerns require an alternative roof design—including a change in material or pitch—work with the park or region cultural resource specialist to replace with a roof and/or material that does not diminish the building or structure's historic character.

Exterior Walls

- Protect, maintain and repair materials, details, and features of exterior walls through appropriate preservation methods.
- Remove biological growth through the gentlest means possible (water or light soap).
- Exterior Concrete Block Walls:
  - » Inspect for cracking and mortar failure.
  - » Repoint failing mortar with mortar matching the original composition.
  - » Patch cracks with porous compound.
  - » If areas of concrete block walls are unrepairable, rebuild failed section with new concrete blocks matching the block material, size, texture, and bond pattern.

Each project will have its own specific circumstances and needs. Facilities and cultural resource managers should work together to determine a balance of operational needs and preservation requirements in order to meet the SOI Standards.



(Exterior Walls continued)

  - » If painted, apply compatible paint coating systems following proper surface preparation.

- Exterior Stone Veneer Walls:
  - » Inspect for cracking and mortar failure.
  - » Repoint failing mortar with mortar matching the original composition.
  - » Patch cracks with porous compound. Match color to stone.
- Exterior Painted Wood Walls:
  - » Inspect painted surfaces to determine whether repainting is necessary.
  - » Remove damaged or deteriorated paint only to the next sound layer using the gentlest method possible (e.g., handscraping) prior to repainting.
  - » Apply compatible paint coating systems following proper surface preparation.

Concrete, Poured In Place: typically found in foundations in Mission 66 campground buildings

- Consult with a licensed structural engineer to evaluate and implement stabilization recommendations.
- Clean with water or a gentle soap. Test clean a small area and let sit before cleaning entire surface.
- Repair cracks and spalls with concrete or concrete patching material that matches the original concrete color, mortar, and aggregate composition (if known). Require mockup repair patches be prepared and allowed to sit for ten (10) days. A color match should be selected from the mockups only after they set as concrete and concrete patch material color changes as its sets, as water evaporates.
- If a portion of the foundation is unrepairable, replace in kind. Match the original in size, shape, design, scale, color, and pour finish. Mock up in kind elements should be prepared and allowed to sit for ten (10) days. A color match should be selected from the mockups only after they set as concrete color changes as its sets, as water evaporates.
- If a portion of the foundation has to be replaced as part of a larger project (ex: plumbing system replacement), replace in kind (see bullet above).
- If new foundations are required for additions, consult with a licensed structural engineer to evaluate and implement a stabilization plan. New construction near or adjacent to historic foundations can cause settling and compromise a foundation's structural integrity.

Windows and doors

- Establish a cyclical maintenance plan to ensure proper operation of windows and door including regular cleaning using the gentlest means possible.
- Ensure windows and doors are weather-tight by re-caulking or installing (or replacing) weatherstripping.
- Repair window and door frames and sash by patching, splicing, consolidating or otherwise reinforcing. Repair may also include replacement in kind, or with compatible substitute material, of those parts that are either unrepairable or are missing.
- Replacement doors and windows should match the original as closely as possible, replicating original operation, material, and profile.

- The size of the door openings may conflict with the ABAAS requirements and changes should be coordinated with the Regional Accessibility Coordinator. If replacement doors are needed to provide wider openings, replace in kind at the required dimension.
- If new doors or windows are required for new or continued use, add new window and door openings on secondary, less visible elevations. The new openings and the windows and doors in them should be compatible with the overall design of the building but, in most cases, not duplicate the historic fenestration.

Not Recommended Treatment for Buildings and Structures by Character Defining Feature

The following treatments are not recommended for contributing buildings and structures in historic Mission 66 campgrounds.

General

- Undertaking project work that impacts potentially character-defining features without executing an existing conditions survey
- Undertaking project work without understanding the significance of the building or structure and their features
- Demolishing buildings or structures that contribute to historic Mission 66 campgrounds.

Massing

- Undertaking additions to buildings with simple massing, such as comfort stations. The simplicity of the massing of the existing Mission 66 comfort stations is a key character defining features. If additional facilities are needed, provide in a new building.

Roof:

- Replacing roofs with new roof systems of different materials or pitch. For example, do not replace a wood shingle roof with a standing metal seam roof or flat roof with a gable roof.

Exterior Walls

- Power washing or washing with bleach or heavy detergent.
- Applying new veneer over the original wall finish.
- Painting unfinished stone or concrete block.

Concrete, Poured In Place: typically found in foundations in Mission 66 campground buildings

- Patching concrete with unmatched concrete. Not only will it look different, but the less the composition of a patch matches the surrounding concrete, the less it bonds.





Wood shingle roofs were replaced with standing-seam metal roofs on comfort stations in the Fairholme Campground, Olympic National Park (left). Wood shingles remain on the roof of the nearby information kiosk (right). (QE 2020).

Comfort Stations & Shower Buildings in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

This section builds on the "Comfort Station" section of the NPS *Campground Design Guidelines* (pages 89-100)

"Comfort stations," or stand-alone restrooms, were a key component of the Mission 66 program modernization effort. While they provide a basic function, Mission 66 comfort stations and shower buildings are emblematic of the goal to provide modernized sanitary structures in convenient locations and stand as a visible expression of modernization.

Comfort stations provide restrooms at key points along park roads where visitors might stop, such as by amphitheaters, campgrounds, and picnic grounds. Standardized plans were used to build 584 Mission 66 comfort stations. The simple and often repeated designs of Mission 66 comfort stations made them easily recognizable throughout the National Park System.[1]

The following generally describes typical Mission 66 comfort stations and shower buildings. These building types also evolved as NPS design moved from the pre-Mission 66 rustic style, with wood frame structures and gable roofs, to the more definitively modern look of classic Mission 66 design, with concrete block construction and low pitched roofs with deep eaves.

[1] Carr, et al, Section E, Page 22-23.



A typical Mission 66 Comfort Station at Chisos Basin Campground in Big Bend National Park, long elevation. (QE 2021).

Organization and Massing:

The standard Mission 66 comfort stations and shower buildings are one story, rectangular buildings. They consists of two separate rooms, one for men and one for women, with entrances at opposite ends of the building. A shared externally accessible plumbing chase separates the two restroom areas and provides for limited janitorial storage. Some of the Mission 66 comfort stations were designed with an external privacy screen and others with an interior privacy panel located immediately inside the restroom.

Exterior:

The small, low-rise buildings were designed with a continuous ribbon of windows located just below the eaves of the flat or low-pitched gabled roofs. Standardized plans included the ridge of the gabled roof extending to form a point as an overhang above the end doorways. While this fenestration pattern was typical, the types of windows placed in the openings often differ from park to park and include jalousie windows, hoppers, and awning windows. The low-roof forms that top the structures were typically designed with deep overhangs, and the ridge line often extended beyond the eaves to form raked verges at the gable ends. The extended eaves and ribbon windows give these buildings a decidedly horizontal appearance.

Materials:

The exteriors of the comfort stations were finished in materials used in the construction of other buildings in a developed area or park but most often were constructed of concrete block laid in running bond or stack bond. In some cases, the concrete block walls are clad in materials such as stone or wood. The interiors featured concrete floors and tiled walls with metal partitions. Comfort stations were conveniently located in dedicated, visible, and easily accessible locations.

Site:

Most comfort stations and shower buildings are dispersed throughout campground to provide an even distribution of facilities or at trail heads. They are typically surrounded by an asphalt apron accessible via pedestrian pathways that led to the building from the parking area.



A typical Mission 66 Comfort Station at Chisos Basin Campground in Big Bend National Park, short elevation (left) and corner (right). (QE 2021).

Typical Mission 66 Comfort Station Character Defining Features:

Massing:

- Rectangular
- One story
- Horizontal appearance

Composition (placement of windows, doors, and walls)

- Symmetrical

Roof:

- Flat or low-pitched gabled roofs
- Deep overhangs
- Ridge-line often extends to form a pointed overhang over the entrance ways

Walls:

- Typically constructed of concrete block in a running or stack bond
- Other materials include brick and wood construction with wood siding.

Entrances:

- Restroom entrances are on opposite ends of the building on the shorter elevations
- Plumbing chase entrance typically on exterior at the center of a longer elevation

Windows:

- Continuous ribbon of windows
- Located just below the eaves
- Location typical but window types vary (examples: jalousie windows, hoppers, awning windows).



This comfort station at the Peaks of Otter Campground represents a transitional phase between the rustic style of early park architecture to the more modern style associated with Mission 66 construction. (QE 2020).





Comfort station with stone veneer and exterior privacy screens at Cades Cove Campground and Picnic Area in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (QE 2020).

Privacy Screens:

- Sometimes provided outside entrance.
- Screens are formed by wing walls constructed in the same material as the primary exterior walls.

Interior :

Floor Plan:

- Two toilet rooms separated by a shared, externally accessible plumbing chase and limited janitorial storage

Floors:

- Concrete

Walls finish:

- Tile

Toilet Partitions:

- Metal

Privacy Panels:

- Sometimes provided inside entrance doors.

Site:

- Asphalt apron
- Connection to pedestrian pathways



Comfort station with decorative concrete block and exterior privacy screens at Elkmont Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (QE 2020).

Recommended Treatment for Mission 66 Comfort Stations & Shower Buildings

The following treatment recommendations are intended for comfort stations and shower buildings. General recommended treatments within this chapter also apply.

Mission 66 comfort stations typically provide more than enough fixtures within the recommended distances to campsites to meet current recommendations, per the Campground Design Guidelines, but do so through single sex layouts that do not meet current ABAAS requirements.

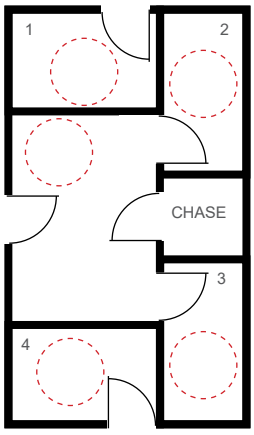
- Alter comfort stations and shower building interiors as required to provide single sex/or ABAAS compliant restrooms while retaining exterior character defining features including massing, roof profiles, and window and door location. See diagram below of possible renovation layout for single sex facilities. See *Campground Design Guidelines* page 95 for a diagram showing a renovated layout with ABAAS fixtures.

If a new comfort station or shower building is needed, consider the following:

- Location:
  If possible, locate the new building outside of historic Mission 66 campground. If not possible, locate the new building so as not to disrupt established landscape character defining features such as views, vegetation, or cluster arrangements.
- Massing:
  New comfort stations and shower buildings should be the same size or smaller than the historic comfort stations. They should have a similar rectangular form and low roof line. It is not required that the shape and roof line be identical to the historic comfort stations.



Mission 66 Layout



= 5 Foot Diameter Clearance

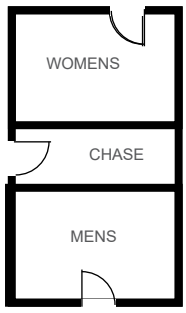
Concept Level Revised Interior Layout with Accessible, Unisex Restrooms

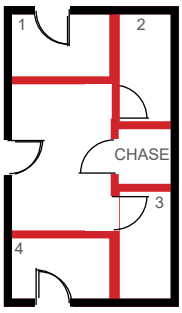
- Material:
  New comfort stations and shower buildings should be finished with materials already in use in the historic Mission 66 campground. If the other comfort stations are built of concrete masonry units, the new comfort station should be as well.
- New comfort station material should be similar or compliment the historic material palette but does not have to be identical to it.
- Interiors
  New comfort station and shower building interior layouts, materials, and design decisions will not impact the historic Mission 66 campgrounds. See *Campground Design Guidelines*.

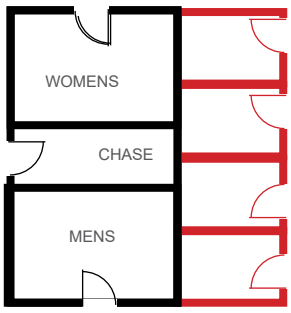
Not Recommended Treatment for Mission 66 Comfort Stations & Shower Buildings

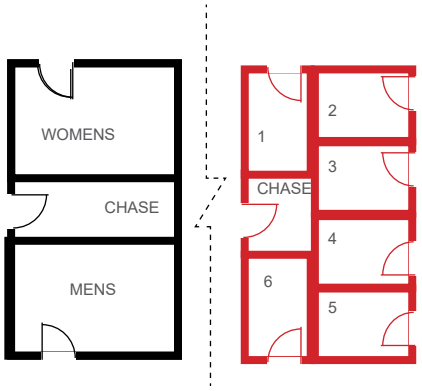
The following treatments are not recommended for historic Mission 66 comfort stations and buildings.

- Undertaking repairs to exterior walls that are not compatible with the finish material. Comfort stations and shower buildings commonly have distinctive finishes like stone veneer or patterned concrete block.
- Undertaking additions to Mission 66 comfort stations and showers. The simplicity of the massing of the existing Mission 66 comfort stations is a key character defining features. If additional facilities are needed, provide in a new building.









Can...	Preservation	Renovation (ABAAS, Unisex Restrooms)	Addition	Renovation (ABAAS) + New Building in New Location
Address Current Design Goals:	✗	✓	✓	✓
Meet Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation:	✓	✓	✗	✓

Table showing four approaches to treating Historic Mission 66 comfort stations and their relationship to current design goals and to the SOI Standards for Rehabilitation. (QE 2021).

Amphitheaters & Projection Buildings in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

This section builds on the "Amphitheater" section of the NPS *Campground Design Guidelines* (pages 105-107)

Amphitheaters were commonly built as part of Mission 66 campgrounds, designed for evening interpretive programs. Amphitheaters replaced earlier fire circle interpretation by providing permanently installed arced rows of benches generally on a sloped surface. The stage and projection screen, housed by a rectangular structure, faced the audience.[1]

Organization and Massing:

Mission 66 amphitheaters are typically arranged with curved rows of bench seating, often sloping down to a shallow, roofed projection screen. In some cases the seating is also sheltered. A projection booth is typically located behind the seating.

Materials:

Typical amphitheater seating areas are paved with concrete or asphalt. The bench seating is often of wood plank on top of metal posts. The stage foundations can be poured concrete or concrete block, and are often partially enclosed by a wood frame shelter with a projection screen. They often have wood shingled roofs. Some have decorative stone veneer. A stone fire circle is often located near the stage. Projection booths are typically wood framed.

Site:

The amphitheaters are typically set back from the road, accessible by a short walking path. They were often designed in relationship to the surrounding landscape, providing views or creating a sense of enclosure through surrounding vegetation.

[1] Carr, et al, Section E, Page 16.



This aerial view of the Chisos Basin Amphitheater in Big Bend National Park shows a common amphitheater layout and its setback from the road. (Google Earth 2021).

Recommended Treatment for Mission 66 Amphitheaters & Projection Buildings

The following treatment recommendations are for historic Mission 66 amphitheaters and projection booths. General recommended treatments within this chapter also apply.

Seating

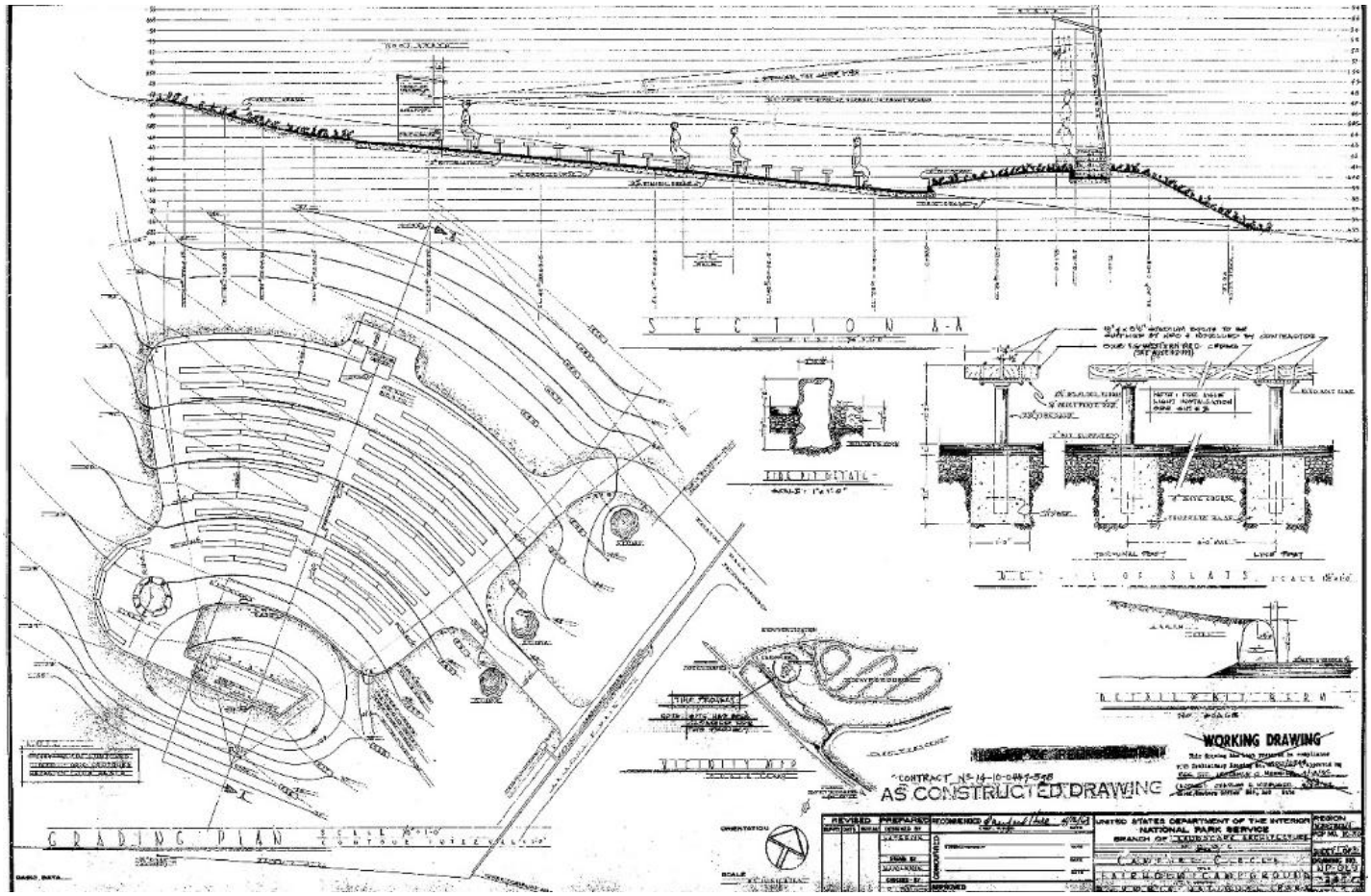
- Regularly check wood benches for rot. Replace with matching wood or compatible material with similar appearance as needed.

Stage and Projection Screen

- Replace projection screen, speakers, or other audio/visual equipment as needed. If possible, replace with equipment of a similar size and proportion. If not possible because of changes in technology, retain the overall composition of stage and screen.

Projection Booths

- Replace projection equipment as needed.
- If the booth is unrepairable, replace with a booth of the same size, proportion, and materials in the same location.



As constructed drawing of Fairholme Campground Amphitheater, 1963. (NPS eTIC).

Recommended Treatment for Mission 66 Amphitheaters & Projection Buildings (cont.)

Amphitheaters and their stages may require modification to provide accessible, ABAAS compliant, facilities.

- Provide ABAAS compliant ramps as needed between areas of seating. Ramps can run out and back from the sides of the exterior edge of the seating. Minimize impacts to surrounding vegetation and natural systems.
- Provide ABAAS compliant ramps as needed at the stage. Ramps can be added off the side. If a long ramp is needed for a greater change in grade, consider starting the ramp beside the stage, then running it in front or behind, ending on the far side, as space allows.
- Ramps should be incorporated thoughtfully and provide a comparable experience to using stairs.
- Ramps should be visible.

If a new amphitheater is required:

- Location:
  If possible, locate the new amphitheater outside of historic Mission 66 campground. If not possible, locate the new building so as not to disrupt established landscape character defining features such as views, vegetation, or cluster arrangements.
- Organization and Massing:
  New amphitheaters in or near historic Mission 66 campgrounds should be of a similar size and organization to the Mission 66 amphitheaters.
- Material:
  New amphitheaters should be finished with materials already in use in the historic Mission 66 campground. If the other buildings are wood sided, the stage and project screen shelter should also be wood sided or sided with a compatible material of a similar finish.







The Fairholme Campground Amphitheater (top and middle) in Olympic National Park has a typical seating arrangement with two section of wooden benches angled to face a simple, wood-frame stage and screen. The Elkmont Amphitheater (bottom) employs a distinctive A-frame structure over its stage and projection screen. (QE 2020).

Not Recommended Treatment for Mission 66 Amphitheaters & Projection Buildings

The following treatments are not recommended for historic Mission 66 amphitheaters and projection buildings.

- Undertaking project work without understanding the significance of the building or structure and their character defining features. Mission 66 amphitheaters vary in design more so than comfort stations. It is important to understand the key character defining features before planning modifications to them.
- Using the preservation of amphitheaters and their stages as a reason to not provide ABAAS compliant facilities.
- Replacing seating with prefabricated metal or plastic seating.
- Introducing new materials or finishes.





The Cades Cove Amphitheater is unusual in that it provides covered seating through a series of three large, tiered, A-framed roofs anchored in stone and steel piers. The roofs and stone piers are character defining features that should be preserved. (QE. 2020).



The amphitheater at the Chisos Basin campground at Big Bend National Park retains its original organization and seating, but non-original stepping finished with stucco has been added to the project screen structure. (QE. 2020).

Picnic Pavilions, Shelters & Ramadas in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

This section builds on the "Picnic Area (stand alone)" section of the NPS *Campground Design Guidelines* (pages 112-113)

Picnic areas are integral to Mission 66 campgrounds. Some campgrounds provide sheltered picnic areas through larger pavilions and others through sets of smaller ramadas.

Picnic pavilion, shelter and ramada design varies, but materials and forms typically align to the style of other buildings in the Mission 66 campground.

Recommended Treatment for Mission 66 Picnic Pavilions, Shelters & Ramadas

Follow general recommended treatments within this chapter to preserve picnic pavilions, shelters and ramadas.

If a new pavilion, shelter or ramada is required::

- Location:
  If possible, locate the new shelters or ramadas outside of historic Mission 66 campgrounds. If not possible, locate the new shelters so as not to disrupt established landscape character defining features such as views, vegetation, or cluster arrangements.
- Organization and Massing:
  New shelters or ramadas should follow a similar organization and massing to those already existing in the Mission 66 campground.
- Material:
  New shelters or ramadas should be finished with materials already in use in the historic Mission 66 campground.



The Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area picnic pavilion consists of a rectangular, open bay shelter attached to a comfort station. (QE 2020).

Not Recommended Treatment for Mission 66 Picnic Pavilions, Shelters & Ramadas

The following treatments are not recommended for historic Mission 66 picnic pavilions, shelters and ramadas.

- Undertaking project work without understanding the significance of the building or structure and their character defining features. Mission 66 picnic pavilions, shelters and ramadas vary in design more than comfort stations. It is important to understand the key character defining features before planning modifications to them.
- Introducing new materials or finishes.







There are four different types of ramadas at Big Bend National Park's Chisos Basin Campground. The first type have stone supports with built-up aggregate roofs (top left). The other three types have metal supports with flat metal roofs that vary in size and angle of the support columns. Some of the stone shelters have a built-in bench and table while others have unattached picnic tables (two of three metal support types shown, top right and bottom). (QE 2020).

Employee and Host Housing in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

New housing that brought employee and host accommodations up to contemporary standards was another key element of Mission 66 policy and development.

Typically, new park residences were based on the suburban, single-family, detached-style houses. Construction was subject to federal standards and rules.

The desire for standardization in the parks resulted primarily in single family, detached housing units and formed suburban streetscapes that soon became known as the "Mission 66 ranch."[1] The one-story ranch house, more than any other type, symbolized a standard of life that was consistent with what park staff and their families could see in "surrounding communities."

The one-story plan is reflected in a National Park Service standard plan. The ranch house was flexible; plans could be easily flipped into "right-handed" and "left-handed" versions, and garages, entry portals, and other extras could be added. Siding materials and different roof lines could be applied to reflect local conditions and availability, though low, gabled roofs were nearly ubiquitous regardless of location.

1Carr, et al, Section E, Page 21.



Deep Creek Campground seasonal quarters in Great Smoky Mountains National Park is a classic "Mission 66 ranch" and retains many of is character defining features (QE 2020).

Recommended Treatment for Mission 66 Employee and Host Housing

Follow general recommended treatments within this chapter to preserve employee and host housing.

If additions to historic housing are required

- Location:
  Locate additions on the rear of the building.
- Organization and Massing:
  Additions should be one story and not change the overall massing of the building as read from the front elevation.
- Material:
  Additions should use the same material employed in the existing building.

If new housing is required:

- Location:
  If possible, locate the new housing outside of historic Mission 66 campgrounds. If not possible, locate the new housing so as not to disrupt established landscape character defining features such as views, vegetation, or cluster arrangements.
- Organization and Massing:
  New housing should follow a similar organization and massing to those already existing in the Mission 66 campground.
- Material:
  New housing should be finished with materials already in use in the historic Mission 66 campground. It does not need to replicate the existing buildings' style but should be compatible.

Not Recommended Treatment for Mission 66 Employee and Host Housing

The following treatments are not recommended for historic Mission 66 employee and host housing.

- Assuming that because housing is out of the main public area of a campground that it is not a contributing resource to a historic Mission 66 campground. See Process Guidelines.
- Replacing the siding, windows or doors with different style or material, or change their location in ways that are not compatible with the original design. Consult your park or region cultural resource specialist.



The employee housing at Cades Cove Campground has been modified: the original board-and-batten siding has been replaced with horizontal vinyl siding, and the original doors and windows have been replaced and in several instances the openings have been enclosed/reduced in size. The original carports on two of the buildings have been enclosed or enlarged and the original flat roofs replaced with gable roofs. (QE 2020).

Other Buildings and Structures in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Mission 66 campgrounds may have a number of other building and structure types including:

- Ranger Stations
- Maintenance Buildings
- Concessions Buildings
- Information and Entry Kiosks
- Bridges

Recommended Treatment for Other Buildings and Structures

Follow general recommended treatments within this chapter to preserve other buildings and structures in historic Mission 66 campgrounds.

Not Recommended Treatment for Other Buildings and Structures

The following treatments are not recommended.

- Assuming that because a building or structure is more utilitarian in nature that it is not a contributing resource to a historic Mission 66 campground.



Deep Creek Campground ranger and maintenance station in Great Smoky Mountains National Park is a contributing resource. (QE 2020).

Utilities in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Utility upgrades and expansion were at the core of Mission 66 campground development. Today, however, the systems are aging and may be undersized for current campground needs.

Recommended Treatment for Utilities in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

Some utility structures in historic Mission 66 campgrounds, such as water towers, may be contributing resources. Follow general recommended treatments within this chapter to preserve these structures.

Most utilities like plumbing, electrical, and telecommunications lines are not themselves typically contributing resources to historic Mission 66 campgrounds; however, their modification or addition may impact contributing resources.

Follow general recommended treatments within this chapter when planning utility work.

The following treatment recommendations are for utility projects in historic Mission 66 campgrounds.

- Consider potential impacts to all building and landscape character defining features.
- Undertake utilities projects on previously disturbed areas to avoid impact to archeological resources.

Not Recommended Treatment for Utilities in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds

The following treatments are not recommended.

- Assuming that because utility work is below ground it will not impact historic buildings or landscape character defining features. Work with your park or regional cultural resource specialist to confirm that site work, such as regrading, is compatible.



This water tower in Glen Canyon is original to the Mission 66 development. (QE 2020).

The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Special Considerations when Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes

The following are the Secretary of the Interior's Standards Guidelines for Special Considerations when Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, quoted in full:

> *Although the work in the following sections is quite often an important aspect of rehabilitation projects, its is usually not part of the overall process of rehabilitating character-defining features (maintenance, repair and limited replacement); rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the landscape's historic character. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to obscure, alter, or damage character-defining features.*

SOI SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Accessibility Considerations

Recommended:

- Identify the cultural landscape's character-defining features, materials and finishes so that accessibility code-required work will not result in their damage or loss.
- Comply with barrier-free access requirements, in such a way that character-defining features, materials and finishes are preserved. For example, widening historic paths utilizing the same or comparable materials.
- Work with local accessibility and preservation specialists to determine the most appropriate solution to access problems which will have the least impact on character-defining features.
- Provide barrier-free access that promotes independence for the disabled person to the highest degree practicable, while preserving character-defining landscape features, materials and finishes. For example, furnishing historic campsites with compatible accessible features such as fire grills and picnic tables.

Not Recommended:

- Undertaking code-required alterations before identifying those features, materials and finishes which are character-defining and must therefore be preserved.
- Damaging or destroying character-defining features in attempting to comply with accessibility requirements. For example, paving over gravel walks with blacktop.
- Altering, character-defining features, materials and finishes without consulting with local experts.
- Making access modifications that do not provide a reasonable balance between independent, safe access and preservation of character-defining landscape features, materials and finishes.
- Making modifications for accessibility without considering the impact on the cultural landscape.

SOI SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Health & Safety Considerations

Recommended:

- Identify the cultural landscape's character-defining features, materials and finishes so that code-related work will not result in their damage or loss.
- Comply with health and safety code requirements in such a manner that character-defining features, materials and finishes are preserved. For example, following best practices for maintaining historic vegetation.
- Remove toxic materials only after thorough testing has been conducted and only after less invasive abatement methods have been shown to be inadequate.
- Provide workers with appropriate personal protective equipment for hazards found in the worksite.
- Work with local code officials to investigate systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior effectiveness and safety to those prescribed by code so that unnecessary alterations can be avoided.
- Upgrade character-defining features to meet health and safety codes in a manner that assures their preservation. For example, upgrading a historic pedestrian bridge without destroying its character-defining handrails and balustrades.
- Install safety-related systems that result in the retention of character-defining features, materials, and finishes.
- Apply the necessary materials to add protection to character-defining features, materials and finishes.
- Add new features to meet health and safety codes in a manner that preserves adjacent character-defining features, materials and finishes. For example, widening existing roads to accommodate emergency vehicles rather than constructing a new route.

Not Recommended:

- Undertaking code-required alterations before identifying those features, materials and finishes which are character-defining and must therefore be preserved.
- Altering, damaging or destroying character-defining features, materials and finishes while making modifications to a cultural landscape to comply with safety codes.
- Destroying a cultural landscape's character-defining features, materials and finishes without careful testing and without considering less invasive abatement methods.
- Removing unhealthful materials without regard to personal and environmental safety.
- Making changes to cultural landscapes without first exploring equivalent health and safety systems, methods, or devices that may be less damaging to character-defining features, materials and finishes.
- Damaging or obscuring character-defining features, materials and finishes or adjacent areas in the process of doing work to meet code requirements.

SOI SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Health and Safety Considerations (cont.)

Not Recommended (cont):

- Covering character-defining features with fire resistant sheathing which results in altering their visual appearance.
- Using materials intended to provide additional protection, such as fire-retardant coatings, if they damage or obscure character-defining features, materials and finishes.
- Radically changing, damaging or destroying character-defining features, materials and finishes when adding new code-required features.

SOI SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Environmental Considerations

Recommended:

- Identify the cultural landscape's character-defining features, materials and finishes so that environmental protection-required work will not result in their damage or loss.
- Comply with environmental protection regulations in such a manner that character-defining features, materials and finishes are preserved. For example, protecting historic vegetation that serves as habitat for rare and endangered species.
- Work with environmental protection officials to investigate systems, methods, devices or technologies of equivalent or superior effectiveness to those prescribed by regulation so that unnecessary alterations can be avoided.
- Reclaim or re-establish natural resources in a manner that promotes the highest degree of environmental protection, while preserving significant historic features, materials and finishes. For example, re-establishing a deteriorated forest understory by utilizing native species.

Not Recommended:

- Undertaking environmental protection-required work before identifying those features, materials and finishes which are character-defining and must therefore be preserved.
- Altering, damaging, or destroying character-defining features, materials and finishes while making modifications to a cultural landscape to comply with environmental protection regulations.
- Making changes to cultural landscapes without first exploring equivalent environmental protection systems, methods, devices or technologies that may be less damaging to historic features, materials and finishes.
- Making environmental protection modifications that do not provide a reasonable balance between improved environmental conditions and the preservation of historic features, materials and finishes.

SOI SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

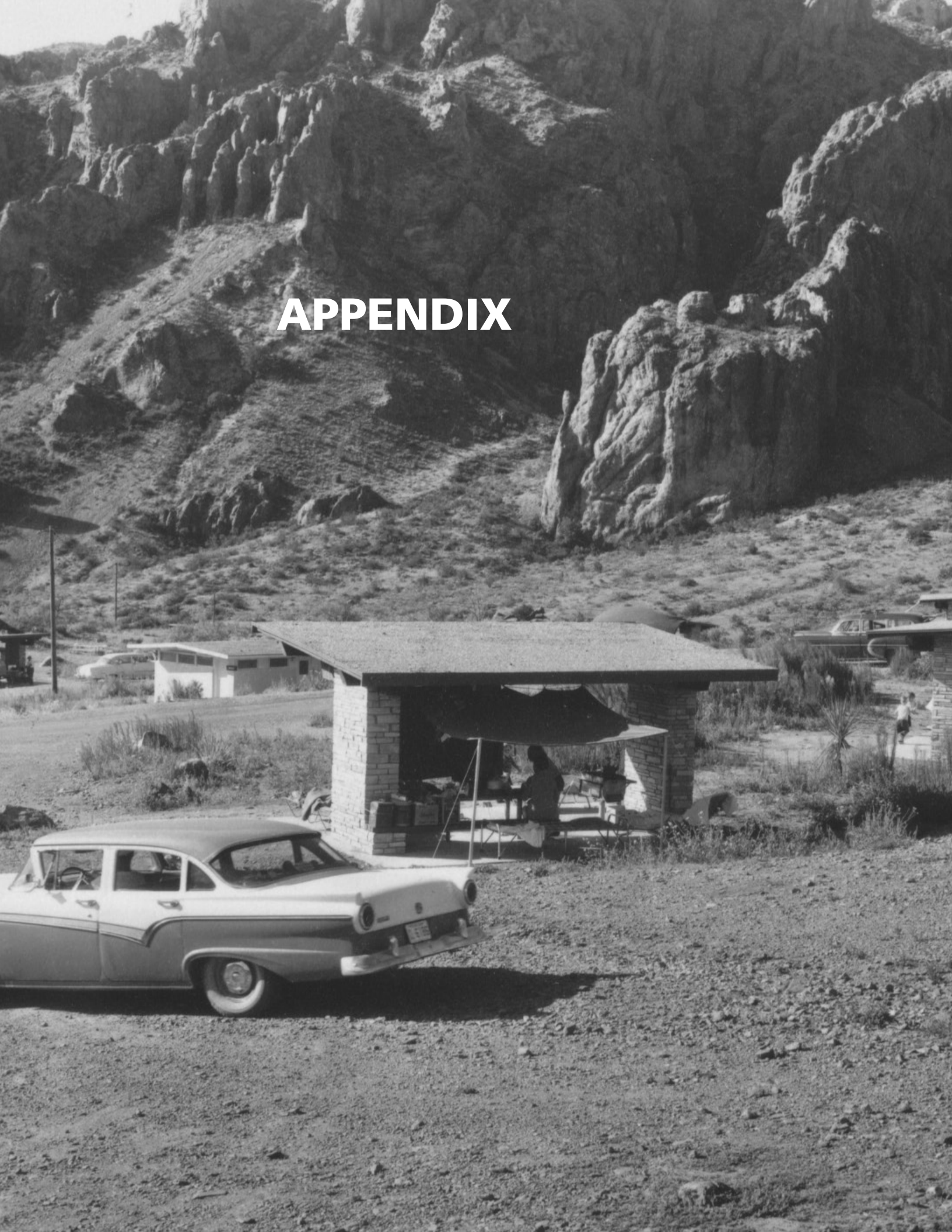
Energy Efficiency Considerations

Recommended Treatment for Energy Efficiency Considerations

- Retain and maintain those energy efficient features or parts of features of the landscape. For example, maintaining vegetation which provides shade and passive cooling to campsites and buildings.
- Improving energy efficiency of existing features through non-destructive means. For example, utilizing a recirculating system in a fountain rather than uncontrolled discharge to a storm system.

Not Recommended

- Removing or altering those features or parts of features which play an energy conserving role. For example, removing a historic windbreak.
- Replacing energy inefficient features rather than improving their energy conservation potential. For example, replacing an entire historic light standard rather than retrofitting the fixture to be more efficient.



APPENDIX

Primary Treatment Recommendation Index for *National Park Service Campground Design Guidelines* Elements

This table is meant to connect the *National Park Service Campground Design Guidelines* with these Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines.

The following list of design elements as discussed in this guide for Mission 66 campgrounds parallel that provided in the *Campground Design Guidelines* . For each design element, the primary Treatment Recommendation Topic in this guide for Mission 66 campgrounds are indicated with an "X."

All Treatment Recommendation Topics should be reviewed for all projects.

		Treatment Recommendation Topic								
	Design Element:	Natural Systems and Features (pg 20-21)	Land Use (pg 22-23)	Spatial Organization & Circulation (pg 24-27)	Cluster Arrangement (pg 28-29)	Topography (pg 30-31)	Vegetation (pg 32-33)	Views (pg 34-35)	Small-Scale Features (pg 36-37)	Buildings & Structures (pg 38-57)
1	**Arriving at the Historic Mission 66 Campground**			X						
2	Vehicular Arrival			X						
3	Alternate Arrival Considerations			X						
4	Bus and Ride Share Drop-Off			X						X
5	Bicycle Facilities								X	
6	**Signage in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds**								X	
7	Regulatory Signs								X	
8	Pavement Markings								X	
9	Other Signs								X	
10	**Emergency Management or Warning Signs in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds**								X	
11	**Motorist Guidance and Pedestrian Wayfinding in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds**								X	
12	Motorist Guidance								X	
13	Pedestrian Wayfinding								X	
14	Campsite Loops			X					X	
15	**Informational Signs in Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds**								X	
16	Check-in Procedure and General Campground Rules								X	
17	Trailhead Examples								X	
18	Recycling Signs								X	
19	**Historic Mission 66 Campgrounds Access: Roads, Routes, and Paths**			X						
20	Roadways and Paths			X						
21	Collector (Primary Campground) Roadways			X						
22	Local (Secondary Campground) Roadways			X						
23	Adapting Existing Narrow Roadways			X						
24	Roadway Closure Gates			X						
25	Vehicle Barriers								X	
26	**Historic Mission 66 Campground Parking**			X						
27	**Historic Mission 66 Campground Connector Routes (Paths)**			X						
28	Accessibility			X						
29	Hiking and Horse Trails			X						
30	Social Trails			X						
31	**Historic Mission 66 Campground Layout**				X					
32	**Historic Mission 66 Campground Layout Design Considerations**				X					
33	Vegetation						X			
34	Roads and Paths			X						
35	Topography					X				
36	Viewsheds							X		
37	Soundscapes	X								
38	Campsites				X					
39	Buildings and Structures				X					
40	Fire Protection						X		X	X
41	**Campsite Distribution in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**				X					
42	**Campsite Layouts in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**				X					
43	**Campsite Spur Types in a Historic**			X						
44	Vehicle and Tent			X						
45	Large RV and Trailers with Slide Outs			X						
46	Host Sites			X						
47	Walk-in Campsites for Car Campers			X						
48	Bicycle/Backpacker Sites			X						
49	Equestrian Campsites			X						
50	Recreational Boating Campgrounds			X						
51	Raised Platform Sites								X	
52	Group Campsites			X						

Primary Treatment Recommendation Index for *National Park Service Campground Design Guidelines* Elements

This table is meant to connect the *National Park Service Campground Design Guidelines* with these Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines.

The following list of design elements as discussed in this guide for Mission 66 campgrounds parallel that provided in the *Campground Design Guidelines* . For each design element, the primary Treatment Recommendation Topic in this guide for Mission 66 campgrounds are indicated with an "X."

All Treatment Recommendation Topics should be reviewed for all projects.

		Treatment Recommendation Topic								
	Design Element:	Natural Systems and Features (pg 20-21)	Land Use (pg 22-23)	Spatial Organization & Circulation (pg 24-27)	Cluster Arrangement (pg 28-29)	Topography (pg 30-31)	Vegetation (pg 32-33)	Views (pg 34-35)	Small-Scale Features (pg 36-37)	Buildings & Structures (pg 38-57)
53	Cabins, Fixed Walled Tents, Glamping, and Concession Lodging									X
54	Backcountry Sites and Dispersed Camping			X						
55	Special Use Sites			X						
56	**Historic Mission 66 Campground Services**			X						
57	Facility Distances to Campsite			X						
58	Determining Facility Capacities		X							
59	Estimating Water and Wastewater Capacity		X							
60	Water System Design Process		X							
61	Water Hydrants								X	
62	RV Water Hookup								X	
63	**Wastewater in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**		X							
64	Wastewater System Design Process		X							
65	RV Wastewater Hookup								X	
66	**Comfort Stations in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**									X
67	Ratios and Distances				X					
68	Materials									X
69	Sustainability	X								X
70	Flush Toilets									X
71	Mission 66 Comfort Stations									X
72	Vault Toilets									X
73	Dishwashing Stations									X
74	**Electrical Services in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**		X							
75	**Lighting in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**	X								
76	Best Practices for Preserving Naturally Dark Night Skies	X								
77	**Telecommunications in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**		X							
78	**Amphitheater in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**									X
79	Siting					X				
80	**Solid Waste and Recycling Management in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**			X						
81	Leave No Trace Study, 2019	X								
82	Green Waste and Waste Reduction Considerations			X						
83	**Picnic Table at Campsite in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**								X	
84	Design Considerations								X	
85	**Picnic Areas in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**		X							X
86	Group Picnic Sites		X							X
87	**Fire Pits and Grills in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**								X	
88	**Bear Boxes / Food Lockers in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**								X	
89	**Hammock Hangers in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**								X	
90	**Light Posts / Lantern Hangers in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**								X	
91	**Expanded Campground Services in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**								X	
92	Showers									X
93	Distance and Ratios				X					
94	Design Considerations									X
95	**Dump Stations in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**									X
96	Distances and Ratios				X					
97	**Laundry in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**									X
98	**Car Charging Stations in a Historic Mission 66 Campground**								X	