

**FREDERICKSBURG & SPOTSYLVANIA
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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NATIONAL MILITARY PARK**

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Approved by:

Date:

Alexander L. Rives, Superintendent

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PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS -- NATURAL

NATURAL RESOURCE BASELINE INFORMATION

Natural resource inventorying and monitoring is primarily limited to the ecological impacts associated with the active historic scene restoration program. Species inventories are completed as part of the National Environmental Policy Act for inclusion in the environmental assessment. Due to lack of personnel, only limited inventory and monitoring of biologic parameters, such as water quality and plant and bird species, is being completed through assistance from interns from Mary Washington College and other volunteers. Surveys of the exotic insects, the gypsy moth

(*Lymantria dispar*) and the hemlock woolly adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*) are completed annually as part of the park's program to suppress them. The location of the park's permanent gypsy moth monitoring locations were converted to a fixed-space grid. Plots were located by satellite, utilizing a geographic positioning system, with information downloaded into the park's recently acquired geographic information system. This information was also downloaded into the US Forest Service's GYPSIES mapping program.

A 5-year forest management study was completed in 1994 by The Pennsylvania State University, School of Forest Resources. The report provides a comprehensive database on the distribution, health, and composition of forest tree stands and existing hazard fuel conditions. The report is currently being utilized by the Department of Defense as part of a more extension research project in forest stand age parameters, in which the park's battlefields are included. The park currently lacks a thorough inventory of plants, wildlife, or exotic species. A limited survey of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species (RT&E) was completed by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage, in 1991. Only one federally listed species, the small-whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*) is known to occur in the area. No communities were located within park boundaries during the inventory in 1991. Approximately 250 acres have been added to the park since the survey was completed. The regional office is funding the delineation of wetlands within the battlefields. Maps of the wetlands are in the process of being entered into the park's GIS system.

The following tables list the park's current status on inventory and monitoring of baseline data. Baseline data is described as either meeting, or not meeting the minimal standards as established in the servicewide "Standards for Natural Resources Inventorying and Monitoring," NPS-75. Where it has been identified that baseline information does not meet the minimum standard, a project statement to meet this need has been included.

ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING INVENTORYING & MONITORING PROGRAM

FREDERICKSBURG & SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

<u>Function</u>	<u>Level of Effort</u>	
	Below	Meets
	Standard	Standard
<u>Chemical Inventorying & Monitoring</u>		
Surface Waters	X	
Atmospheric Deposition		X
<u>Geo-Physical Inventorying & Monitoring</u>		
Natural event records		X
Develop Maps:		
Imagery from satellites		X
Topographic		X
Geology:		
Geologic Maps		X
Soils		X
Physical geology, mineralogy and soils:		
Soil analysis	X	
Sediment transport	X	
Principle mineral composition		X
Geo-hazards		X
Hydrology:		
Develop watershed maps	X	
Inventory through description:		
Streams		X
Wetlands		X
Groundwater	X	
Measure physical parameters:		

Temperature	X		
Turbidity	X		
Stage/discharge	X		
Create hydrologic models: surface water		X	
<u>Level of Effort</u>			
	Below	Meets	
<u>Function</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Standard</u>	
Meteorology			
Indicate meteorological parameters:			
Precipitation	X		
Air temperature	X		
Atmospheric conditions	X		
<u>Biological Inventorying & Monitoring</u>			
Historical database	X		
Species:			
Inventory: vascular plants including			
distribution	X		
Inventory: mammals, birds, fish,			
amphibians and reptiles including			
distribution	X		
Listing: species that are threatened,			
endangered, endemic or non-native	X		
Distribution map of plant and animal			
species	X		
Populations:			
For selected species:			
Distribution	X		
Pop. size/density/cover	X		

Age/stage/size/class struct.	X		
Growth/recruitment/ productivity/mortality	X		
Communities			
Vegetation/land cover map		X	
Integration			
Qualitative community descriptions to correspond with vegetation map	X		
		<u>Level of Effort</u>	
		Below	Meets
<u>Function</u>		<u>Standard</u>	<u>Standard</u>
Geography:			
Location of resources associated with an appropriate base map series and coordinate system	X		
Resources mapped accurately to GIS standards	X		
Accurate and comprehensive representation of park landscape (e.g. satellite, aerial photography, survey as appropriate)			X
<u>Human Use</u>			
Event Records	X		
Maps:			
Develop maps to indicate present areas of use	X		
Develop maps to indicate past areas			

of use	X
--------	---

Human Activities:

Identify each type of activity present (e.g. farming, grazing, residential, recreation, etc.)	X
---	---

Quantify the identified activities (e.g., yield/acre, density, number of visitors)	X
--	---

Ownership:

Identify whether ownership is public or private	X
--	---

Indicate owner for each area	X
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Level of Effort

Below	Meets
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<u>Function</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Standard</u>
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Demography	X
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Domestic Animals (e.g., livestock, and others)	X
--	---

Legal Matters:

Cite acts, regulations, policies, etc.	X
--	---

Indicate management activities and planning	X
---	---

Educational Activities	X
------------------------	---

Regional Land Use Planning	X
----------------------------	---

Other Social Sciences Studies:

List any human studies taking place	X
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List any econometric studies taking place	X
---	---

NATURAL RESOURCES

In physical situation and environment, the Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park is a patchwork of parkland located in the Rappahannock and York River basins, supporting an eastern North American riparian and woodland habitat on a substrate of the Appalachian Piedmont and the Atlantic Coastal Plain; providing rich forests and wetlands, developed parkland, farmsteads, and historic landscapes. It contains approximately 8,600 acres.

There are 2 distinct landform provinces that control the topography of FRSP: the Appalachian Piedmont, composed of hard crystalline rocks, producing narrow to moderately broad ridges and gentle to steep side slopes along streams; and the Atlantic Coastal Plain, composed of soft sedimentary rocks, producing flat laying terraces and wetlands.

The waters of the Rappahannock, Ni, and Po Rivers, and their tributaries are a major element of the natural system affecting the park. The importance of water to all life, its effect on the terrain, and as transporter of natural and urban materials, and its intrinsic aesthetic value, all demonstrate water's importance to FRSP. Portions of 15 fresh water streams, totaling approximately 20 miles of permanent streams and 20 miles of intermittent streams, and numerous wetlands are under park administration.

Basic to NPS policy, the Clean Water Act, and the Chesapeake Bay Act, is the protection of all water resources from pollution and destruction. The watersheds of streams crossing parkland drain residential and urban development, agricultural lands, and mixed-use activities, contributing water of unknown quantity and quality.

Forests and woodlands are a renewable resource in a state of constant regeneration. Mandated to preserve historic woodlands in and around battlefields, FRSP contains a complex of eastern deciduous forest. Dominant tree species are Virginia pine, white and red oak, sweet gum, tulip poplar, black locust, silver

and red maple, sycamore and boxelder, with some scattered groves of American beech, mockernut and pignut hickory, black walnut, green ash, and river birch. The majority of individual trees are less than 10 inches DBH and overall density ranges from 100 to 600 stems/acre. A few stands of old-growth white and red oaks are present in the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Battlefields. Common understory trees include flowering dogwood, American holly, mountain laurel, spicebush, redbud, ironwood and American hornbeam. Honeysuckle, poison ivy and huckleberry are common vines.

Since woodlands have been repeatedly disturbed, opportunistic exotic plants have invaded the native woodlands, and in some cases, reached possible problem stages. These problem plants are: Japanese honeysuckle, English ivy, tree of heaven, periwinkle and mimosa. The park has recently acquired a number of new tracts of land within its boundaries. Many of these contained non-historic house sites, and associated ornamental gardens. Although some of the non-historic structures have been removed, the “ornamental” plants remain as exotic species.

Excellent wildflower habitat is located along the gentle slopes and floodplains of the Ni River and Wilderness Run. These slopes and numerous wetland habitats found in the park support the highest biodiversity of flora and fauna.

Wildlife is analogous to forests and wetlands in that they meet life's basic criteria of food, shelter, and water, and are in a constant state of change and regeneration. Because of the physical condition of Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP, the park does not offer extensive ranges for terrestrial animals. Mammal populations are dominated by those individuals adaptable to changing environments or confined ranges. Flourishing mammals are those associated with “urban” wildlife: deer, raccoon, opossum, skunk, groundhog, and squirrel; mammals of confined range are mouse, shrew, mole, muskrat, river otter, and beaver. Birds in this dynamic setting are equally affected. Birds species along the forest edge and surrounding developments are dominated by starlings, European sparrows, rock doves and crows. However, wild turkey, numerous species of woodpeckers, including downy, hairy, and pileated, flycatchers and bluebirds do occur in mixed habitat in the park. One notable bird habitat, Ni River swamp,

does support a diverse population of resident and migrating species including, a great blue heron rookery.

Cultural Resources Baseline Information

The Civil War of 1861-1865 remains a central drama in our nation's heritage. A greater percentage of Americans were directly involved in this transitional event than in any other war of the past. The ghastly toll of more than 600,000 dead brought the tragedy of war home to more families than those who have suffered the loss of servicemen in all of the rest of U.S. wars combined. The total casualties suffered during the four years of fighting around Fredericksburg amounted to about 100,000. The park's structures, museum collections, archeological sites, and cultural landscapes contained within four battlefields are the primary tools with which this vast loss, along with the experiences of civilians trapped in the local combat zones, is now commemorated and interpreted. The park contains no known ethnographic resources.

The park lacks an Archeological Overview and assessment. Informal surveys have identified at least 150 archeological sites. All the park's structures, however, were recently surveyed during an update of its List of Classified Structures. This work evaluated 222 structures, nearly all of which are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places and most of which are in fair condition, with moderate impacts and good to fair documentation. The bulk of the park's objects are archeological in nature, although those in the "history" category have seen the greatest increase since the last Resources Management Plan update. Conditions for archeological items are about evenly distributed between fair and excellent, and good for history and archival items. Documentation for about all of the estimated 30 cultural landscapes is good, and work on preparing a Cultural Landscape Report has been initiated by support-office staff. A majority of the landscapes are in poor condition because of the prevalence of non-historic ground cover or visual intrusions from nearby related lands.

The park's primary cultural-resources documentation needs include an Archeological Overview and Assessment, a Collection Storage Plan, an Archival Survey, and a Historic Structures Report for the recently acquired Richardson House on the Fredericksburg Battlefield.

Cultural Contexts/Themes

- III. Expressing Cultural Values-landscapes from 18th through 20th centuries that are decorative, agricultural, or recreational/commemorative; buildings representative of architectural styles dating from the same time span and created for either private or public purposes
- IV. Shaping the Political Landscape-cultural landscapes shaped by and/or serving as the setting for battles; structures and sites of structures erected during, impacted by, or serving a key landmarks during battles or highlighting war's effect upon civilian populations; collections of ammunition, documents, uniforms, weapons, and other objects generated during war; monuments, objects, and archival materials highlighting patterns of memory, commemoration, and reconciliation related to war
- V. Developing the American Economy-sites of plank roads, turnpikes, and railroads; sites of taverns and slavery-dependent plantations, site of slave rebellion, site of iron furnace
- VII. Transforming the Environment-mineral- and timber-extraction zones; areas and structures produced by historic preservation and National Park movement and development

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PROGRAM AND NEEDS

This section presents brief discussions on each of the significant resource management challenges identified at Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park. The park, a nationally significant historic area, contains many fine examples of both cultural and natural resources. The primary focus of resource managers is the manipulation of natural resources to enhance the interpretation of historic values, especially battlefield landscapes.

Overview of Current Cultural Resource Program and Needs

In the area of Cultural Resources, the park's top priority is removing National Register-ineligible buildings acquired during its currently rapid program of land purchases. Next in priority are rehabilitating Ellwood as the Wilderness Battlefield Visitor Center and monitoring and treating the park's vast collection of Civil War earthworks. Other imperatives include undertaking its first-ever Archeological Overview and Assessment and planning for the future of a large, recently acquired building atop Willis Hill vis a vis the future of the nearby Fredericksburg Battlefield Visitor Center.

Natural Resource Management

As evident in the following tables and project statements (“Restore NRM Facilities”), the levels of funding and staffing have been inadequate to support the required effort to implement many of the division's programs. However, as time and money permits, current management is proceeding with developing action plans and data acquisition activities.

One of the highest priorities of resource managers is the mitigation of impacts associated with rapid population growth and development adjacent to park boundaries (“Prepare Water Resources Scoping Report”). The lack of thorough knowledge of the park's resources and the inability to monitor their condition in relation to development activities, is the clearest threat to the values of the park (“I&M Amphibians”; “Inventory and Monitor Wildlife Program”). The park will continue to seek funding to implement a full time program for GIS to monitor park resources and the dynamic conditions occurring adjacent to our boundaries (“Establish GIS for Evaluating Resources & External Threats Through Development.”)

Pest management activity is directed at the implementation of an Integrated Pest Management Program to control pest damage to the cultural and natural resources of the park. In 1989, the park experienced its first defoliation from the invasion of the exotic species, the gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*). A Gypsy Moth Management Plan was written and approved prior to interdiction actions. The prior release of naturally occurring fungal and viral pathogens currently has the infestation in suppression, and no control activity has been necessary during the past year. The park began suppressing the hemlock woolly adelgid (*Tsugae adelges*) for the past 3 years at several locations within the Fredericksburg Battlefield. The decision to suppress was based on the value of the resource, and the proximity of the trees to major roads. Native species, such as groundhogs, are, under some circumstances, considered “pests” at FRSP. The park has a continual problem with groundhogs damaging earthworks, and other cultural resources, as do other Civil War parks. Natural Resources utilizes its recently revised Groundhog Management Plan to minimize damage to the cultural resources through suppression of this native species.

Gathering of critical baseline data has been identified as a primary servicewide issue in the park's natural project statements. The acquisition of raw data as outlined in the previous section "Baseline Information", is the focus of most resource projects, especially in addressing the following issues: inventory and monitoring of native species; identification and control of exotic species; monitoring the impacts of historic scene restorations, and agriculture. Partially funded efforts initiated by park staff are providing results, but are solely dependent on the availability of temporary or volunteer staff. One project recently completed that addressed some of the data shortage, is a 4-year study funded through NRPP to develop forest inventory and management plans for the four battlefields within the park. The Spotsylvania Battlefield plan was completed in 1991 (Orwig & Abrams, June 1991). Tiered to this forest management plan is the proposal for baseline information on the invasion of floral communities by non-native species ("Develop Exotic Plant Management Program"). This project is essential for identification and protection of native plant species from exotics.

The project statement "Abatement of Tree Hazards", is funded at levels to maintain visitor safety but could use additional staffing to maximize inspection efficiency. Currently, hazard trees are identified and actions taken to correct hazard conditions are completed on a scheduled basis or as needed.

Unfunded projects to "Study and Monitor Rappahannock Riverbank" and "Develop Open Fields Management Plan" address conditions of deteriorated physical resources that support basic park historic themes as well as basic visitor access and recreation. A number of servicewide issues are addressed by these efforts and may be found listed with each project statement.

The park is dedicated to implementing low-impact sustained agriculture ("Manage Agricultural Special Use Permits"). The project to improve and upgrade agriculture practices under the current funding levels inadequately addresses the following service-wide issues: need for cultural landscape report, need for rehabilitation or restoration of cultural landscape, and loss of park resources due to consumptive practices. The regional office recently funded the implementation of best management practices on 1 of the park's major agricultural leases ("Implementation of Best Management Practices"). This funding was used to

incorporate contour plowing on the agricultural lease, to minimize the amount of siltation and leaching of pesticides and fertilizers into Wilderness Run. However, managing the agricultural leasing program requires additional outlays to stay abreast of recent farm legislation, Chesapeake Bay Act restrictions, Soil Conservation Service requirements, and ability to monitor compatibility of such practices with interpretation of events in the 1860's.

Additional unfunded natural projects are of secondary importance. The project "Protect Air Quality Values" would provide park management with knowledge on potential threats from air pollution. Other projects included in the resources management plan are considered important for management of the park's resources, but are either "funded" by volunteers or interns ("Develop Trail Management Program") or are not an issue at this time ("Stabilization of Beaver Ponds.")

This plan is based on established National Park Service policies and on legislation establishing the Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park and the National Park Service.

LIST OF PROJECT STATEMENTS

CULTURAL RESOURCES

PRIOR.	PROJ. #	PROJECT TITLE
1	FRSP-C-012.022	REMOVE NONHISTORIC BUILDINGS
2	FRSP-C-001.011	REHABILITATE ELLWOOD
2	FRSP-C-015.025	INVESTIGATE AND STABILIZE EARTHWORKS
3	FRSP-C-013.023	REMOVE AND REPLACE FREDERICKSBURG VISITOR CENTER
4	FRSP-C-005.015	PREPARE PARKWIDE ARCH. OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT
5	FRSP-C-014.024	REHABILITATE CHATHAM
5	FRSP-C-016.026	RESTORE HISTORIC GROUND COVER
6	FRSP-C-003.013	CONSERVE AND PROTECT MUSEUM COLLECTION
7	FRSP-C-011.021	PREVENT ILLEGAL RELIC HUNTING
8	FRSP-C-002.012	MONITOR AND STABILIZE HISTORIC STRUCTURES
9	FRSP-C-008.018	INVESTIGATE & MARK OF CIVIL WAR-ERA ROAD TRACES
10	FRSP-C-007.017	ESTABLISH A CULTURAL RESOURCE-MANAGEMENT ARCHIVE
11	FRSP-C-006.016	EXPAND AREA COVERED BY HIST. OVERLAY MAPS
12	FRSP-C-009.019	ESTABLISH AN ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM
13	FRSP-C-010.020	INVESTIGATE POTENTIALLY NONHISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES

NATURAL RESOURCES

PRIOR.	PROJ. #	PROJECT TITLE
0	FRSP-N-003.024	DELINEATE WETLANDS
0	FRSP-N-005.014	IMPLEMENTATION OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
0	FRSP-N-012.033	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ALONG LEE DRIVE
1	FRSP-N-011.032	DEVELOP EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
2	FRSP-N-003.003	ESTABLISH GIS FOR EVALUATING RESOURCES & EXTERNAL THREATS
3	FRSP-N-018.000	RESTORE NRM FACILITIES
4	FRSP-N-015.000	RESTORE EMERGENT WETLANDS AT MILSTEAD FIELD
5	FRSP-N-017.000	DETERMINE EFFECTS OF SCENE RESTORATION
6	FRSP-N-002.023	PREPARE WATER RESOURCES SCOPING REPORT
7	FRSP-N-014.034	I&M AMPHIBIANS; LOCATE SPECIAL CONCERNS
8	FRSP-N-007.007	MANAGE SPECIMEN TREES
9	FRSP-N-004.025	ABATEMENT OF TREE HAZARDS
10	FRSP-N-007.026	DEVELOP FIRE MGMT PROGRAM TO INCLUDING RX FIRE
11	FRSP-N-014.029	MANAGE GYPSY MOTH INTEGRATED PEST MGMT PROGRAM
12	FRSP-N-012.011	SUPPRESSION OF HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGIDS
13	FRSP-N-008.008	DEVELOP OPEN FIELDS MANAGEMENT PLAN
14	FRSP-N-006.027	INVENTORY AND MONITOR WILDLIFE PROGRAM
15	FRSP-N-010.010	MANAGE AGRICULTURAL SPECIAL USE PERMITS
16	FRSP-N-004.004	DEVELOP REFUSE DUMP INVENTORY SYSTEM & REMOVAL PROGRAM
17	FRSP-N-016.000	CLOSE FAIRVIEW MINE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE
18	FRSP-N-013.028	PROTECT AIR QUALITY RELATED VALUES
19	FRSP-N-006.006	STUDY AND MONITOR RAPPAHANNOCK RIVERBANK
999	FRSP-N-010.031	DEVELOP TRAIL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
999	FRSP-N-015.015	STABILIZATION OF BEAVER PONDS

001.011	Project Statement	FRSP-C-
2	Last Update: 02/17/99	Priority:
0001	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:
Title : REHABILITATE ELLWOOD Sub-title:		
Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 723.00		
Servicewide Issues : C05 (TREATMENTS) C13 (EMERG STABL)		
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)		
N-RMAP Program codes :		
10-238 Package Number : 228		

Problem Statement

Ellwood is the park's greatest underutilized cultural resource. Among other uses, this c.1796 mansion served as a key headquarters for exploiting the natural resources in the surrounding area during the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries and as a hospital, headquarters, and defensive position for the two armies that battled throughout the same area during the mid-nineteenth century. The park's General Management Plan prescribes the rehabilitation of Ellwood as the visitor center for Wilderness Battlefield, which currently lacks such a facility. Thus far, however, the park has implemented only emergency stabilization work at the building. Instead of serving as the headquarters for reversing the longstanding underutilization of the Wilderness Battlefield as an overall resource, Ellwood continues to suffer from vandalism and structural deterioration and poses a hazard to visitors touring its grounds.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Rehabilitate Ellwood as the Wilderness Battlefield Visitor Center. Implement the Historic Structures Report recommendations to rehabilitate the building as the Wilderness Battlefield Visitor Center. This effort shall include selective restoration and installation of exhibits, climate-control equipment, and administrative space. The work shall be accomplished wherever possible through park-supervised assistance from sources such as friends' groups, especially in the areas of interpretation and site-monitoring. These volunteers shall also aid the park in disseminating project news, exchanging research and historical

information, and otherwise conducting public outreach
activities as part of Ellwood's rehabilitation.

001.011	Project Statement		FRSP-C-
2	Last Update: 02/17/99	Priority:	
0002	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:	

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----

---	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
=====				
			Total:	0.00
0.00				

-----UNFUNDED-----

---		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
	Year 1:	MIT	One-time	9.00
0.20		RES	One-time	20.00
0.40				
-				
			Subtotal:	29.00
0.60				
	Year 2:	MIT	One-time	9.00
0.20				
	Year 3:	MIT	One-time	100.00
0.50		MIT	One-time	200.00
0.00				
-				
			Subtotal:	300.00
0.50				
	Year 4:	INT	One-time	35.00
1.50		MIT	One-time	50.00
0.50		MIT	One-time	300.00
0.00				
-				
			Subtotal:	385.00
2.00				
=====				
			Total:	723.00
3.30				

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

002.012	Project Statement	FRSP-C-
8	Last Update: 02/11/99	Priority:
0003	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:

Title : MONITOR AND STABILIZE HISTORIC STRUCTURES
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 85.00 Unfunded: 323.00

Servicewide Issues : C12 (ICAP)
 C18 (IPM)
 Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)
 N-RMAP Program codes :

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

A number of the park's historic structures suffer substantial impacts from staff use and increasing visitation. Many of these structures exhibit symptoms which may indicate extensive problems--including, but not limited to, loss of mortar joints; plaster deterioration; and structural cracks--and therefore may require intervention. All of the park's 57 monuments need cyclic cleaning and/or stabilization. Many marble headstones in the Hill Fredericksburg National Cemetery and the Fairview and Willis Hill civilian cemeteries have been damaged by acid rain; some are already illegible. The work shall be accomplished wherever possible through park-supervised assistance by volunteers such as friends groups, Rotary Club volunteers, and community-service personnel.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Establish a prioritized schedule for examining possible "problem symptoms" in historic structures and, where necessary, implementing preservation actions. Establish a schedule of cyclic inspection, cleaning, and stabilization for the park's monuments, perhaps based upon the system used at Gettysburg. Consider constructing shelters or providing granite replacements for damaged marble headstones and implement these or other measures if appropriate.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----

FTEs

Source Activity Fund Type Budget (\$1000s)

		Project Statement	FRSP-C-
002.012	Last Update: 02/11/99		Priority:
8	Initial Proposal: 1993		Page Num:
0004			
	1993: PKBASE-CR MIT	Cyclic	60.00
0.90	RG-CR-MTN RES	Cyclic	5.00
0.10	RG-CR-MTN MIT	Cyclic	20.00
0.10			
-			
		Subtotal:	85.00
1.10			
=====			
		Total:	85.00
1.10			
-----UNFUNDED-----			

FTEs	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
	Year 2:	MIT	Cyclic 60.00
0.90		RES	Cyclic 5.00
0.10		MIT	Cyclic 30.00
0.10		MIT	Cyclic 10.00
0.10			
-			
		Subtotal:	105.00
1.20			
	Year 3:	MIT	Cyclic 62.00
0.90		RES	Cyclic 5.00
0.10		MIT	Cyclic 30.00
0.10		MIT	Cyclic 10.00
0.10			
-			
		Subtotal:	107.00
1.20			
	Year 4:	MIT	Cyclic 66.00
1.00		RES	Cyclic 5.00
0.10		MIT	Cyclic 30.00
0.10		MIT	Cyclic 10.00
0.10			
-			
		Subtotal:	111.00
1.30			

=====

3.70

Total: 323.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

	Project Statement	FRSP-C-
003.013	Last Update: 02/11/99	Priority:
6	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:
0005		
	Title : CONSERVE AND PROTECT MUSEUM COLLECTION	
	Sub-title:	
	Funding Status: Funded: 42.00 Unfunded: 300.00	
	Servicewide Issues : C16 (VEG SURVEY)	
	C20 (PRGM DEV)	
	Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)	
	N-RMAP Program codes :	
	10-238 Package Number :	

Problem Statement

planning The park's museum collection suffers from a lack of key documents and faces several, potentially lethal threats. It contains more than 6,000 artifacts and 1,000 historic documents but lacks a Collection Storage Plan. Many of the artifacts are stored in the basement of the Chancellorsville Battlefield Visitor Center, which offers inadequate space; provides only a chicken wire barrier as the collection's inter-building protection during office hours; and renders it vulnerable to water damage because of the sub-grade location and immediate proximity to overhead water pipes. Meanwhile, most of the documents, primarily maps and blueprints, are scattered throughout the park; lack storage conditions designed to enhance their preservation; and lack evaluation for inclusion in the curatorial collection and the corresponding eligibility for conservation treatments. Of the 35 major object-entries updated earmarked for urgent conservation by the park's recently buildings Collection Condition Survey, only four have received such treatment. Finally, and most ominously, the Chancellorsville Battlefield Visitor Center and two of the other three Collections. that house most of the park's artifacts lack fire-suppression systems and Emergency Operations Plans for Museum

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Archival Install fire-suppression systems at Chatham, the "Stonewall" Jackson Shrine, and the Chancellorsville Battlefield Visitor Center. Prepare a Collection Storage Plan. Prepare an Survey. Prepare Emergency Operations Plans for Museum Collections. Treat the 31 priority items earmarked for conservation in the Collection Condition Survey.

003.013	Project Statement			FRSP-C-
6	Last Update: 02/11/99			Priority:
0006	Initial Proposal: 1993			Page Num:
BUDGET AND FTEs:				
-----FUNDED-----				
---	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
0.30	1993: PKBASE-CR	MIT	One-time	12.00
0.00	RG-CR-MTN	MIT	One-time	5.00
-				-----
0.30			Subtotal:	17.00
0.70	1994: RG-CR-MTN	MIT	One-time	25.00
			Total:	42.00
1.00				
-----UNFUNDED-----				
---		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
0.30	Year 2:	MIT	One-time	12.00
0.10		PRO	One-time	50.00
0.40		MIT	One-time	15.00
-				-----
0.80			Subtotal:	77.00
0.30	Year 3:	MIT	One-time	14.00
0.60		MIT	One-time	25.00
0.10		PRO	One-time	75.00
-				-----
1.00			Subtotal:	114.00
0.40	Year 4:	MIT	One-time	19.00
0.40		MIT	One-time	15.00
0.10		PRO	One-time	75.00
-				-----

0.90	Subtotal:	109.00
=====		
2.70	Total:	300.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

	Project Statement	FRSP-C-
005.015	Last Update: 02/12/99	Priority:
4	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:
0007		

Title : PREPARE PARKWIDE ARCH. OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 12.00 Unfunded: 160.00

Servicewide Issues : C02 (ID & EVAL)
 C07 (SITE PROTCT)
 Cultural Resource Type: SITE (Archeological Site)
 N-RMAP Program codes :

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

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Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park
 almost 8,000 acres of land dispersed in 7 major units. The
 contains highly significant historical resources that are
 associated with equally significant archeological deposits.
 environmental setting holds the promise of a rich array of
 archeological deposits ranging from early prehistoric times
 through the colonial era to recent times. Past archeological
 work has concentrated on Civil War-related resources and areas
 where park facilities were being constructed; very little is
 known about the archeological record found through the park as
 whole or about archeological resources associated with non-
 War contexts. Even for the Civil War, the full array of
 archeological resources, some associated with the untold
 of the period such as the lives of slaves, the soldiers'
 encampments, the impact of the war on the local civilian
 population and sociocultural aspects of eighteenth and
 century life in the Fredericksburg vicinity, has not been
 explored. In addition, to basic resource identification and
 assessment needs, the information synthesized in this project
 needed to implement the recommendations of the park GMP to
 interpret "cultural resources and their significance to park
 visitors" and to assist in combating unauthorized excavation
 other threats to the resource base.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Year One: Prepare an archeological overview and assessment of
 the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. This project shall
 include public outreach activities. ASMIS files shall be

into completed for all sites, and all artifacts shall be entered
the ANCS.

the Year Two: Prepare an archeological overview and assessment of
Wilderness Battlefield. This project shall include public
outreach activities. ASMIS files shall be completed for all

005.015	Project Statement	FRSP-C-
4	Last Update: 02/12/99	Priority:
0008	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:

sites and all artifacts shall be entered into the ANCS.
 Year Three: Prepare an archeological overview and assessment
 of the Chancellorsville Battlefield, Old Salem Church, and
 Stonewall Jackson Shrine units. This project shall include public
 outreach activities. ASMIS files will be completed for all sites, and
 all artifacts shall be entered into the ANCS. The project shall
 conclude with a conference and publications to disseminate the
 results of the entire four-year project.

BUDGET AND FTEs:					
-----FUNDED-----					
---		Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs					
0.00	1997:	CRPP	MIT	One-time	12.00
=====					
0.00	Total:				12.00
-----UNFUNDED-----					
---			Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs					
0.00	Year 1:		RES	One-time	40.00
0.00	Year 2:		RES	One-time	40.00
0.00	Year 3:		RES	One-time	40.00
0.00	Year 4:		RES	One-time	40.00
=====					
0.00	Total:				160.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : ARPA (ARCH. RES. PROT. ACT.)
NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

006.016

Project Statement

FRSP-C-

11

Last Update: 01/29/98

Priority:

0009

Initial Proposal: 1993

Page Num:

Title : EXPAND AREA COVERED BY HIST. OVERLAY MAPS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 58.00

Servicewide Issues : C08 (SPEC STUDY)
C22 (USE STUDY)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

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Four historical overlay maps, prepared in 1982 as updates of historical base maps, receive daily use by a variety of staff members and comprise one of the park's most important and

Cultural Resources Management tools. Unfortunately, they do include the Salem Church and "Stonewall" Jackson Shrine units

the park. The historical integrity of the latter unit is threatened by development; that of the former unit has already been severely damaged or destroyed by the same type of impact. The urgent need to assess past losses and anticipate and/or mitigate future threats in both units is thwarted by the lack

coverage on overlay maps. Even if the park does acquire a Geographic Information System (FRSP-I-003), installation/programming delays and limited accessibility will reduce its usefulness as a tool to accomplish the analysis now needed for these areas.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

as

Prepare two historical overlay maps, covering the Salem Church and "Stonewall" Jackson Shrine units. Utilize the same format that of the four overlay maps now in use.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----

FTEs

Source Activity Fund Type Budget (\$1000s)

=====

Total: 0.00

0.00

006.016	Project Statement			FRSP-C-
11	Last Update: 01/29/98			Priority:
0010	Initial Proposal: 1993			Page Num:
---	-----UNFUNDED-----			
FTEs	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	
0.10	Year 1:	RES	One-time	4.00
0.10	Year 2:	RES	One-time	4.00
0.10	Year 3:	RES	One-time	5.00
0.20		RES	One-time	20.00
-				-----
0.30			Subtotal:	25.00
0.10	Year 4:	RES	One-time	5.00
0.20		RES	One-time	20.00
-				-----
0.30			Subtotal:	25.00
=====				
0.80			Total:	58.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 App. 2, 1.6

007.017 Project Statement FRSP-C-
 10 Last Update: 01/29/98 Priority:
 0011 Initial Proposal: 1993 Page Num:

Title : ESTABLISH A CULTURAL RESOURCE-MANAGEMENT ARCHIVES
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 10.00 Unfunded: 34.00

Servicewide Issues : C26 (ETHNOHIST)
 Cultural Resource Type: OBJC (Object)
 N-RMAP Program codes :
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park has large collections of: modern maps and
 photographs, copies of historical maps and photographs, blueprints and
 plans, files on past maintenance and Cultural Resources Management
 programs, and files on sites and structures. Unfortunately,
 these valuable resources are scattered throughout several
 different buildings; disorganized; not stored in accordance
 with archival standards; and otherwise maintained in a way that
 delays completion of Cultural Resources Management projects.
 Moreover, these records contribute to confusion, disorganization, and
 space shortages within the park's administrative archives,
 interpretation/research archives, and museum collection.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Prepare a records-management plan for all types of Cultural
 Resources documents. Prepare an adequate archives space,
 preferably in a dependency building at Chatham. Acquire all
 necessary storage equipment, including acid-free containers,
 metal shelves, and map racks. Move Cultural Resources
 documents to this central location. Obtain copies of documents that are
 properly part of the park's museum collection, but which are
 also important as Cultural Resources Management records.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----

 FTEs Source Activity Fund Type Budget (\$1000s)

0.30	1993: PKBASE-CR MIT	One-time	8.00
0.00	NON-NPS-0 MIT	One-time	2.00
-			-----
0.30		Subtotal:	10.00

007.017	Project Statement	FRSP-C-
10	Last Update: 01/29/98	Priority:
0012	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:

=====		Total:	10.00
0.30			
-----UNFUNDED-----			

FTEs	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
Year 2:	MIT	One-time	5.00
0.20	MIT	One-time	2.00
0.00	-----		
-	Subtotal:	7.00	
0.20	Year 3:	MIT	One-time
0.20	MIT	One-time	7.00
0.20	MIT	One-time	12.00
-	-----		
-	Subtotal:	19.00	
0.40	Year 4:	MIT	One-time
0.20	MIT	One-time	5.00
0.00	MIT	One-time	3.00
-	-----		
-	Subtotal:	8.00	
0.20			
=====		Total:	34.00
0.80			

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
Explanation: 516 DM2 App. 2, 1.6

008.018	Project Statement	FRSP-C-
9	Last Update: 01/29/98	Priority:
0013	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:
Title : INVESTIGATE & MARK OF CIVIL WAR-ERA ROAD TRACES Sub-title:		
Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 279.00		
Servicewide Issues : C07 (SITE PROTCT) C08 (SPEC STUDY)		
Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure)		
N-RMAP Program codes :		
10-238 Package Number :		

Problem Statement

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The park's collection of Civil War-era road traces and rights-of-way is one of its most under-documented and under-utilized cultural resources, even though many of these terrain features profoundly influenced battle maneuvers. Of 25 key historical road segments identified in the park's Resource Study and on its historical base maps, fewer than are on the LCS; fewer than a quarter are marked for visitors; only a handful are adequately documented. Ironically, many of the segments are in an excellent state of preservation and are the best landmarks with which to locate troop positions. Continued ignorance about these key resources only invites inadvertent destruction by visitor impacts and/or park development.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

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Conduct research on and update the appropriate entries in the park's Historic Resource Study for the following key historic road segments (being especially careful to identify destroyed sub-segments or sub-segments otherwise affected by the of postwar roads): Sunken Road, Military Road, nine roads perpendicular to Lee Drive, Willis Hill Road, Mountain Road, Mineral Springs Road, Maury Road, Banks' Ford Road, road northwest of Chancellorsville Visitor Center, road northwest Catharine Furnace, Ellwood-Tapp Road, Ellwood-Chewning-Parker Road, Higgerson-Chewning-Tapp Road, Upton's Road, McCoull-Harrison Road, McCoull-Beverly Road, Scott-Brown Road, and Brown-Bloody Angle Road. Update the LCS with the same information. Mark or delineate as many of the above segments

possible, at points where they intersect interpretive trails,
waysides, or paved park roads. "Reopen" especially evocative
or
important segments to foot traffic, and perhaps restore
exemplary sections to original plank or Macadam surfaces.

008.018	Project Statement			FRSP-C-
9	Last Update: 01/29/98			Priority:
0014	Initial Proposal: 1993			Page Num:
BUDGET AND FTEs:				
-----FUNDED-----				
---	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
=====				
			Total:	0.00
0.00				
-----UNFUNDED-----				
---		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
	Year 1:	RES	One-time	3.00
0.10				
	Year 2:	RES	One-time	3.00
0.10				
		MIT	One-time	15.00
0.30				
-				
			Subtotal:	18.00
0.40				
	Year 3:	RES	One-time	4.00
0.10				
		MIT	One-time	15.00
0.30				
-				
			Subtotal:	19.00
0.40				
	Year 4:	RES	One-time	4.00
0.10				
		MIT	One-time	15.00
0.30				
		MIT	One-time	220.00
1.00				
-				
			Subtotal:	239.00
1.40				
=====				
			Total:	279.00
2.30				

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)
EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation: ARPA

Project Statement		FRSP-C-
009.019	Last Update: 01/29/98	Priority:
12	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:
0015	Title : ESTABLISH AN ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM Sub-title:	
	Funding Status: Funded: 3.00 Unfunded: 19.00	
	Servicewide Issues : C04 (DATA RECOV) Cultural Resource Type: N-RMAP Program codes :	
	10-238 Package Number :	

Problem Statement

Oral history is the most neglected source of information about the park's cultural resources. Since the completion of the Historic Resources Study in 1962, park staff have conducted only about 20 taped interviews. No funds have been available for transcribing these or establishing a comprehensive, coordinated oral history program. Meanwhile, key informants--especially former CCC enrollees--steadily die or move away. Under these conditions, the evaluation teams conducting the LCS update and the surveys proposed in FRSP-C-005, 008, 011, and FRSP-I-001, 002 will be denied potentially invaluable data, especially information useful for distinguishing historic from nonhistoric elements or resources.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Collecting, Prepare transcriptions of the taped interviews previously conducted by park staff. Following the guidelines in Using, and Preserving Oral History in the National Park Service, plan and implement an oral history program. Make all data generated available to the evaluation teams conducting the aforementioned surveys.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
---	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
0.10	1993: PKBASE-CR	RES	One-time	3.00

=====

0.10

Total:

3.00

009.019	Project Statement			FRSP-C-
12	Last Update: 01/29/98			Priority:
0016	Initial Proposal: 1993			Page Num:
---	-----UNFUNDED-----			
FTEs		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
0.20	Year 2:	RES	One-time	3.00
0.00		RES	One-time	2.00
-				-----
0.20			Subtotal:	5.00
0.20	Year 3:	RES	One-time	3.00
0.00		RES	One-time	2.00
-				-----
0.20			Subtotal:	5.00
0.20	Year 4:	RES	One-time	4.00
0.00		RES	One-time	5.00
-				-----
0.20			Subtotal:	9.00
=====			Total:	19.00
0.60				

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 App. 2, 1.6

010.020

Last Update: 01/29/98

Priority:

13

Initial Proposal: 1993

Page Num:

0017

Title : INVESTIGATE POTENTIALLY NONHISTORIC SITES & STRUC
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 3.00 Unfunded: 8.00

Servicewide Issues : C02 (ID & EVAL)
 C07 (SITE PROTCT)
 Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
 N-RMAP Program codes :

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park contains a large number of poorly identified, potentially non-historic sites and structures. The close proximity of many of these elements to historic resources threatens to delay substantially the completion of and blunt the precision of historic resource surveys such as the LCS update and those proposed in FRSP-C-005, 008, 011 and FRSP-I-001, 002. This same proximity also confuses interpretive efforts, and a lack of specific information about potentially non-historic elements distracts visitors and otherwise hinders their ability to "delete" postwar intrusions from the Civil War landscape.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Conduct research on potentially non-historic sites and structures sufficient to prepare an inventory. This should include files on and mapped locations of sites, ruins, roads, buildings, and other manmade, postwar elements. Make this data available to the evaluation teams conducting the aforementioned surveys.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----

— — —

FTEs

0.10

	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
1993:	NON-NPS-0	RES	One-time	3.00

=====

0.10

Total:

3.00

010.020		Project Statement	FRSP-C-
13	Last Update: 01/29/98		Priority:
0018	Initial Proposal: 1993		Page Num:
-----UNFUNDED-----			

FTEs		Activity	Fund Type Budget (\$1000s)
0.20	Year 2:	RES	One-time 8.00
=====		Total:	8.00
0.20			

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 App. 2, 1.6

	Project Statement	FRSP-C-
011.021	Last Update: 01/29/98	Priority:
7	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:
0019		
	Title : PREVENT ILLEGAL RELIC HUNTING	
	Sub-title:	
	Funding Status: Funded: 15.00 Unfunded: 25.00	
	Servicewide Issues : C20 (PRGM DEV)	
	Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)	
	N-RMAP Program codes :	
	10-238 Package Number :	

Problem Statement

of Illegal relic hunting continues to erode the park's collection
 removal cultural resources. Three recent incidents alone, at
 also Spotsylvania Battlefield, resulted in extensive artifact
 House, and cratering of the historic landscape. Such activity has
 resources. had worrisome impact on structural remnants of the McCoull
 military Jackson Shrine, Heth's Salient Brick Kiln, and other
 to The threat of relic hunting now prevents the marking and
 park interpretation of many isolated historic sites, such as
 campsites. Stakeouts within the 8,000-acre park are costly and
 often ineffectual. These conditions impede the park's ability
 to implement its General Management Plan directive to "protect
 park resources from unlawful and injurious activities such as relic
 hunting."

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Survey Select a location in the park as a "test" prevention-area.
 alloys. this with remote-sensing or other archeological techniques.
 vulnerable "Seed" it with dated metal discs of different metals or
 If the test seedings are judged successful in deterring relic
 hunting, then the coverage should be extended to all
 areas of the park.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----

FTEs		Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
0.10	1993:	RG-CR-MTN	PRO	One-time	15.00
=====					
0.10				Total:	15.00

011.021		Project Statement	FRSP-C-
7	Last Update: 01/29/98		Priority:
0020	Initial Proposal: 1993		Page Num:
-----UNFUNDED-----			

FTEs		Activity	Fund Type Budget (\$1000s)
0.70	Year 2:	PRO	One-time 25.00
=====		Total:	25.00
0.70			

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : ARPA (ARCH. RES. PROT. ACT.)
NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

012.022

Project Statement

FRSP-C-

1

Last Update: 02/12/99

Priority:

0021

Initial Proposal: 1997

Page Num:

Title : REMOVE NONHISTORIC BUILDINGS
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 370.00

Servicewide Issues : C55 (MAINTENANCE)
C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

In acquiring land within the authorized boundary, the park has accumulated a dozen buildings that are younger than 50 years or are ear-marked for removal in the List of Classified Structures or other current planning document. Their presence represents a sizeable and often overwhelming visual intrusion upon the Civil War-era landscape and major lapses in implementing the park's General Management Plan directives to (1) "duplicate as closely as possible the scene during the 1860s" and (2) remove "nonhistoric structures...from the historic scene as they are attempting to imagine two bloody battles waged for possession of a series of open fields must first contend with the presence of large, 1970s-vintage, vividly colored warehouse structures.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Prepare all compliance documentation necessary to determine the National Register eligibility of and, where appropriate, the moving; salvage; or demolition of a dozen nonhistoric structures. Remove the buildings.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----

FTEs

Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
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Total: 0.00

0.00

-----UNFUNDED-----

	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs			

012.022		Project Statement		FRSP-C-
1	Last Update: 02/12/99			Priority:
0022	Initial Proposal: 1997			Page Num:
0.40	Year 1:	RES	One-time	20.00
0.40		INT	One-time	20.00
0.00		MIT	One-time	100.00
-				-----
0.80			Subtotal:	140.00
0.20	Year 2:	INT	One-time	10.00
0.00		RES	One-time	10.00
0.00		MIT	One-time	100.00
-				-----
0.20			Subtotal:	120.00
0.20	Year 3:	INT	One-time	10.00
0.20		MIT	One-time	100.00
-				-----
0.40			Subtotal:	110.00
=====			Total:	370.00
1.40				

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

013.023

3

0023

Project Statement

FRSP-C-

Last Update: 01/29/98

Priority:

Initial Proposal: 1997

Page Num:

Title : REMOVE AND REPLACE FREDERICKSBURG VISITOR CENTER
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 257.00

Servicewide Issues : C52 (HSR)
C15 (REHAB ETC.)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

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The Public Works Administration-constructed building that currently houses the Fredericksburg Battlefield Visitor Center represents an overwhelming visual intrusion upon a fragile remnant of a battlefield landscape. The visitor center is

cramped and, for half of its exhibit area, provides no access

the mobility impaired public. These conditions impede the

ability to implement its General Management Plan directives to (1) expand that same landscape-remnant slightly through scene-restoration and (2) increase exhibit space in and (3) handicapped access to the visitor center, a situation largely unchanged in the ten years since the last two directives were formalized. Montfort Academy, meanwhile, is a post-Civil War, c.1885 dwelling (housing the staff of a parochial school

1948 and 1998) located on the same battlefield and near the visitor center. Montfort will come into the park's possession

early 1998 in accordance with its General Management Plan directive to acquire the building and its grounds for "visitor use and interpretation." While twice as large as the visitor center, Montfort exerts a lower degree of visual impact

of its position and profile.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

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Montfort

and

Remove the current Fredericksburg Battlefield Visitor Center building and transfer its functions to the Montfort Academy building. Conduct all consultations and reviews necessary to determine the feasibility of this undertaking. If the project

deemed feasible, prepare a historic structure report for

and prepare all compliance documentation necessary for the moving, salvage, or demolition of the current visitor center

the transfer of its functions to Montfort. Implement the recommendations of the historic structure report for Montfort, and remove the visitor center.

013.023	Project Statement		FRSP-C-
3	Last Update: 01/29/98	Priority:	
0024	Initial Proposal: 1997	Page Num:	

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----

---	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
=====				
			Total:	0.00
0.00				

-----UNFUNDED-----

---		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
	Year 1:	RES	One-time	9.00
0.20				
	Year 2:	RES	One-time	9.00
0.20				
		RES	One-time	30.00
0.00				
-				-----
			Subtotal:	39.00
0.20				
	Year 3:	MIT	One-time	200.00
0.00				
		RES	One-time	9.00
0.20				
-				-----
			Subtotal:	209.00
0.20				
=====			Total:	257.00
0.60				

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

014.024
5
0025

Project Statement

FRSP-C-

Last Update: 02/17/99

Priority:

Initial Proposal: 1998

Page Num:

Title : REHABILITATE CHATHAM
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 323.00

Servicewide Issues : C07 (SITE PROTCT)
C15 (REHAB ETC.)

Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes :

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

foster Chatham's visitor-access pattern and exterior appearance
neglect an interpretive emphasis on the post-Civil War period and
and of the Civil War era, a key layer of the property's history
proposals the focus of the park's enabling legislation. Previous
interpretation to rectify this situation entailed neglect of the
or maintenance of the property's postwar resources, especially
its landscaping.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

parking Rehabilitate Chatham's grounds and west facade. Move the
and area to a zone from which visitors may conveniently approach
elements enter the house via its northeastern field and west lawn,
the landscapes possessing relatively few post-Civil War features.
brought Restore the house's west, Civil War-era portico using, where
of sound and otherwise practical, the original structural
now in storage, thereby diminishing the prominence of the
postwar, west door-surround. With visitors exiting through
postwar gardens, the property's interpretation would be
closer to a balance, avoiding the current overemphasis of one
its key historical periods at the expense of another.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----

FTEs	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
=====				
0.00			Total:	0.00

014.024		Project Statement		FRSP-C-
5	Last Update: 02/17/99			Priority:
0026	Initial Proposal: 1998			Page Num:
-----UNFUNDED-----				

FTEs		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
0.10	Year 1:	RES	One-time	4.00
0.00	Year 2:	MIT	One-time	9.00
0.90		MIT	Cyclic	60.00
-				-----
0.90			Subtotal:	69.00
0.00	Year 3:	MIT	One-time	250.00
=====			Total:	323.00
1.00				

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)
EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation:

015.025	Project Statement	FRSP-C-
2	Last Update: 02/12/99	Priority:
0027	Initial Proposal: 1993	Page Num:
Title : INVESTIGATE AND STABILIZE EARTHWORKS Sub-title: Funding Status: Funded: 49.00 Unfunded: 248.00 Servicewide Issues : C70 (ENVRM IMPCT) C18 (IPM) Cultural Resource Type: STRC (Structure) N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management) 10-238 Package Number : 227		

Problem Statement

Collectively, a variety of natural and human forces pose a potentially devastating threat to the park's unsurpassed collection of Civil War fortification-remnants and related earthworks, including sunken road-traces, cemetery borders, and hedgerow-berms. Shallow-root trees gouge holes; interpretive signs and authorized and unauthorized trails foster erosion; water courses undermine; and farm equipment and other scene-maintenance vehicles exert a variety of impacts. This situation exists despite the fact that the General Management Plan directed that specific earthwork segments "with a high level of visibility and interpretative value (approximately 22 miles)" be targeted by a coordinated "program of selective clearing and stabilization." Such degretation, moreover, is encouraged by a lack of identification, interpretation, and education. Specifically, the earthworks section of the park's Historic Resource Study is its most obsolete component and lacks a vast amount of new data accumulated over three decades. In addition, vegetation often obscures earthworks in key interpretive areas to an excessive degree.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The park's Resources Management Committee shall coordinate efforts to stabilize and protect the park's earthworks. This work shall be undertaken after consulting the latest edition of the Earthworks Management Handbook or Manual and may include: preparing a topographic map of all historic earthworks that designates treatments, initiating the testing of liming and prescribed burning for effectiveness in controlling vegetation, removing vegetation that obscures key earthworks excessively

growing through prescribed burning or other means, removing trees
directly upon earthworks, rerouting authorized trails that
channel natural erosion or human traffic onto earthworks or
installing bridges at the intersections of authorized trails
and earthworks, repairing or replacing existing unsound bridges at

015.025

Last Update: 02/12/99

Priority:

2

Initial Proposal: 1993

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0028

these intersections, installing visually unobtrusive barriers

or fences across unauthorized trails, removing unnecessary

"lures" to unauthorized human traffic such as signs placed in or near earthworks themselves, installing new interpretive signs

partly to serve as "polite" barriers, installing visually unobtrusive barriers along segments of watercourses that impact

earthworks, establishing designated "gates" enabling scene-maintenance vehicles to pass through earthwork lines, installing

"Encramat" or other visually unobtrusive protection at the vulnerable earthwork-ends of each "gate", establishing exclusion zones

to be observed while bushhogging earthworks, conducting intradivisional presentations on earthwork history and preservation.

The park's historical staff shall initiate a major effort to update the section of the park's Historic Resource Study which pertains to earthworks. This endeavor may emphasize: the designation of additional earthworks as key interpretive

the identification of past alterations or destructions, the archeological investigation of missing or altered earthworks,

and the feasibility of restoring selected missing or altered earthworks or constructing representative "demonstration" earthworks near the sites of actual earthworks.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

- FUNDED

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FTEs	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
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1993:	PKBASE-CR RES	One-time	4.00
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0.10	PKBASE-CR MIT	Recurring	35.00
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1.20

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Subtotal: 39.00

1.30

1997:	RG-CR-MTN MIT	One-time	10.00
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0.10

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Total: 49.00

1.40

-----UNFUNDED-----				
---		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
FTEs				
	Year 2:	RES	One-time	4.00
0.10		MIT	One-time	45.00
1.70		MIT	Recurring	20.00
0.00		MIT	Recurring	10.00
0.00				
-				
			Subtotal:	79.00
1.80				

015.025		Project Statement		FRSP-C-
2	Last Update: 02/12/99			Priority:
0029	Initial Proposal: 1993			Page Num:
	Year 3:	RES	One-time	5.00
0.10		MIT	One-time	48.00
1.70		MIT	Recurring	20.00
0.00		MIT	Recurring	10.00
0.10				-----
-			Subtotal:	83.00
1.90				
	Year 4:	RES	One-time	5.00
0.10		MIT	One-time	51.00
1.70		MIT	Recurring	20.00
0.00		MIT	Recurring	10.00
0.10				-----
-			Subtotal:	86.00
1.90				
=====			Total:	248.00
5.60				

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

A "no action" policy would produce increased erosion of the earthworks by human and natural forces.

uncoordinated, A "continue present action" policy would produce uneven protection/stabilization of the earthworks and impair the park's ability to both update evaluation data and provide adequate protection/stabilization in the future.

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)
EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation:

016.026

5

0030

Project Statement

FRSP-C-

Last Update: 02/12/99

Priority:

Initial Proposal: 1993

Page Num:

Title : RESTORE HISTORIC GROUND COVER
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 175.00

Servicewide Issues : C15 (REHAB ETC.)
C17 (VEG MGT PLN)

Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)

10-238 Package Number : 229

Problem Statement

spaces
have
General
that
scene

Large portions of the park's battlefields support non-historic ground cover, with some of the open fields of the Civil War period now occupied by second-growth forest and areas forested during that time now occupied by clearings. Because open spaces often "attracted" the most severe fighting by increasing target-visibility and maneuver space, key battle events are usually difficult or impossible to interpret where forests have grown up. Many modern openings where dense thicket or forest prevailed historically also confuse interpretation. The General Management Plan directed that about 357 acres be cleared and that about 123 acres be reforested. Almost none of this vital scene restoration work has been accomplished to date.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

BUDGET AND FTEs:

FTEs

Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
Total:			0.00

0.00

FTEs

Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)
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0.10	Year 1:	MON	One-time	4.00
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016.026	Project Statement			FRSP-C-
5	Last Update: 02/12/99			Priority:
0031	Initial Proposal: 1993			Page Num:
	Year 2:	MON	One-time	4.00
0.10		MIT	One-time	15.00
0.50		MIT	One-time	30.00
0.00		MIT	One-time	4.00
0.00				-----
-			Subtotal:	53.00
0.60				
	Year 3:	MON	One-time	5.00
0.10		MIT	One-time	15.00
0.50		MIT	One-time	30.00
0.00		MIT	One-time	4.00
0.00				-----
-			Subtotal:	54.00
0.60				
	Year 4:	MON	One-time	5.00
0.10		MIT	One-time	25.00
0.60		MIT	One-time	30.00
0.00		MIT	One-time	4.00
0.00				-----
-			Subtotal:	64.00
0.70				
=====			Total:	175.00
2.00				

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

key A "no action" policy would severely impair the ability of visitors to visualize historic landscapes and events at many sites throughout the park.

and A "continue present action" policy would encourage an uncoordinated approach to scene restoration which tends to neglect consideration of archaeological and natural resources

a

the use of historical (especially agricultural census) data as guide for drafting agricultural use permits.

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)
EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation:

NATURAL RESOURCE PROJECTS

Project Statement **FRSP-N-002.023**
Last Update: 02/10/99 Priority: 6
Initial Proposal: 1995

Title : **PREPARE WATER RESOURCES SCOPING REPORT**

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 20.00

Servicewide Issues : N11 (WATER QUAL-EXT)
N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
Q01 (Water Resources Management)

Problem Statement

Management of water resources is based on NPS policy and the Chesapeake Bay Act (VA). The Chesapeake Bay Act mandates "to reduce non-point pollution into the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay." The Rappahannock River and the streams feeding into it provide a floodplain and wetland habitat critical for the continued presence of diverse numbers of plants and animals. FRSP has land adjacent to the tidal Rappahannock, 15 fresh-water streams, beaver ponds, and numerous wetlands.

A number of threats exist to the various bodies of water within the battlefields. These include impacts associated with agricultural practices, development adjacent to park boundaries, potential overuse and contamination of groundwater, and contamination due to mineral development.

Much of the park is adjacent to agricultural lands. In addition, the park issues agricultural Special Use Permits to maintain approximately 750 acres in its historically open condition. Although these practices are more compatible with park objectives than is urban development, the injudicious use of chemicals to control pests could threaten the quality of surface and groundwater in the park. Unsound agricultural practices may also result in erosion and sedimentation which further threaten water quality.

Pesticide usage is monitored by park staff and is limited to those chemicals approved by the Regional and Washington Offices. Adherence to a Soil Conservation Plan prepared in coordination with the Soil Conservation Service is required of all permittees as a condition of their permit. These plans were last revised in 1997. Farmers are encouraged to follow the "Best Management Practices" recommended by the State Water Control Board to minimize erosion.

Logging activities also take place within and near the park. Since many areas that were open fields during the Civil War are now forested, an active program of clearing woodlands has been conducted in past years to more accurately portray highly significant scenes of battle. Although these activities enhance the park's interpretive objectives, great care must be exercised to prevent adverse effects on the park's water, soil loss due to erosion, and the resulting degradation of water quality.

Perhaps the greatest threat to park resources is the rapid rate of urbanization in Stafford, Orange, and Spotsylvania Counties. Important factors which affect stream quality are highway run-off, urban run-off, and construction activities; oil and chemical spills; sewer main breaks and overflows. These factors seem to be increasing in frequency, severity, and duration.

As development pressure continued to increase on adjacent lands, the alarming number of potential threats led the resource management staff to begin testing basic water quality in the spring of 1993 on pH, temperature, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen in five locations in the park. No baseline data on populations or diversity of aquatic organisms is available. During the summer of 1993, a wetland research study approved by the Water Resources Division and sponsored by George Mason University and the Environmental Protection Agency was initiated at Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania, and Fredericksburg Battlefields. This study will provide basic information concerning the use of

Last Update: 02/10/99
Initial Proposal: 1995

Priority: 6

soil chemistry in combination with hydrology and landscape position as an evaluation technique to predict the relative phosphorous and nitrogen-removal capability of forested wetlands within the park.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

A water resources scoping report is necessary to recommended action. This effort is a first step in identifying water resource related issues and concerns, and will also provide a blueprint for the development of a comprehensive Water Resource Action Plan. In the interim, the park requests technical assistance from the Denver Service Center, Water Quality Division, to evaluate the current basic water monitoring program and make recommendations for quality control.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		-----FUNDED-----		
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
		Total:	0.00	0.00
		-----UNFUNDED-----		
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MON	One-time	20.00	0.30
		Total:	20.00	0.30

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action: The water resources of the park could continue to be degraded, with associated loss of park resources.

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: NEPA

Title : ESTABISH GIS FOR EVAL. RESOURCES & EXTERNAL THREATS

Funding Status: Funded: 21.00 Unfunded: 85.00

Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
 C62 (GIS)
 Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
 N-RMAP Program codes : C00 (Collections and Data Management)
 C03 (GIS/Data Management)

Problem Statement

The park currently possesses a GIS-based system for the comprehensive evaluation of resources and external threats, but is forced to utilize part-time staff to act as GIS specialists to identify, monitor, and manage or respond to these needs. The park long ago recognized the importance in managing its resources with the assistance of GIS technology and has made a concerted effort to address this issue, but is only partially successful.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Hire a full-time GIS Specialist to assist all divisions in the park. Complete up-grading the park's existing GIS equipment and augment that with all the necessary equipment (plotters, printer, etc.) to establish a GIS lab.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1993:	SPECIAL-\$	RES	One-time	5.00	0.00
1995:	PKBASE-CR	RES	One-time	10.00	0.25
1997:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	One-time	6.00	0.00
				=====	
			Total:	21.00	0.25
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		ADM	Recurring	60.00	1.00
		ADM	One-time	25.00	0.00

			Subtotal:	85.00	1.00
				=====	
			Total:	85.00	1.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 App. 7.4 B(4), 7.4 E(2)

Title : **DELINEATE WETLANDS**

Funding Status: Funded: 25.00 Unfunded: 0.00

Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
 N11 (WATER QUAL-EXT)
 Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
 N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
 Q01 (Water Resources Management)

Problem Statement

Baseline data for delineating wetlands is the highest priority for natural resource management at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania.

The park's GMP calls for the restoration of currently forested acreage into rural landscapes and grasslands, present during the historic period from 1862-1864. Some of the land slated for scene restoration meets the federal standards for wetlands.

The park contains approximately 400 acres of known wetlands, located in the geographic provinces of the coastal plain and piedmont. NWI maps denoting the park's wetlands are being digitized into the park's GIS system to help guide the restorations. However, field survey has determined the resolution of the maps is inadequate to complete the necessary environmental compliance and to protect sensitive park resources.

Park wetlands, which are predominantly forested, include small reservoirs, spring seeps, streams and swamps. Several state-listed sensitive or rare plant and mollusk species are endemic or have been located in the park. River otters have been sighted in remote park areas, and bald eagles have nests along the Rappahannock River. A breeding bird survey documented several wetland species of concern, such as the swamp sparrow and Swainson's thrush, and neotropical migrants, such as the Louisiana waterthrush.

Wetland areas are also being threatened by urbanization occurring along park boundaries. The rate of suburbanization in Spotsylvania County is estimated to be among the highest in the country. Some of the park's wetlands have shared borders, which would require jurisdictional delineation to mitigate probable threats.

The park has approximately 750 acres in agricultural Special Use Permits. Some acreage currently included in the permits may classify as wetlands and should be excluded from lease, due to movement of sediment or pesticides into the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.
 the

The project received initial funding in 1995, with work beginning in the Spotsylvania Battlefields. During the summer of 1996, some high priority areas in Spotsylvania were delineated on the ground. Trees were tagged with permanent markers, and the wetlands were GPS'ed.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Scope of Services.

Year One. (1995-96) Status: Completed.

The recommended action included completion of an on-the-ground biological delineation (hydrology and wetland species based on the Cowardin et al (1979) classification) for some high-priority wetland areas in the Spotsylvania Battlefield. Trees were tagged and the wetland demarcation was digitized.

Project cost \$10,000

Year Two (FY97)

The recommended action would include completion of the jurisdiction delineation (hydrology and wetland species based on the Cowardin et al (1979) classification) for remaining high priority wetland areas in the park. Those areas would include wetland areas remaining in the Spotsylvania Battlefield, and the Chancellorsville and Wilderness Battlefields. Wetland lines would be marked with tree tags, and delineation lines would be digitized into data compatible with the park's Arcview GIS system.

Project cost \$10,000

Year Three (FY 98)

Remaining wetland areas in the park would be digitally mapped through aerial photography. Digitized data would be downloaded into the park's Arcview GIS system.

Project Cost \$5,000

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995: RG-RM-NAT	RES	One-time	10.00	0.00
1997: RG-RM-NAT	RES	One-time	10.00	0.00
1998: RG-RM-NAT	RES	One-time	5.00	0.00
Total:			25.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Total:		0.00	0.00	

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action: The farm program and scene restoration efforts would continue, but sensitive wetland areas would be lost. The park could also be in violation of NEPA requirements.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(2)

Title : **DEVELOP REFUSE DUMP INVENTORY SYS & REMOVAL PROCESS**
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 14.90 Unfunded: 0.00

Service-wide Issues : C70 (ENVRM IMPCT)
 C72 (PROTECTION)
 Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
 N-RMAP Program codes : H00 (Pest and Hazard Management)
 H02 (Hazardous Waste Management)

Problem Statement

Numerous dump sites exist on the park as remnants from old house sites. However, the true extent of refuse dumps throughout the park is unknown. With the increase urbanization of adjacent lands, dumping is also expected to increase.

Identification of some of the more obvious dumps has been documented, but recordings continue to be done on a random basis. Some of the sites threaten both natural and cultural resources in the park.

As the park historically was agricultural, many of the dump may

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

A comprehensive inventory and removal system would be developed by the park. The location of each would be GPS and entered into the park's GIS system. This program would allow the park to develop an efficient system to remove the dump sites.

Park staff will continue to perform routine, scheduled inspections of all new land acquisitions for the presence of refuse or hazardous waste dumps. All park areas, especially boundaries, will be inspected once per year to prevent the accumulation of trash.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	FED-OTHER MIT		One-time	2.40	0.10
1996:	FED-OTHER MIT		One-time	12.50	0.10
Total:				14.90	0.20
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:				0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Title : **ABATEMENT OF TREE HAZARDS**
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 85.00 Unfunded: 125.00

Servicewide Issues : N24 (OTHER (NATURAL))
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : H00 (Pest and Hazard Management)
 H03 (Tree Hazard Management)

Problem Statement

There are a number of areas within the park where trees pose a special risk to personal safety and property. These include roads, trails, and public use areas such as wayside exhibits, picnic areas, and the grounds of visitor centers. Trees prone to failure are not always easily recognizable and may appear to be healthy by outward indications. The Service has a responsibility to make reasonable provisions to protect visitors from identifiable hazards without unduly manipulating the natural environment.

A Hazard Tree Abatement Plan has been prepared for FRSP. This plan sets specific standards of safety and management for different zones within the park. The plan proposes an annual inspection to identify potential hazards in developed areas, an inspection every fourth year for roads (cyclic treatment for each of the park's four battlefields), and no action for "backcountry" areas. These inspections are performed by personnel trained in hazard tree identification. If the tree examined is expected to fail before the next scheduled survey (1-3 years), it will be marked for subsequent removal, limbing, or other arboricultural treatment. When appropriate, trees less prone to disease, insects, and human impacts will be planted to replace trees that are removed. Stump sprouts may also be protected to provide replacement trees.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Alternatives one (No Action) and two (Continue Present Management) are rejected for reasons stated below. Alternative number three (Implement Hazard Tree Abatement Plan) is recommended.

A comprehensive systematic inventory system would be implemented by FRSP. This system will enable the park to stay on top of all NPS guidelines and standards.

Maintenance and Resources Management staff will perform routine, scheduled inspections of all visitor use areas to identify potential hazard trees. Park boundaries adjacent to private homes would be inspected once a year to prevent possible property damage. Structural indicators of tree decline will be examined and the level of hazard documented.

All personnel assigned hazard tree control duties would receive training in hazard tree identification and removal/treatment techniques.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		-----FUNDED-----			
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995:	PKBASE-OT MIT		Recurring	60.00	1.50
1998:	PKBASE-OT MIT		Recurring	25.00	0.20
				=====	
Total:				85.00	1.70

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MIT	Recurring	25.00	0.00
Year 2:	MIT	Recurring	25.00	0.00
Year 3:	MIT	Recurring	25.00	1.00
	MIT	Recurring	25.00	0.00
		Subtotal:	50.00	1.00
Year 4:	MIT	Recurring	25.00	0.00
		Total:	125.00	1.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action: This alternative is unacceptable due to the potential of visitor and employee injury from a hazardous tree.

Continue Present Management: Not all potential tree hazards would be identified. Visual observations would continue and work would be conducted on a random basis. The potential of hazardous tree injury and tort claims would be greater than alternative number three (3). Some trees that are not hazardous could also be removed simply at the discretion of tree crews, thus removing important buffers or valuable wildlife habitat.

Implement Hazard Tree Abatement Plan: A comprehensive, detailed inventory and inspection of all developed areas, roads, and heavily used trails would be made. The objective of hazard evaluation and control is to provide an acceptable level of public safety at minimum cost and with the least damage to the cultural and natural environment.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(7)

Title : **IMPLEMENTATION OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 7.50 Unfunded: 0.00

Service-wide Issues : N11 (WATER QUAL-EXT)
 C15 (REHAB ETC.)
 Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
 N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
 Q01 (Water Resources Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park has numerous special use permits for agriculture as rural historic landscapes. Both the park and the Natural Resources Conservation Service have identified serious problems on the farms which currently threaten park natural wetlands and violate the Chesapeake Bay Act.

The park is in the process of rewriting the farm management plans with the Natural Resources Conservation Service to include Best Management Practices. These plans will minimize erosion, eliminate pesticides and nutrients from entering water of the Chesapeake Bay, and eliminate cattle from streams and wetland areas. Sedimentation from agriculture has been identified as a major cause in the population reduction of native and RT&E species of mollusks in the Rappahannock and its tributaries, which traverse the park's farm fields.

Resolution of these problems is imperative. The current practices threaten not only park natural resources, but also pose a threat to human health due to coliform contamination. Best management practices must be implemented for resource protection, and, more importantly, to set a higher standard in the community for the National Park Service as land managers.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The park would implement the best management practices identified in the farm plans by removing hedgerows to implement contour tilling and strip cropping; establishing buffers for wetlands and streambanks; and supplying watering troughs for cattle. Trees would be removed to provide additional upland farming acreage to remove wetland areas from current leases.

To minimize impact to historically and environmentally sensitive areas, the hedgerows and trees will be removed utilizing draft horses, in conjunction with the Nature Conservancy. Small trash, twigs and debris will be removed as an Eagle Scout project. Recommendations for minimizing fresh water impacts by livestock will be made by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, as part of the lessee's Chesapeake Bay farm plan.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	RG-RM-NAT	MIT	One-time	7.50	0.15
Total:				=====	=====
				7.50	0.15
-----UNFUNDED-----					
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:				=====	=====
				0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

Alternative B. No action. This is not an acceptable alternative as the cattle are damaging park wetlands, and threatening the Chesapeake Bay Watershed with increased siltation, coliform bacteria and excess nutrients, from urine and manure.

Alternative C. Cancel leases and remove cows. This alternative is not acceptable to management, as the fields would need to be maintained by the park. Park Maintenance is not able to assume any additional responsibilities, and budgets are insufficient to seek outside assistance.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
 EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 B(11)

Title : **STUDY AND MONITOR RAPPAHANNOCK RIVERBANK**
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 75.00

Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
 N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
 Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
 N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
 Q01 (Water Resources Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement
 (No information provided)

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		-----FUNDED-----		
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00
		-----UNFUNDED-----		
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time	20.00	0.00
	MON	Recurring	5.00	0.10
	Subtotal:		25.00	0.10
Year 2:	MIT	One-time	50.00	0.00
Total:			75.00	0.10

Title : **INVENTORY AND MONITOR WILDLIFE PROGRAM**
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 115.00

Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
 N02 (T&E ANIMAL)
 Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
 N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
 W01 (Native Terrestrial Animal
 Management & Monitoring)

Problem Statement

The park is an 8,000 acre, eight-unit park that is spread out over approximately 110-square miles. Habitats consist of wetlands, tidal river and tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay, grasslands, and forest of the coastal plain and piedmont region.

There has never been a systematic study of the faunal communities of the park and how rapid urban growth may be impacting these populations. Sensitive species, such as river otter, have been identified within park boundaries. However, location of key species and their habitat has not been documented.

The park is implementing ambitious plans to restore the historic battlefields that have become reforested and to replant other areas that are now open, but were historically wooded. In addition, development on the park boundaries pose threats to park resources. However, without baseline data, mitigation of potential threats is not possible.

The park received a GIS system in spring, 1995, which will be used to plan further park development. However, no baseline information concerning wildlife habitat has been included in the system. Consequently, decisions will be made which could eliminate important native species.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Alternative one (No Action) and two (Continue Current Action) are rejected for reasons stated below. Alternative number three (Initiate An Inventory and Monitor Program For Wildlife) is recommended.

Continue present management while seeking funding for graduate students or consultants to prepare an inventory and monitoring plan. Monitoring would focus on the status and condition of wildlife populations over time and on the detection of human and environmental induced changes. Inventorying of resource information would begin by acquiring, analyzing, and managing data, including distribution and health of vertebrate and key invertebrate animals.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time	50.00	0.00
Year 2:	RES	One-time	50.00	0.00
Year 3:	MON	One-time	15.00	0.20
Total:			115.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action: The park would fail to meet legislative mandates under this alternative.

Continue Current Action: Park staff would continue to respond to wildlife needs as they occur. When expertise is required on a problem the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or the Virginia Natural Heritage Program, is contacted. Due to the lack of staffing, no systematic monitoring is being performed. Random data on wildlife observations is recorded sporadically.

Initiate An Inventory and Monitor Program For Wildlife: This program would continue present management in response to problems that may arise. An Inventory and Monitoring Program would be designed and implemented for all vertebrate and key invertebrate animals. All data collected would be used to establish baseline information and acceptable limits of change. Funding would be necessary to accomplish this effort.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(2)

Title : **MANAGE SPECIMEN TREES**
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 75.00 Unfunded: 75.00

Service-wide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
 C12 (ICAP)
 Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
 N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
 V01 (Native Terrestrial Plant Management
 and Monitoring)

Problem Statement

Derived from its founding legislation, the National Park Service manages FRSP lands and resources to preserve the health and vigor of its forests and specimen plants and to maintain their scenic and historic qualities. Many trees on the grounds of Ellwood, Chatham, and the National Cemetery date from the historic period, or in the case of the latter, are part of an original landscape plan. Dozens of other trees scattered throughout the battlefields have been identified to be over 150 years old. While the park has documented the importance of the trees at Chatham, Ellwood, and the cemetery, information concerning the significance of those historic period trees found in the forest is nonexistent.

Efforts have been made in the past to preserve and protect some of the specimens from insect, disease, and storm damage. The cables and lightning rods installed on many of these trees are ineffective or in need of repair. The park lacks the ability to limb large trees to remove dead branches or reduce the tree's wind resistance during storms.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Alternatives one (No Action) and two (Continue Present Management) are rejected for the reasons stated below. Alternative three (Inventory and Maintain Specimen Trees) is recommended and would enable management to better manage these unique resources.

Develop a comprehensive inventory and information system for historically and naturally significant tree specimens. This could be performed by park staff and researchers conducting the Forest Management Study. The inventory would focus on the condition of the individual trees over time and on the detection of natural and human induced changes. When it is determined that management actions were necessary, the "Best Arboricultural Practices" would be implemented to protect, stabilize, preserve, or propagate specimen trees.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		FUNDED-----			
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1998:	RG-REG-MT	MIT	Cyclic	75.00	0.00
=====					
		UNFUNDED-----			
		Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:		MIT	Cyclic	75.00	0.00
=====					
		Total:		75.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action: Under this alternative, individual trees of historic value would continue to pose a safety hazard to the public and nearby historic structures. No effort would be made to replace specimen trees with their own progeny. This would be in direct conflict of the FRSP General Management Plan and the Tree Management Plan for the National Cemetery.

Continue Present Management: Without a thorough inventory the park is unable to determine accurately the number of historic and significance of trees to protect, or those which need to be propagated before removal. Of prime concern is the condition of many of the large trees in heavy use areas that poses safety hazards. Maintenance is performed on a contractual basis when cyclic or storm damage funds become available.

Inventory and Maintain Specimen Trees: A thorough inventory of all specimen trees is necessary in order to make accurate decisions for future care and plantings. Management would develop organized work schedules and/or establish realistic goals, concentrating resources on the projects determined to have the highest priority. Actions would include protection and preservation. The results of this alternative would not only comply with the FRSP General Management Plan and the Tree Management Plan for the National Cemetery, but also give an accurate representation of historic vegetation and approved planting plans. Funding would be necessary to properly equip and train maintenance personnel for working in large trees, many of them over 90-feet tall.

Title : **DEVELOP FIRE MGMT PROGRAM TO INCL. RX FIRE COMP**
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 8.75 Unfunded: 45.00

Service-wide Issues : N07 (NAT FIRE REGM)
N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : F00 (Prescribed Fire Management)
F01 (Prescribed Burn Operations)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The park has approximately 8,000 acres of forest and grassland capable of burning. FRSP fire management objectives are to effect the expedient suppression of all wildfires regardless of cause or mode of ignition. The park contains many irreplaceable historic structures, including Ellwood, Chatham Manor, Jackson Shrine, CCC structures, and others, that must be protected from fire. The FRSP Structural Fire Management objectives are to prevent all structural fires; to protect NPS personnel, visitors, artifacts and buildings, determine deficiencies in fire protection, and develop priorities for corrective actions. Also, the historic scene, a mosaic of fields and forest, plays an integral part in the interpretation of battle actions that must be protected from damage caused by uncontrolled wildfires.

The conversion of 357 acres of forest to field, as outlined in the park's GMP, will create a strain on the Roads & Trails Crew to maintain these open areas. Prescribed fire could play a role, as proposed in FRSP-I-001, in promoting the establishment of native grasses on earthworks and open fields, thereby reducing the current demands for mechanical mowing.

Most of the wildfires occurring on or adjacent to the park are human-caused. The park maintains a fire engine, two fire tool caches, and a minimum of eight red-card personnel to respond to wildfires. Call-out procedures have been established and Memoranda of Understanding are maintained with the Virginia Division of Forestry and the Chancellor Volunteer Fire Department.

No major fires have occurred in the park in recent years. However, smaller fires less than ten (10) acres occur on the average of three (3) per year. Early detection and suppression prevent their spread and have kept resource damage to a minimum.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The No Action alternative is rejected for reasons stated below. Alternative Two (Continue Present Management Action) is recommended.

Management would continue to update, approve and implement FRSP Wildland, Structural and Prescribed Fire Plans according to NPS-18 guidelines.

The park will strive to achieve one qualified Prescribed Burn Boss from among the park's cadre of firefighters. A cooperative effort with GEWA was made during 1997 with funding from fire funds to develop a burn plan for the park. Funding was received in FY98 to conduct a controlled burn on a limited amount of earthworks in the park.

Consultation would include the Regional Fire Management Officer, Boise Interagency Fire Center, and local fire departments.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		-----FUNDED-----		
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1997:	FR-INSECT MON	One-time	7.00	0.25
1998:	FR-INSECT MIT	One-time	1.75	0.10
Total:			8.75	0.35
		-----UNFUNDED-----		
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.00
Year 2:	MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.00
Year 3:	MON	Cyclic	5.00	0.20
	MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.00
Subtotal:			15.00	0.20
Year 4:	MIT	Recurring	10.00	0.00
Total:			45.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action: Failure to comply with NPS policy on wildfire and structural fire would result in the loss of valuable resources. This alternative would be unacceptable to the public because of the threat imposed upon private property and structures.

Continue Present Management: This alternative would continue present management with the updating of the park's Fire Management Plan and gaining approval of plans from the Regional Office and Branch of Fire Management. Fire suppression would be continued by FRSP staff playing the lead role in wildland fires and the local fire companies in structural fire suppression. Cooperative agreements would be written or updated with fire companies in Spotsylvania, Orange, Stafford, and Caroline Counties, as well as the City of Fredericksburg.

Research would be conducted on the feasibility into the use of low intensity prescribed fires to maintain some of the park's historic fields and earthworks. Site specific prescribe fire plans will be prepared in close consultation with county governments, local fire departments, the Virginia Air Quality Division, cultural & archeological specialists, and the Regional Fire Management Officer. FIREPRO monies would be sought to fund research, planning site preparation, equipment, and additional

Project Statement

FRSP-N-007.026

Last Update: 02/12/99
 Initial Proposal: 1993

Priority: 10

personnel necessary to execute burns and monitor their behavior and effectiveness.

Compliance codes : ARPA (ARCH. RES. PROT. ACT.)
 NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 C(4)

Title : **DEVELOP OPEN FIELDS MANAGEMENT PLAN**
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 266.00 Unfunded: 40.00

Servicewide Issues : C11 (REPORT)
 C17 (VEG MGT PLN)
 Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
 N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
 V07 (Agricultural Use Management)

Problem Statement

The park has over 750 acres of open fields. This represents approximately half the area of open fields present during the 1860's.

The park manages 700 acres under the Agricultural Special Use Permit program for grazing, haying, and crop production. Another 400 acres is managed by maintenance personnel through mowing. Over \$35,000 is spent annually by maintenance personnel for mowing and brush removal in Class C areas.

As the park continues an active program of land acquisition and scene restoration, there will be a need of a comprehensive approach to the management of future and present open spaces. There is the potential to reduce maintenance cost per acre while preserving the historic scene and environmental components.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Alternative one (No Action) and two (Continue Current Action) are rejected for reasons stated below. Alternative three (Develop a Comprehensive Open Field Management Program) is recommended.

A cooperative agreement with the Virginia Tech School of Agriculture would be established to coordinate research and development of a Comprehensive Management Plan for the park's open fields. Several alternatives would be explored that, in the long term, would reduce the labor and cost for maintenance activities, along with protecting of historic features and natural resources. This detailed plan would incorporate best management practices and make recommendations for the maintenance of each field on its individual characteristics. Monitoring would focus on the aesthetic condition, historic accuracy, the condition of natural resources, and on the detection of natural or human induced changes.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		-----FUNDED-----			
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1993:	PKBASE-OT MIT		Recurring	35.00	1.00
1994:	PKBASE-OT MIT		Recurring	35.00	1.00
1995:	PKBASE-OT MIT		Recurring	35.00	1.00
1996:	PKBASE-OT MIT		Recurring	40.00	1.00
1997:	PKBASE-OT MIT		Recurring	40.00	1.00
	NON-NPS-O MIT		One-time	1.00	0.20
			Subtotal:	41.00	1.20
1998:	PKBASE-OT MIT		Recurring	40.00	1.00
1999:	PKBASE-OT MIT		Recurring	40.00	1.00
			Total:	266.00	7.20

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time	40.00	0.00
		Total:	40.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action: This alternative would violate the mission of the park, to preserve and restore the historic conditions of the battlefields by maintaining open areas of great historical significance and high interpretive value, to the extent possible.

Continue Current Action: Continue current levels of mowing and farming. As areas of forest are restored to their historic open appearance, maintenance would add these fields to their mowing schedule. Such actions would place increased demands on the already reduced maintenance budget. Alternative methods of maintaining open fields would continue to be explored on a case-by-case basis.

Develop a Comprehensive Open Field Management Program: Under this proposal the park would use the Resource Management Group to develop a comprehensive approach to management of these open areas with help as needed from outside experts. This team would provide detailed plans to reach objectives including recommendations for best management practices, cost analysis of alternatives, e.g., prescribed burning, haying, grazing, row-crop farming, etc., integrated pest management considerations, historical accuracy, recommended field cover, monitoring plan and schedule for implementation.

The park would request the assistance of the Cooperative Park Study Unit at VPI, Blacksburg, VA, to coordinate and develop this plan.

Compliance codes : ARPA (ARCH. RES. PROT. ACT.)
NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)

Explanation:

Title : **MANAGE AGRICULTURAL SPECIAL USE PERMITS**
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 78.00 Unfunded: 0.00

Service-wide Issues : C11 (REPORT)
 N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
 Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
 N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
 V07 (Agricultural Use Management)

10-238 Package Number :
 Problem Statement

Of the 900 acres of open fields that are designated to remain open, 750 are presently being leased to local farmers for agricultural purposes. This provides lease income to the park and reduces maintenance costs, as well as preserves the historic scene by keeping the farm fields open and maintained. The farm units range in size from approximately 5 to 200 acres. Historically grown crops such as corn, wheat, oats, and grasses are allowed to be cultivated. Non-historical soybeans, alfalfa, and Holstein dairy cows are allowed to be grown and raised in areas where park staff determine that these agricultural efforts will not conflict with interpretive themes.

At the present time there are 11 Special Use Farming Permits at FRSP. Permittees pay appropriate fees and are required to meet over 30 special conditions necessary to maintain the historic scene. Continued farming can have profound negative effects on soil and water. As a condition of the Special Use Permit, all farmers are required to maintain up-to-date Soil Conservation Plans filed at the park and local NRCS Office. The current plans were completed in 1980 and require revision as soon as possible. These Soil Conservation Plans are comprehensive in nature and offer several recommendations, such as the appropriate crop types and rotation schedule based on the unique characteristics associated with each field.

The Agricultural Special Use Permit program was established to achieve two main goals. First, to enlist the assistance of local farmers to maintain a perpetual small-farm agricultural scene, and second, to establish a very cost effective means of maintaining historic openings, while providing some recurring funding for soil conservation and land improvements.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Alternative one (Stop Current Action) and two (Implement 1860's Farming Method) are rejected for the reasons stated below.

Alternative number three (Continue Current SUP Program) is recommended. The primary objective of the park, as stated in the General Management Plan, is to restore wherever possible the historic scene as it existed during the battles of the 1860's. The SUP program offers a low-cost long-range-technique of maintaining the historic scene in perpetuity. Permits (as proposed in FRSP-I-002) will be monitored for historical appropriateness. Conflicts may arise between modern farming techniques and the 19th-century setting, but an acceptable compromise is absolutely necessary to preserving the historic setting at FRSP.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----					
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1993:	SPECIAL-\$	MON	Recurring	3.00	0.10
1994:	SPECIAL-\$	MON	Recurring	5.00	0.10
1995:	SPECIAL-\$	MON	Recurring	5.00	0.10
1996:	SPECIAL-\$	MON	Cyclic	5.00	0.10
1997:	PKBASE-NR	ADM	Cyclic	20.00	0.40

1998:	PKBASE-NR ADM	Cyclic	20.00	0.40
1999:	PKBASE-NR ADM	Cyclic	20.00	0.40
Total:			78.00	1.60

-----UNFUNDED-----			
Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:		0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

Stop Current Action: If the use of modern farming and conservation methods were stopped, the level of soil erosion and deterioration of water quality would violate NPS standards & guidelines. The park's maintenance crew would be responsible for farming historic open areas, or a contract for services to maintain these lands would be issued at great expense to the NPS. If no farming is accomplished, these lands would revert back to second growth forest. This alternative would not meet the mandates of Congress to maintain the cultural scene present during the 1860's battles.

Implement 1860's Farming Method: The use of 19th-century farming equipment and methods is cost prohibitive and destructive to soil and water resources. This alternative would violate the provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Act, "to reduce soil erosion and its impacts on the water quality of Bay tributaries."

Continue Current SUP Program: The present program would continue to issue agricultural Special Use Permits for 700 acres. This program may see a moderate increase as new scene restoration areas are established (see FRSP-I-002). The farmers would continue to pay modest fees, but in return would be required to meet stringent special use requirements necessary to maintain "Low Impact Sustainable Agriculture."

There may be conflicts between the SUP program and the creation of the historic scene of the 1860's. Modern farming methods and soil conservation techniques require practices such as strip cropping, contour plowing, and crop rotation. These farming practices must be employed to assure the maximum soil protection and perpetuation of natural resources. The park's cultural resource staff will review all SUP's and offer recommendations for mitigation of issues effecting the protection and accurate interpretation of cultural resources.

Although historic crops planted in the fields are desirable from the interpretive point of view, soil erosion, and pesticide use have become major concerns. As the present leases expire, new lease agreements will be written requiring the successful implementation of an approved Soil Conservation Service Plan. For the modern farmer to remain profitable, they must use limited amounts of pesticides to control weeds, insects, fungi, and a host of plant species. Good farming practices and the implementation of a Integrated Pest Management program would reduce the dependency on chemical treatment. Monitoring for historical appropriateness and for pests damage and pesticide use is needed.

Prior to issuing any agricultural Special Use Permits the park's Cultural Resource Committee will be consulted as described in project statement FRSP-I-002, element A. Further consultation will be held with the staff historian to determine potential impacts of trails traversing farmed fields.

Title : DEVELOP TRAIL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00

Service-wide Issues : N22 (VIS USE-DEV ZN)
 C71 (VISIT IMPCT)
 Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
 N-RMAP Program codes : N00 (Resource and Visitor Use Management)
 Problem Statement

The park has over 23 miles of trails in various conditions ranging from well maintained multi-use trails to poorly maintained foot paths. Trails are receiving increased use for recreation because of expanding residential growth of the area. As new homes and subdivisions crowd park boundaries these trails require an established development and management program. Horse use and illegal motorbike riding is causing deep rutting and erosion of trailways.

The trail network plays an integral part in the interpretation of troop positions, earthworks, and other important aspects of the battlefields. Some heavily used trail are in extremely poor condition. Improved inventories of trail conditions and maintenance needs would permit substantially better management. Without regularly scheduled trail evaluations and maintenance, park trails will continue to deteriorate causing visitor safety problems, resource damage to cultural resources, and increased erosion.

Currently, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been created with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club to maintain the trails. As long as the MOU is in effect, it generally is not necessary for the park to become involved in the maintenance.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Currently, the park has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Commission. No additional funding is necessary at this time.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4

Title : **DEVELOP EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 85.00

Service-wide Issues : N05 (NON-NAT PLANTS)
N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : V00 (Vegetation Management)
V04 (Exotic Plant Management)

Problem Statement

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP has extensive acreage with exotic species. Exotic plants were intentionally planted by the CCC in the 1930's as a method to protect earthworks. These planting as well as the encroachment of other exotics from adjacent lands now threaten the natural flora.

The park has been increasing the number of park-owned tracts, and anticipates funding to purchase additional land in the future. Most of the tracts acquired contained house sites. Although the houses are scheduled to be removed, ornamentals, many of which are exotic species, still remain. The park currently is aware of at least 500 acres where exotic species exist from old home sites and expects that many more acres with exotics have not been documented.

The issue of invasion by exotic species has been identified as a concern by federal and state land managers. The park service has a policy of controlling exotic species, especially when they threaten either natural or cultural park resources. Exotics known to exist in the park include tree of heaven, English ivy, Japanese honeysuckle, and periwinkle.

The park presently has no baseline information on the distribution of exotic plants or their potential threats to park resources. Control measures currently are completed haphazardly, on an irregular basis. An exotic survey and mapping effort needs to be conducted.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Year 1. An Exotic Plant Management Plan must be completed, in which the park designates management areas and sets priorities for control/suppression.

Year 2. An inventory of exotic species should be completed for all designated areas.

Year 3. Mitigation/suppression of the exotic species would begin.

Year 4 and Subsequent Years. Mitigation would continue, with monitoring of previous year's to determine effectiveness of control, etc.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	ADM	One-time	10.00	0.10
Year 2:	RES	One-time	15.00	0.15
Year 3:	MIT	One-time	30.00	0.60
Year 4:	MIT	One-time	30.00	0.60
Total:			85.00	1.45

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action: If no action is made to control exotic plants, these species could out compete native species. Disruption of the natural ecosystem would occur. The natural and cultural scenery along roadways, earthworks, and fields could possibly become dominated by exotics, which favor these disturbed soils and habitats.

Continue Present Management: Sporadic documentation of exotic plant locations would continue. Exotic tree species and vines that threaten visitor safety in public use areas would be controlled. When Kudzu Vines are discovered growing in the park, resource management staff would take aggressive action to remove them and eliminate the chance of their becoming permanent members of the park flora.

Develop and Implement An Exotic Plant Management Program: This alternative would propose the implementation of a comprehensive

Exotic Plant Management Plan and a complete inventory and evaluation of all exotics. The inventory would be mapped and priorities established for plant control. High priority for management will be given to those exotic plants that have potential for substantial impact on park resources and effectiveness of control methods. Low priority will be given to those that result in little resource damage or probably cannot be controlled. Exotics growing on earthworks would be carefully evaluated to determine if control efforts are necessary, if so, the eradication technique must not impact the integrity of these structures. This action would continue to protect and preserve the park resources and faithfully represent the historic scene.

Title : SUPPRESSION OF HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGIDS
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 10.40 Unfunded: 3.00

Service-wide Issues : C18 (IPM)
 C72 (PROTECTION)
 Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
 N-RMAP Program codes : H00 (Pest and Hazard Management)
 H01 (Integrated Pest Management)

Problem Statement

The landscapes at Chatham Manor, Montfort, Chancellorsville Visitor Center, and the National Cemetery contain numerous hemlocks which are part of the historic scene. Of these, approximately 40 trees are infested with the exotic insect.

Applications in 1997 were the 2nd in many years the hemlocks were sprayed due to change in personnel in natural resource management. Consequently, the population of adelgids multiplied, while the condition of the hemlocks had deteriorated. Due to last year's suppression program, the hemlocks improved considerably. However, as indicated by research, the hemlocks now are especially vulnerable to increased populations due to the new, succulent plant growth.

Chatham Manor, Montfort and the National Cemetery are the most heavily visited sites at the park. Many of the infested hemlocks have canopies overhanging Chatham roads and parking lots. Due to the concern for importation to non-infested areas, the adelgids must be suppressed.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The infested hemlocks require an annual spray of either a soap or oil. Currently, the park does not have the equipment or the funding necessary to accomplish its goal.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		FUNDED			
	Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1996:	FR-INSECT	MIT	One-time	2.90	0.10
1997:	FR-INSECT	MIT	Recurring	2.00	0.05
1998:	FR-INSECT	MIT	Recurring	2.50	0.05
1999:	FR-INSECT	MIT	Recurring	3.00	0.05
Total:				10.40	0.25
		UNFUNDED			
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 1:	MIT	Cyclic	3.00	0.50	
Total:				3.00	0.50

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

The only available alternative is to continue with "no action." This alternative will result in the continual degradation and ultimate demise of the hemlocks. Due to the unfortunate loss of this tree on naturalized settings, cultivated hemlocks may become representative of the entire species in Eastern landscapes.

Title : STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ALONG LEE DRIVE
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00

Servicewide Issues : N12 (WATER FLOW)
 C70 (ENVRM IMPCT)
 Cultural Resource Type:
 N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
 Q01 (Water Resources Management)

Problem Statement

Runoff from a neighboring subdivision has created an erosion problem above Lee Drive, in the Fredericksburg Battlefield. Runoff from the parking lot and roads from the Old Greenwich Townhouses is collected in a system of rip-rap and containment ponds, however, the overflow has created sheet erosion along the park's boundary which is down-hill from the development. Heavy rainfalls continue to remove topsoil, threatening forested areas, and move debris downhill.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The park received technical assistance from the Water Resources Division during Spring 1999. WRD has said the actual amount of erosion, compared to potential damage from a heavy storm, is minimal. Consequently, placement of storm fencing was not advised. WRD did make recommendations to use logs to channelize the flow to minimize any sheet erosion. NRM will also begin monitoring areas of gully erosion to document further damage to park resources. The park will utilize volunteer labor from Mary Washington College to implement erosion control methods and monitoring.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00

Project Statement
 Last Update: 02/08/99
 Initial Proposal: 1996

FRSP-N-012.033
 Priority: 0
 Page Num: 0042

-----UNFUNDED-----				
Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Total:			0.00	0.00
(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts				
(No information provided)				

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)
 EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(4)

Title : **PROTECT AIR QUALITY RELATED VALUES**
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 45.00

Service-wide Issues : N14 (AIR POLLUTION)
N20 (BASELINE DATA)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : A00 (Air Resources Management)
A02 (Air Quality Monitoring)

Problem Statement

The area surrounding Fredericksburg has experienced a surge of growth in the past decade as a direct result of increased use of I-95 as a major north-south transportation corridor. This expansion has resulted in new industries, increased development, and traffic adjacent to the park. In 1992, Stafford County was listed as a "non-attainment" area under the Clean Air Act, suggesting serious air quality problems. Hydrocarbon pollution from three major areas, Washington D.C., Richmond, and Fredericksburg metro areas, are potential contributors to the decline of air quality in the park. Air pollution may be causing yet undetermined impacts on the park's natural and cultural resources.

The park was designated as a Class II park in the Clean Air Act of 1977. This designation relates to the amount of air quality degradation that is allowable. This classification allows only moderate amounts of degradation of the existing air quality condition. New sources must prove that the "increment" of additional pollution is below that allowed to "prevent significant deterioration." It is also incumbent upon the federal government to protect the air quality related values that have national significance as a provision of this act.

Recent studies by the U.S. Geological Survey found the most acidic rain in the nation was measured in Virginia, with the northern third of Virginia recording the highest levels. The major source of acidic pollution and sulfur, comes from coal-burning plants. In 1991, a 350MW-800MW Coal-Fired Power Plant was approved less than ten miles from the park. A large regional trash incinerator plant first proposed in 1989, may become a reality someday with the increased demands of growth. These sources, if built, could substantially increase the load of criteria pollutants; photochemical oxidants, nitrous oxides (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and total suspended particulates. Sensitive resources that are threatened by poor air quality include scenic vistas. Critical vistas include: Chatham Manor and City of Fredericksburg; Lee Hill/City of Fredericksburg; Marye's Heights; Prospect Hill; Flank Attack at Chancellorsville; Hazel Grove; Bloody Angle; and Saunder's Field. Impairment of visibility in these areas would dramatically reduce the ability to interpret these sites and the role they played in the battle fought here.

The park contains many monuments, memorials, and historic structures that are constantly exposed to the polluted elements. Authorities in the field of outdoor monumentation are concerned that the increase in air pollution, especially sulfur dioxide content, which has occurred over the past 60-70 years has been particularly destructive to bronze, stone, and marble structures. Although the effects of air pollution and acid rain on natural systems is not comprehensively documented, certain forested areas and individual plant species in the northeastern states and southern Appalachian region are suspected of dying as a direct result of air pollution.

A number of plant species native to the park are known to be susceptible to air pollution. Recent surveys have indicated ozone injury to common milkweed, yellow poplar, black cherry, white pine, and flowering dogwood. Continued degradation of air resources could eventually decrease the plant diversity extant during the historic period.

Current monitoring activities include an annual assessment of ozone injury to vegetation and quarterly photo-documentation of visibility from significant vistas.

Project Statement **FRSP-N-013.028**

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

Alternative one (No Action) is rejected because it would violate congressional mandates.

A combination of alternative two (Continue Current Management) and three (Establish Air Quality Management Program) is recommended.

The park would seek out and maintain lines of communication with state and agency officials. Information pertaining to local industrial activities which might impact air quality will be forwarded to appropriate officials for comment.

Plant damage surveys would expand beyond the milkweed samples to include woody species. This should augment a trend analysis of injury to vegetation.

Research/Monitoring on the effects of air pollution on the many monuments, markers, cannon, vegetation, buildings, etc. should be carried out to determine the impact on the park's cultural and natural resources. Research should be initiated by a thorough survey of the park's sensitive air quality related values. An air quality monitoring program needs to be established in the park, or other suitable local site, through cooperation with other state and federal agencies, to determine pollutant levels and their impacts on resources.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		-----FUNDED-----		
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
		Total:	0.00	0.00
		-----UNFUNDED-----		
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time	15.00	0.00
Year 2:	MON	Recurring	15.00	0.00
Year 3:	MON	Recurring	10.00	0.20
Year 4:	MON	Recurring	5.00	0.00
		Total:	45.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

No Action: This alternative is not acceptable because continued deterioration of park resources does not meet congressional mandates.

Continue Current Management: Analysis of vegetation would be limited to the annual milkweed-ozone survey. New sources of pollution would be identified and commented on in appropriate forums. However, the level of effort would probably not be sufficient to scientifically document adverse effects, nor would there be records of ambient levels of criteria pollutants. The park would continue to maintain contacts with the Virginia Air Pollution Control Board and the NPS Air Quality Division.
Establish Air Quality Management Program: Establish a data link with the Virginia Air Pollution Control Board and Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Stafford and Fauquier counties. Identify criteria pollutants that pose the greatest and most immediate threat to park resources and gather data on these pollutants from state air monitoring stations.

Respond to development proposals/actions that the park suspects will cause damage to air quality values. Offer support and assistance to state monitoring programs upon request.

Monitoring of vegetative impacts would be expanded to include several tree species used in maintaining buffer strips.

Title : **MANAGE GYPSY MOTH INTEGRATED PEST MGMT PROGRAM**
 Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 41.50 Unfunded: 0.00

Servicewide Issues : N04 (NON-NAT ANIMAL)
 N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
 Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
 N-RMAP Program codes : H00 (Pest and Hazard Management)
 H01 (Integrated Pest Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Integrated pest management of gypsy moths has been on-going at Fredericksburg since the early 90's to protect high value natural/cultural resources.

Due to the release of a naturally occurring fungus and virus, monitoring in the fall of 1998 indicated sub-treatment levels of gypsy moths in the oak trees in areas of past infestations. Consequently, no suppression program is planned for 1999. Population levels will continue to be monitored to determine the effects of the biological agents.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

A park Gypsy Moth Management Plan was completed last year. The establishment of released fungus and viral pathogens currently have populations of the gypsy moth in suppression.

The gypsy moth program in 1999 will consist solely of a monitoring program, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service. Realignment of the permanent plots to form a grid throughout the park was accomplished during the winter of 1996-97. Location of the grids were down-loaded into the park's electronic mapping and the Forest Service's gypsies mapping systems.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1995: FED-OTHER MIT		One-time	10.00	0.05
FED-OTHER MON		One-time	6.50	0.05
	Subtotal:		16.50	0.10
1996: FED-OTHER MIT		One-time	6.00	0.05
1997: FED-OTHER MIT		Recurring	12.50	0.10
1998: PKBASE-NR MON		Recurring	6.50	0.05
	Total:		41.50	0.30
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	MON	Recurring	0.00	0.10
	Total:		0.00	0.10

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation: 516 DM6 APP. 7.4 E(6)

Title : I&M AMPHIBIANS
Sub-title: LOCATE SPECIAL CONCERN SP

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 20.00

Servicewide Issues : N20 (BASELINE DATA)
N24 (OTHER (NATURAL))
Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
N-RMAP Program codes : W00 (Wildlife Management)
Problem Statement

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park has a number of amphibians in the park, but no inventory has been completed to determine the location or number of species.

The main goal of the park, as mandated in its GMP, is to recreate the historic scene. Much of the acreage to be restored is either scrub, upland forested or forested wetlands, which is good habitat for amphibians. The effect of the restoration on the park's natural resources can not be fully identified in an environmental assessment without a thorough assessment of its amphibian population.

In addition, the park is known to contain the box turtle, Terrapene spp., which is now considered one of the top ten most threatened species by US Fish and Wildlife and listed in Appendix II, of CITES. Threats include loss of habitat and a huge demand overseas as pets, where a single turtle can cost up to \$100. Populations in Virginia have been identified as declining.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The project would be completed as a Virginia NRM cluster project, as all three parks, FRSP, RICH & PETE, would benefit from its completion. In addition, I&M of amphibians, is included as a concern in all 3 parks.

The first part of the project would be to identify types of habitat for any species of special concern, such as the box turtle. Those habitats would then be located within park boundaries, so that the park can minimize loss of crucial habitat, and park rangers could be alerted for potential poaching. A protocol would be developed for the parks to begin a program of monitoring the population.

The second part of the project would be to complete an inventory of amphibians of the remainder of the park, with attention paid to those areas listed in the GMP as rural historic landscapes. This inventory could be utilized in completion of any necessary environmental assessments.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

		FUNDED-----		
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
		Total:	0.00	0.00
		UNFUNDED-----		
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.10
Year 2:	MON	One-time	10.00	0.10
		Total:	20.00	0.20

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts

The alternative could result in the loss of park natural resources, due to historic scene restorations or poaching.

Compliance codes : EXCL (CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION)

Explanation: 516 DM2 APP. 2, 1.6

Title : RESTORE EMERGENT WETLANDS AT MILSTEAD FIELD

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 125.00

Servicewide Issues : N08 (CULT LANDSCAPE)
 C70 (ENVRM IMPCT)
 Cultural Resource Type:
 N-RMAP Program codes : D00 (Disturbed Area Rehabilitation)
 10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Milstead field is the site of a non-historic farm, in the Fredericksburg Battlefield. Located on the farm, is a pond constructed in the 1950's for recreation and water for animals.

The pond was created by the Natural Resources Conservation Service by damming an intermittent stream. The dam has been determined to be unstable, and consequently, posed a threat to park resources and an Amtrak line downhill from the field.

The damn was scheduled to be removed utilizing funds from the NPS dam safety program in 1995. Funding was used to obtain all necessary permits, including a 404 permit from the Army Core of Engineers. Lack of sufficient funds, however, prohibited the work from being completed.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The dam needs to be breached and wetlands restored as palustrine emergent wetlands, as outlined in the 404 permit.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time	125.00	0.15
Total:			125.00	0.15

Title : **STABILIZATION OF BEAVER PONDS**
Sub-title:

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 0.00

Servicewide Issues : N24 (OTHER (NATURAL))
 N12 (WATER FLOW)
Cultural Resource Type: COMB (Combination)
N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)
 Q01 (Water Resources Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

Currently, there are no known areas within the park of beaver activity. Consequently, no funding is requested.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

No funding request is being made at this time.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
			=====	=====
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)
 EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation:

Title : **CLOSE FAIRVIEW MINE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE**

Funding Status: Funded: 5.00 Unfunded: 0.00

Servicewide Issues : C19 (SPEC STUDY)
 N10 (MINRL/GEOTHERM)
 Cultural Resource Type: CULL (Cultural Landscape)
 N-RMAP Program codes : G00 (Geologic Resources Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The most intense fighting of the Battle of Chancellorsville occurred on May 3, 1863, at Hazel Grove, located in the Chancellorsville Battlefield. Hazel Grove is a frequently visited area of the park, and the site today contains several interpretive signs, cannons, a well-maintained viewshed and a popular interpretive trail.

Situated along one crest immediately adjacent to the trail is the remains of a post-Civil war iron mine. The mine poses a problem for maintenance, as all vegetation, both inside the mine and around the exterior, must be mowed manually. The cost of maintenance to the park is heightened abnormally, due to its relatively remote location and all other vegetation in the surrounding area is bushhogged.

The mine poses a hazard to safety, due to its proximity to the trail, especially as the vegetation near the edge grows and masks unsafe footing.

The mine closure has been included in the park's GMP, as it is not historic to the Civil War period.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The recommended action is to close the mine. In order to accomplish this goal, the park proposes to line the interior of the mine with fabric, and fill the void with new soil. This would assure the integrity of the mine, in case it would ever need to be reopened in the future.

The new soil above the mine would be graded and reseeded.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
1999: RG-RM-NAT MIT		One-time	5.00	0.05
Total:			5.00	0.05
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : ARPA (ARCH. RES. PROT. ACT.)

Explanation:

Title : **DETERMINE EFFECTS OF SCENE RESTORATION**

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 20.00

Servicewide Issues : C15 (REHAB ETC.)
 N11 (WATER QUAL-EXT)
 Cultural Resource Type: SITE (Archeological Site)
 N-RMAP Program codes : Q00 (Water Resources Management)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

FRSP'S legal mandate is to restore the landscape to represent the fields/forests as they appeared at the time of the Civil War. As part of this mandate, the park's GMP has identified acreage which is scheduled to be restored, which will entail replacing the trees with pastures or fields. In some cases, the restorations will impact small, permanent streams or riparian areas.

Some of the issues expressed about the scene restorations are concerning the negative environmental effects to the riparian areas.

These negative impacts have been cited based on prior research and knowledge. However, additional information is needed which will determine what environmental changes do occur in small riparian areas after the scene restorations, and if those changes are "significant." Information is needed on management methods which could be implemented to mitigate the impacts and still permit the park to complete its legal mandate.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The project entails monitoring small stream systems for environmental factors such as dissolved oxygen, temperature, siltation, aquatic invertebrates, and other water quality parameters.

The work would include comparisons for streams which have buffers consisting of varying plant materials, such as grass only, small shrubs, and trees. Monitoring parameters would include both site and down-stream effects, such as invertebrate population, dissolved oxygen, CEC, and temperature.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.50
Year 2:	RES	One-time	10.00	0.50
Total:			20.00	1.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
 (No information provided)

Compliance codes : NHPA ((106) NAT. HIST. PRES.)
 EA (ENV. ASSESSMENT)

Explanation:

Title : **RESTORE NRM FACILITIES**

Funding Status: Funded: 0.00 Unfunded: 18.00

Servicewide Issues : N24 (OTHER (NATURAL))
 Cultural Resource Type:
 N-RMAP Program codes : OTH (Other)

10-238 Package Number :

Problem Statement

The current natural resource office is located within the Western Ranger Office of the Chancellorsville Battlefield. Office space is limited to 1 room, which measures approximately 10 X 10, and a bathroom used for storage. Although office space is adequate for the 1-person NRM staff, it does not accommodate space for interns, volunteers and any associated work space. The park has numerous projects which could utilize the assistance of interns, however, the lack of space is prohibitive.

Monitoring of water quality parameters, etc., are necessary due to the large number of cultural landscapes and farming special use permits. However, these necessary functions are difficult to complete due to the lack of sinks, counter space and other basic necessities.

Description of Recommended Project or Activity

The park is requesting funding to restore the facility which is included in the park's plans to house Natural Resource Management. The facility is located in the Fredericksburg Battlefield, in the Chief Ranger's complex, and is currently being used for storage. The facility is structurally sound, however, the renovation would require installation of heating/cooling and electrical systems, and other internal features which are cost-prohibitive.

BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Total:			0.00	0.00
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Activity	Fund Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	ADM	One-time	18.00	0.00
Total:			18.00	0.00

(Optional) Alternative Actions/Solutions and Impacts
(No information provided)

Compliance codes : OTHER ()

Explanation: Historic resources

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