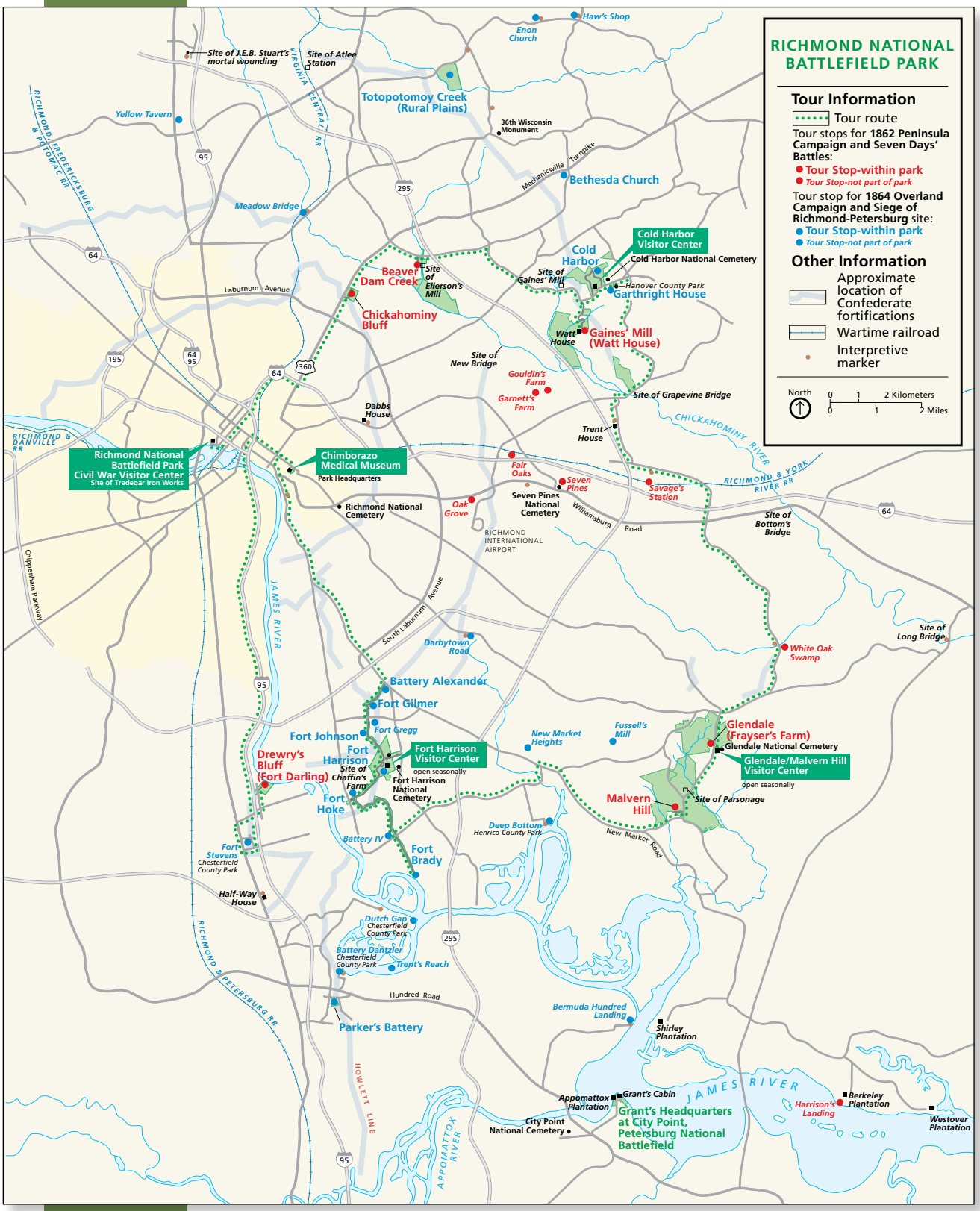
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Foundation Document

Richmond National Battlefield Park

Virginia

May 2017


RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
Tour Information
Tour route
Tour stops for 1862 Peninsula Campaign and Seven Days' Battles:
Tour Stop-within park
Tour Stop-not part of park
Tour stop for 1864 Overland Campaign and Siege of Richmond-Petersburg site:
Tour Stop-within park
Tour Stop-not part of park
Other Information
Approximate location of Confederate fortifications
Wartime railroad
Interpretive marker
North
0 1 2 Kilometers
0 1 2 Miles
Haw's Shop
Enon Church
Site of J.E.B. Stuart's mortal wounding
Site of Atlee Station
VIRGINIA CENTRAL RR
Totopotomoy Creek (Rural Plains)
Yellow Tavern
RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC RR
36th Wisconsin Monument
Mechanicsville Turnpike
Bethesda Church
Meadow Bridge
Cold Harbor Visitor Center
Cold Harbor
Cold Harbor National Cemetery
Site of Gaines' Mill
Hanover County Park
Garthright House
Beaver Dam Creek
Site of Ellerson's Mill
Laburnum Avenue
Chickahominy Bluff
Watt House
Gaines' Mill (Watt House)
Site of New Bridge
Gouldin's Farm
Garnett's Farm
Site of Grapevine Bridge
Dabbs House
Trent House
CHICKAHOMINY RIVER
RICHMOND & DANVILLE RR
Richmond National Battlefield Park Civil War Visitor Center
Site of Tredegar Iron Works
Chimborazo Medical Museum
Park Headquarters
Fair Oaks
Seven Pines
Savage's Station
RICHMOND & YORK RIVER RR
Richmond National Cemetery
Oak Grove
Seven Pines National Cemetery
Williamsburg Road
Site of Bottom's Bridge
RICHMOND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
Chippenham Parkway
JAMES RIVER
South Laburnum Avenue
Darbytown Road
White Oak Swamp
Site of Long Bridge
Battery Alexander
Fort Gilmer
Fort Gregg
Fort Johnson
Fort Harrison
Fort Harrison Visitor Center
open seasonally
Drewry's Bluff (Fort Darling)
Site of Chaffin's Farm
Fort Harrison National Cemetery
Fort Hoke
New Market Heights
Fussell's Mill
Glendale (Frayser's Farm)
Glendale National Cemetery
Glendale/Malvern Hill Visitor Center
open seasonally
Malvern Hill
Site of Parsonage
Deep Bottom
Henrico County Park
New Market Road
Battery IV
Fort Brady
Fort Stevens
Chesterfield County Park
Half-Way House
Dutch Gap
Chesterfield County Park
Battery Dantzler
Chesterfield County Park
Trent's Reach
RICHMOND & PETERSBURG RR
Hundred Road
Parker's Battery
Bermuda Hundred Landing
Shirley Plantation
HOWLETT LINE
Appomattox Plantation
Grant's Cabin
JAMES RIVER
Berkeley Plantation
Harrison's Landing
Westover Plantation
City Point National Cemetery
Grant's Headquarters at City Point, Petersburg National Battlefield
APPOMATTOX RIVER

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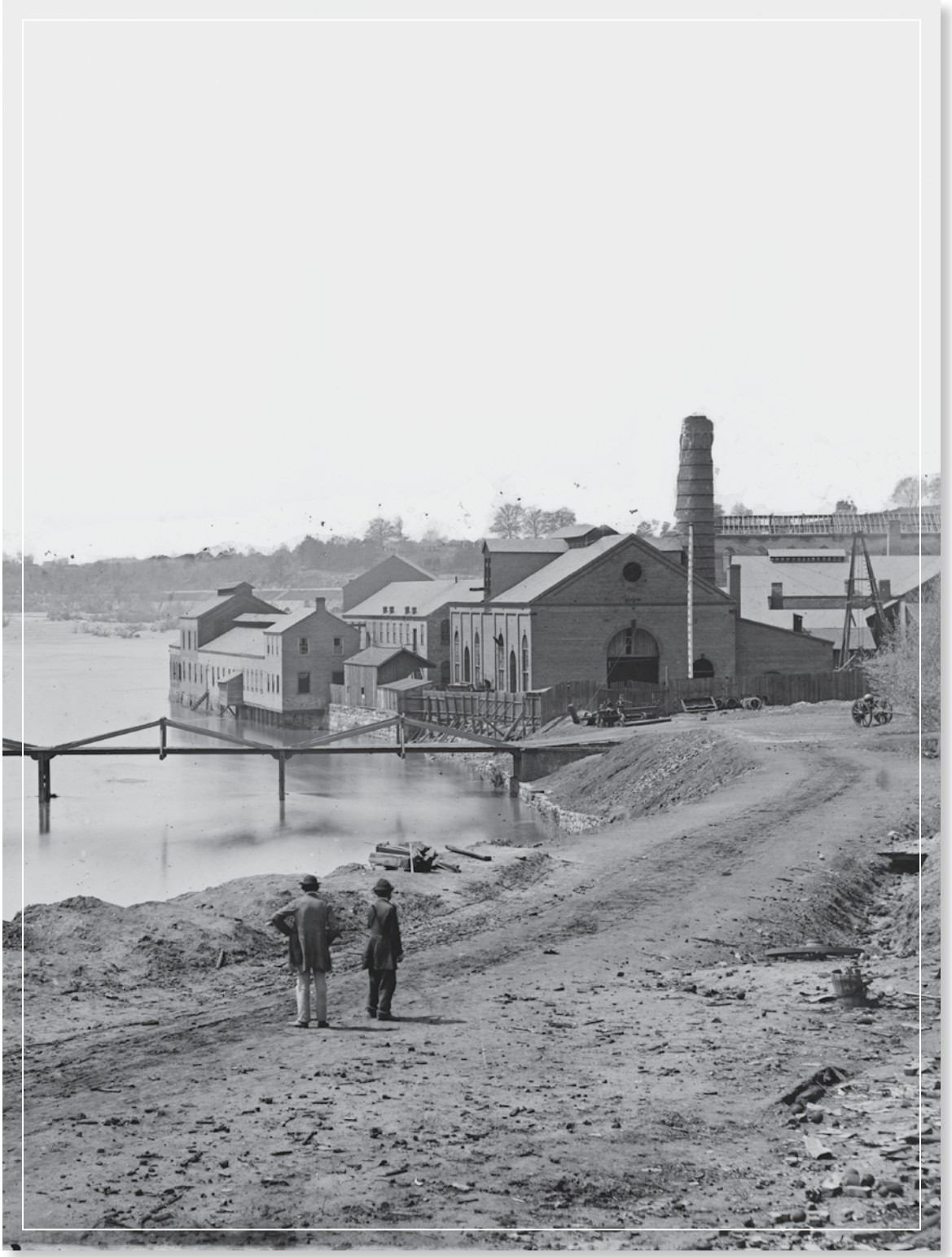


Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Richmond National Battlefield Park was initially authorized by an act of Congress on March 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1155), to commemorate, interpret, and actively manage cultural and natural resources at American Civil War battlefields around Richmond, Virginia, the industrial and political capital of the Confederacy. Initial sites included: Beaver Dam Creek, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Frayser's Farm (Glendale), Malvern Hill, Fort Harrison, Drewry's Bluff, and Totopotomoy Creek. The Richmond National Battlefield Park Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2373-2376) added the New Market Heights Battlefield, along with many other Civil War sites, to the park's authorized boundary and amended the park's maximum boundary in and around the City of Richmond to 7,307 acres. As of 2016, the park has grown extensively from the 764 acres that existed in 1996, when the last general management plan was approved, to 3,632 acres spread over three counties.

The park also protects historic resources and performs visitor services at a collection of four additional sites that are associated with Civil War era military, medical, and industrial operations in and around Richmond: Chickahominy Bluff, Chimborazo Hospital, Tredegar Iron Works, and Parker's Battery. Additionally, the 2000 legislation specified that the park establish a monument or memorial to honor the 14 Medal of Honor recipients from the United States Colored Troops who fought in the Battle of New Market Heights, in eastern Henrico County.

The concentration of diverse Civil War resources found in the Richmond area is unparalleled. With carefully developed battlefield preservation commemoration and interpretive efforts including close cooperation with other public and private agencies preserving Civil War resources, Richmond National Battlefield Park has become a moving and eloquent place where visitors can explore the meaning of the American Civil War and its relevance to the modern world.

Five key historical components of the park that highlight Richmond National Battlefield Park's significance are noted below.

The Seven Days Campaign

Numerous sites at Richmond National Battlefield Park tell the story of the "Seven Days Campaign," which is increasingly recognized as a pivotal event of the Civil War. The first major effort against Richmond began in March 1862, when Gen. George B. McClellan began to assemble the Union army in southeastern Virginia, preparatory to advancing up the peninsula directly toward Richmond. After a series of delays, plus a serious battle at Williamsburg, that army reached Richmond's outskirts in mid-May. The Union navy failed to get past the defenses at Drewry's Bluff on May 15. A Confederate attack on May 31 produced the battle of Seven Pines, but failed to alter the state of affairs. Robert E. Lee took command of the Army of Northern Virginia on June 1. His own offensive commenced on June 26. In a slashing series of movements and battles, he seized the initiative and forced the Union army to leave Richmond's outskirts. The primary battles occurred at Beaver Dam Creek, Gaines' Mill, Savage's Station, Frayser's Farm (Glendale), and Malvern Hill. They became known almost immediately as The Seven Days, the decisive portion of the larger Peninsula Campaign, and four of five of these battle sites (all but Savage's Station) are now a part of the park.

The Overland Campaign

Three of the park's battlefield sites tell the story of the Overland Campaign, the most desperate and costly campaign in American history up to that point. This campaign consisted of six consecutive weeks of combat that devastated the armies and everything in their path. After massive battles at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania between May 5 and May 20, 1864, both armies moved south toward Richmond. Lee made a stand at the North Anna River, 25 miles north of the capital. The Union army, nominally commanded by Gen. George G. Meade but under the orders of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, crossed the river and defeated Lee's left at Jericho Mill on May 23. Lee responded by creating a defensive position of peculiar shape, now known as his "inverted V" line. Its configuration put the Union in extreme peril, but the battle ended without either side delivering a major blow. Grant marched east, crossed the Pamunkey River, and approached Totopotomoy Creek on May 28–29. Lee resisted him there, which sparked further fighting up and down the creek corridor. By June 1, most of both armies shifted toward Cold Harbor. The heaviest fighting since Spotsylvania occurred on June 1 and June 3, across a front that stretched for seven miles. Static warfare followed, until the Federals marched away on the evening of the June 12 and made for the James River and ultimately Petersburg. Precisely one-half of the Overland Campaign occurred in the North Anna-Totopotomoy-Cold Harbor sequence outside Richmond. These three sites are now a part of the park.

The Richmond-Petersburg Campaign

The Fort Harrison unit of the park tells the story of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign. When Grant's force reached the outskirts of Petersburg on June 15, 1864, it marked the start of the final long phase of the war in Virginia. Although the balance of the Federal army threatened Petersburg, Grant established a bridgehead north of the James River to assist him in applying simultaneous pressure on Richmond. Every Union offensive between July and October 1864 featured action on both fronts. The Bermuda Hundred peninsula, between the James and Appomattox Rivers, operated as a geographic connector, with substantial forces there. The largest of the episodes occurred on September 29–30, 1864. The Army of the James, under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, crossed its namesake river and made a dawn attack with nearly 30,000 men on Richmond's defenses. The surprise succeeded. Confederate defenders lost Fort Harrison, the largest of the forts below Richmond, and United States Colored Troops seized New Market Heights to the east. Further fighting mitigated the extent of the Union victory, as the attackers failed to take the smaller forts on either side of Fort Harrison. A Confederate counterattack the next day, under Lee's personal supervision, failed badly. The chief result of the fighting was the permanent presence of the Army of the James 5 miles south of Richmond, which necessitated stronger Confederate presence there during the winter. Union troops from the Fort Harrison vicinity were the first into Richmond in April 1865.

Chimborazo Hospital

Richmond National Battlefield Park's Chimborazo Hospital served as the medical center for the Confederacy, due to its proximity to so many battlefields, but more importantly because of the many railroad lines that ran through it. Although dozens of hospitals existed at different times, none carried the fame—then or now—of Chimborazo Hospital. It opened in October 1861, and across the course of 42 months treated approximately 75,000 patients, a far greater sum than any other hospital during the Civil War. During the immediate post-war years the site also served as a Freedman's village.

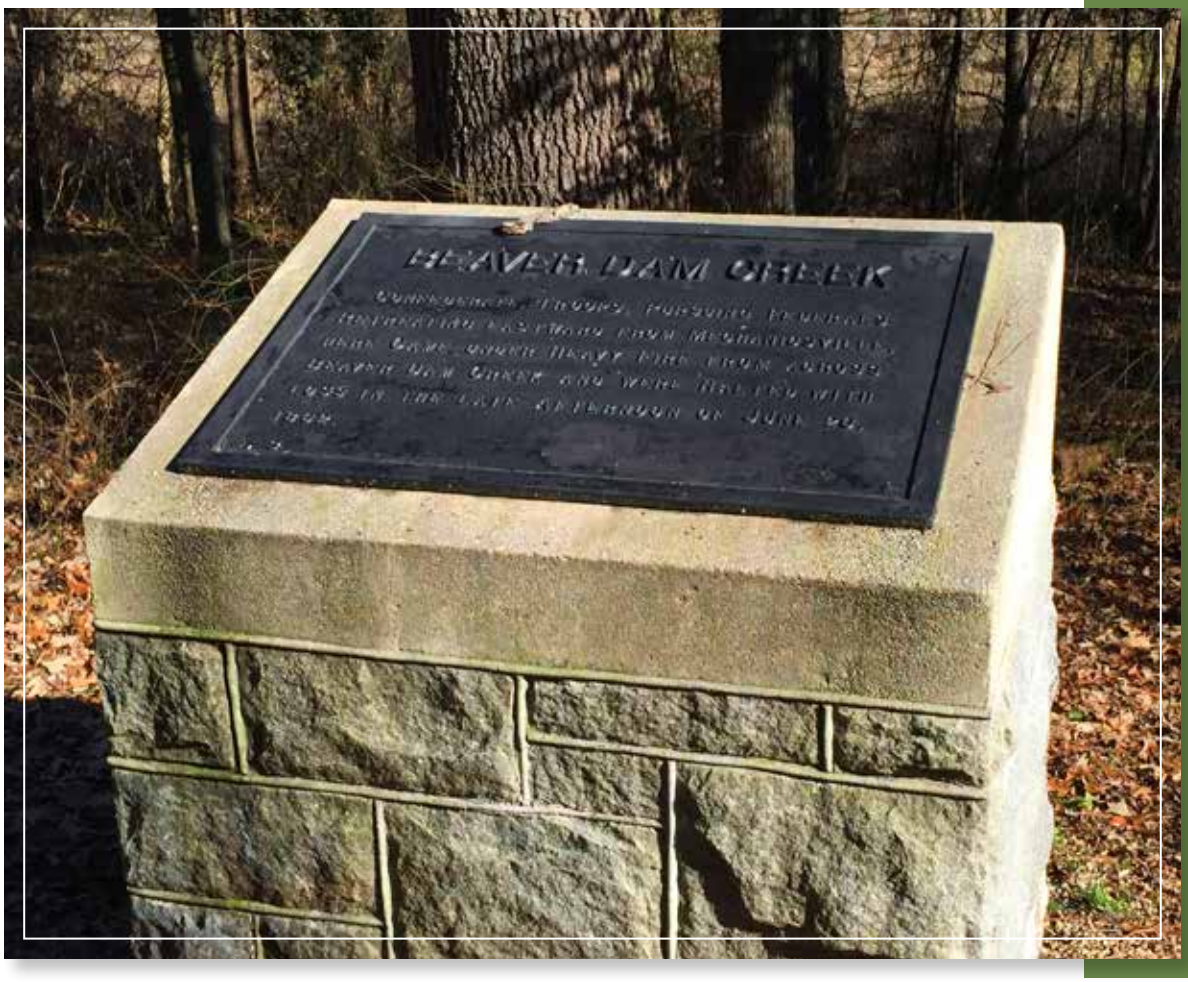
Tredegar Iron Works

The Tredegar Iron Works is universally recognized as the most critical industrial asset to the Southern Confederacy. Tredegar produced a tremendous amount of war materiel between 1861 and 1865 and more than 1,000 cannon, field and siege, during that period. It also manufactured armor plating for Confederate warships, and countless other products. So great was Tredegar's importance to the Confederacy that its presence in Richmond made defense of the city mandatory, to safeguard the irreplaceable industrial giant.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Richmond National Battlefield Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on January 16, 1936 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

Richmond National Battlefield Park preserves, protects, interprets, and commemorates Richmond Civil War battlefield landscapes, struggles for the capital of the Confederacy associated with the 1862 Seven Days' Battles, the 1864 Overland Campaign, and the 1864–65 Richmond and Petersburg Campaigns, including the American military, social, and political history as exemplified by the New Market Heights Battlefield.



Park Significance

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

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

1. Embedded in the former capital of the Confederacy, whose capture and defense were principal war aims, the park comprises the most diverse and comprehensive collection of interconnected Civil War sites and stories in the country including battlefield landscapes, river warfare, fortifications, industrial sites, domestic landscapes, military medicine and hospitals, and the contributions and achievements of the United States Colored Troops.

2. The defeat of the U.S. Army in the June–July 1862 Seven Days Battles outside Richmond fundamentally altered the course of the war, ending the possibility of a relatively short war, bringing emancipation more directly into the equation as a Union war aim, and emboldening the Confederate army to seize the initiative and take the war into the North in September 1862.

3. The park includes pivotal sites connected to the careers of three key, nationally significant figures in American political and military history: Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and George B. McClellan. Their actions in the Civil War campaigns around Richmond continue to inform battlefield leadership and strategy, and directly influenced the course of two presidential elections, in 1864 and 1868.

4. Richmond's battlefields are cemeteries. While Federal authorities built and filled five national cemeteries for Union soldiers around Richmond in 1866, their work is known to have been incomplete, and they intentionally left the Confederate war dead in their original battlefield graves. Unlike other battlefield parks in Virginia, no systematic effort ever occurred to remove those men; the balance of them remain on the battlefields, unmarked and mostly unlocated.

5. From the enslaved at Rural Plains and the Watt House to the segregated Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Fort Harrison, Richmond National Battlefield Park uniquely captures the complexity of the African American experience through three centuries. The New Market Heights Battlefield is a premier landmark in black military history, as 14 black Union soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor for valor for their sacrifices during the New Market Heights battle; helping to ensure the passage of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to abolish slavery.

Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

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

- **1862 and 1864–65 Battlefield Landscapes.** This category embraces a diverse sampling of physical resources that influenced the course of the battles, or that survive as evidence of the historic events of the 1860s. The park controls approximately 270,000 square feet of original fortifications. Extant roads and historic traces of others exist at every site in the park. Other landscape features, each vital to appreciating the battles, are the historic patterns of fields and forests, fencing and fencelines, and watercourses and bluffs, many of which retain a high degree of integrity within an urban and suburban setting.

- **Archeological Resources.** Archeological remains associated with the battles and wartime residents are preserved throughout the battlefields. They document the actions of the combatants and are essential to the current and future understanding of both the battles and the civilians' stories, stretching from antebellum to postbellum years.

- **Historic Structures.** Buildings present during the time of the battles include "Rural Plains," the Watt House, and the Garthright House. Ruins, foundations, and the archeological footprints of a dozen other primary structures are key landmarks and resources, together with the remains of outbuildings, military barracks, earthworks, and winter encampments. There are also Civilian Conservation Corps-era roads, parking lots, and reconstructions and extant buildings from the Mission 66 initiative.

- **Sense of Place and Setting.** The lack of modern visual intrusions at the better-preserved areas within the park enhances the solemnity of the sites and creates a desirable environment for visitors to best appreciate the battles and their meaning. This is especially so at Malvern Hill, North Anna, Totopotomoy Creek, Gaines' Mill, and Frayser's Farm (Glendale).

- **Museum Collections.** The museum collections for Richmond National Battlefield Park contain nearly 26,500 individual items consisting of history objects, archival collections, and vast archeological collections. The collections contribute to the national significance of the park and are associated with the military campaigns around Richmond; the role of Confederate industry; the Confederate hospital experience; general civilian life in the wartime capital city and environs; and the early history of the park.

Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Richmond National Battlefield Park:

- **Partner and Community Connections.** Composed of discontinuous units scattered throughout a largely urban and suburban landscape, Richmond National Battlefield Park relies heavily on strong community relations to further its mission. In addition, the breadth, depth, and extent of interpretive stories at Richmond National Battlefield Park extend beyond park boundaries, and necessitate that partner groups, local governments, and communities understand the interpretive connections that span the landscape.

- **Commemorative Monuments and Markers.** The park's relatively late date of creation prevented the development of a traditional, veteran-driven commemorative landscape. Instead, the series of 1920s roadside markers—perhaps the first of their specific genre—represent the pioneering steps in interpreting and commemorating the battlefields for the public. Two much more recent markers add to that inventory.

- **Natural Communities.** The park contains more than 650 acres of wetlands associated with nine streams and rivers that are all part of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. This includes the southern end of Western Run which is considered by Partners in Flight to be an Important Bird Area, 9 acres of Coastal Plain/Piedmont Acidic Seepage swamp at the Cold Harbor unit, and 50 acres of Coastal Plain/Piedmont Floodplain Swamp forest at Turkey Hill that are both considered to be Virginia Natural Heritage Exemplary community occurrences. In addition to wetlands, the park contains more than 225 acres of historically accurate forest known to harbor diverse assemblages of woodland birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

- **Appropriate Recreation.** The park manages more than 10 miles of pedestrian trails and the park tour roads at Fort Harrison and Cold Harbor are suitable and very popular for biking. Because many of the park's units are part of or close to various communities of the Richmond Metropolitan Area, there is increasing interest in outdoor recreational opportunities in the park. The park is open to expanding ways for the public to appreciate its natural and cultural resources through recreational opportunities that do not damage those resources or disturb the historic setting of the park.

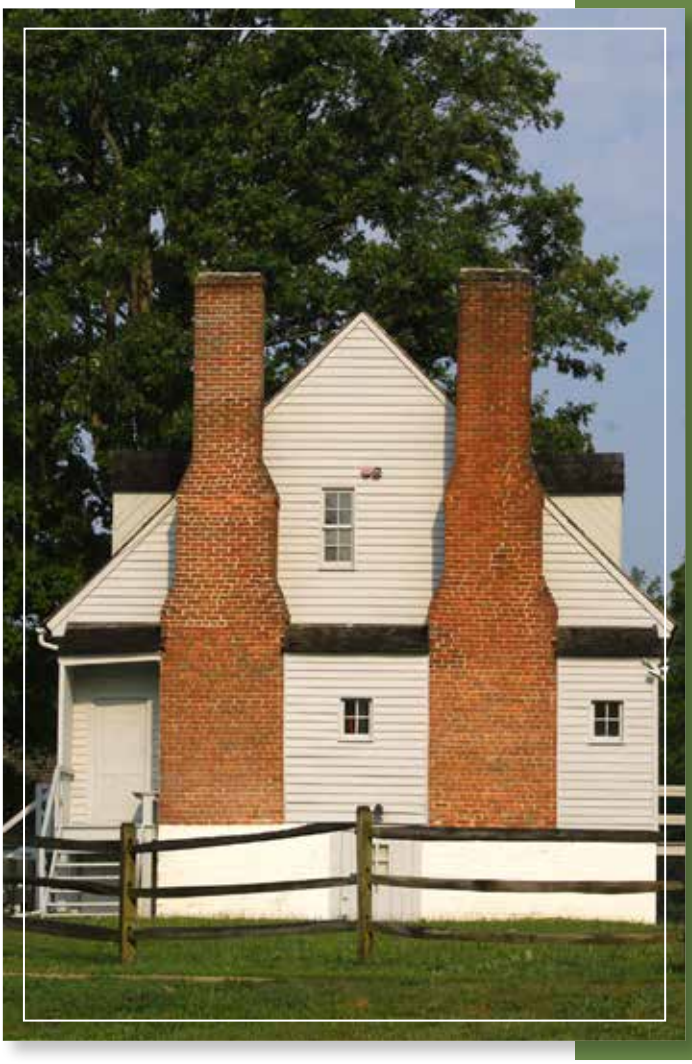
Interpretive Themes

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

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

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

- **Richmond as the Capital of the Confederacy.** The city remained a principal target for Union forces during four years of war. It was an industrial powerhouse, a government and hospital center, a depot for prisoners of war, and the political heart of the seceded states.
- **Civilians at War.** The stories of civilians, free and enslaved, and the multitude of sites in the park connected with their lives, offer windows of clarity that help illuminate the complicated stories of the war, its causes and results, and its all-encompassing effect on every representative of the population.
- **The Battles for Richmond.** Military operations around Richmond defined the course of the Civil War and the careers of the era's political and military leaders, while the casualties sustained by both armies on these battlefields reverberated throughout Northern and Southern communities.
- **The Contributions of African American Soldiers.** The Battle of New Market Heights underscored the contributions and sacrifice made by African American soldiers and resulted in 14 United States Colored Troops receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

- **Public Law 106-511 Section 505(c).** The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions (including the City of Richmond), private property owners, and other members of the private sector to develop mechanisms to protect and interpret the historical resources within the battlefield park in a manner that would allow for continued private ownership and use where compatible with the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

- **Public Law 106-511 Section 505(d).** The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions, nonprofit entities, and private property owners for the development of comprehensive plans, land use guidelines, special studies, and other activities that are consistent with the identification, protection, interpretation, and commemoration of historically significant Civil War resources located inside and outside of the boundaries of the battlefield park.

- **Public Law 106-511 Section 504 (a).** The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands within the boundaries of the battlefield park from willing landowners by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. In acquiring lands and interests in lands under this title, the Secretary shall acquire the minimum interest necessary to achieve the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

- **Public Law 106-511 Section 504 (c).** The Secretary may acquire the Tredegar Iron Works buildings and associated land in the City of Richmond for use as a visitor center for the battlefield park.

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Richmond National Battlefield Park, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

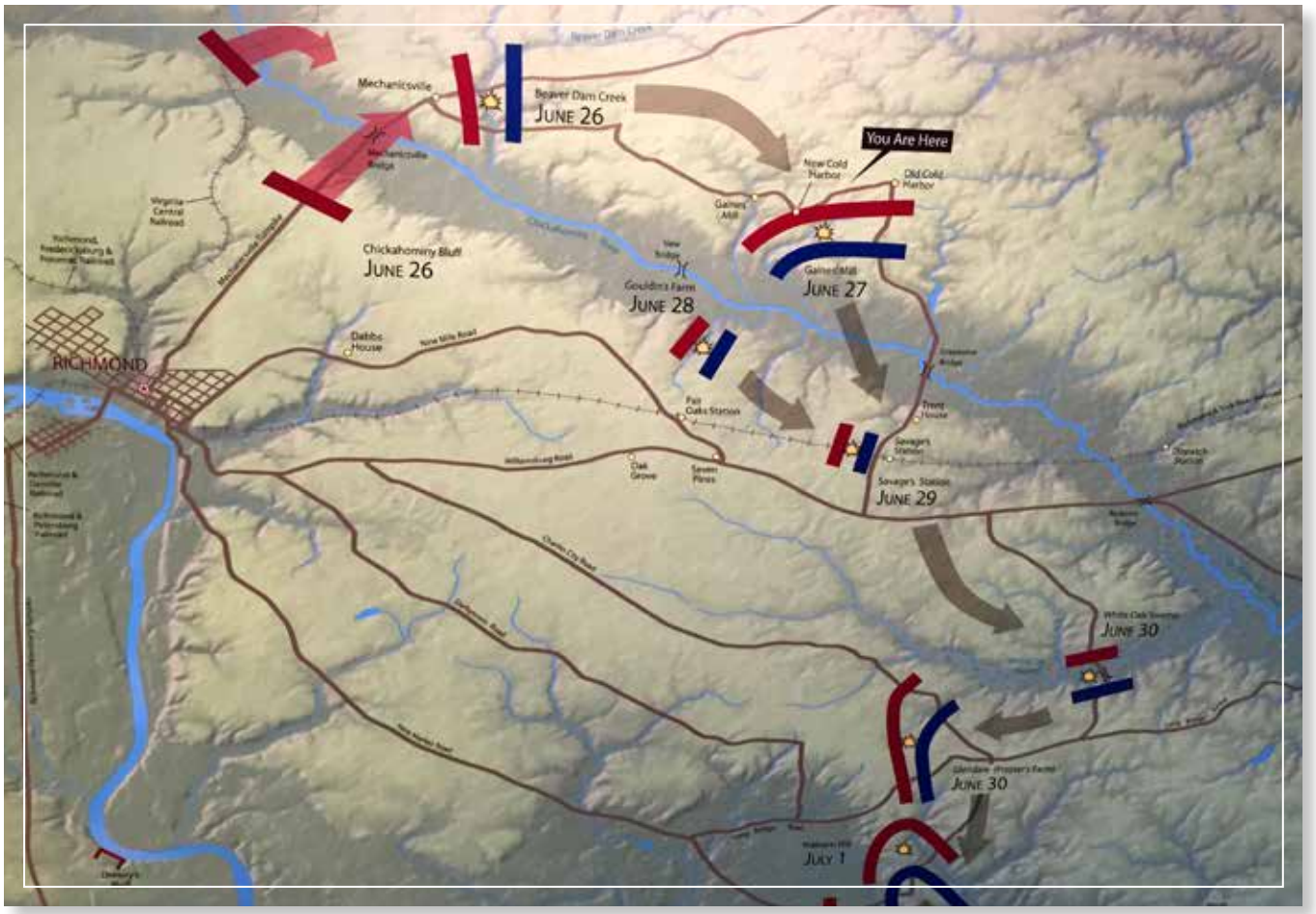
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	1862 and 1864–65 Battlefield Landscapes
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park has completed three cultural landscape reports and five cultural landscape inventories, and still needs about eight or nine additional reports and inventories. Two more cultural landscape reports are planned (as of 2016). • Historic roads are mapped and in GIS format. • Most of the park's maintained landscapes are in good condition. • Pending land acquisitions: some parcels are in good condition, some require structural removal, dumpsite clean-up, and rehabilitation. • Landscape rehabilitation has been partially completed for existing battlefield landscapes. The park continues to restore landscapes to their wartime conditions. • Agricultural leases continue to be maintained to ensure continued agricultural production. • The park deconstructs beaver dams as needed to maintain the historical integrity of sites, where necessary. • Using fire to maintain historical landscapes and some minimal mowing, as needed. • Continued management of the battlefield landscape with the balancing of natural resource management. • Most of the new park lands have been added so recently that park staff has not yet been able to prepare projects that will appropriately document those new landscapes. **Trends** • Agricultural leases are increasing, throughout the park. • The acreage of battlefields has been increasing from 754 acres in 1995 to more than 3,632 acres (as of 2016). • In 2016, multiple land acquisitions were finalized, including approximately 630 acres at the North Anna battlefield; 220 acres at the Frayser's Farm (Glendale) battlefield; and 3.2 acres at Gaine's Mill battlefield, which includes the monument to Hood's Texas Brigade. • The park has been and is currently removing noncontributing (non-wartime) structures. • The park continues to explore opportunities for further rehabilitation. • There is increased traffic and recreational use (e.g., dog walking, biking, and hiking) of battlefields. • Historic cultural landscapes are highly dynamic; conditions change frequently, especially with the acquisition of new lands.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Climate change can result in changes to precipitation patterns, increased erosion, infiltration, and undercutting. • Development and urban expansion are impacting viewsheds and soundscapes within the park (particularly near the Fort Harrison unit). • Conflicts between recreating a battlefield that had craters, denuded vegetation, log cabins, etc. and having a healthier natural ecosystem. There is no consistent NPS protocol for earthwork management. • Erosion at Drewry's Bluff (due to natural erosion and vessels to some extent). • Invasive species encroachment (mostly from Chinese privet, vines, honeysuckle). • Traffic can impact park resources, potentially stressing historic roads.

Fundamental Resource or Value	1862 and 1864–65 Battlefield Landscapes
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats (continued)** • Vandalism (graffiti, defacing signs, off-road use) of battlefield landscapes. • Inappropriate recreational activities potentially disturb archeological and natural resources. • Illegal dumping is an occasional concern in certain areas of the park including Fort Darling and Parker's Battery units. Majority of refuse involves old tires and other household trash. • Relic hunting has increased in popularity and can lead to unauthorized removal of artifacts. • Increase in vandalism related to off-road use. • Beaver activity in some areas has altered wetland and riparian landscapes from their historical appearance in some areas. • Deer overbrowsing can result in damage to agricultural crops as well as an increase in invasive vegetation, which often grows thick and impedes cultural viewsheds. • Difficulty enforcing access via authorized routes – capacity to manage access via unauthorized routes and roads is limited. • Build-up of hazardous fuels that could cause destructive fires. **Opportunities** • Monitoring of appropriate recreation by law enforcement staff, volunteers, and partners. • Rehabilitate landscapes to original battlefield landscape conditions. • Expanded volunteer opportunities for battlefield landscape monitoring, rehabilitation, and restoration. This includes landscape features (such as earthworks and cannon) and structures. • Work with neighbors to improve reporting of illegal dumping or illegal access. • Communicate with Dominion Power to reduce dumping at their access points. • Expand use of prescribed burning to maintain historical landscapes. • Acquire more replica cannons to mark positions on battlefield landscapes (Note: aluminum cannon, not fiberglass).
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Cultural landscape inventories. • Transition existing park surveys to consolidated GIS location. • Deer population survey and monitoring. • Georeferencing historic maps. • Ground based LiDAR. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	• Cultural landscape reports. • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Deer management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan (update).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (54 USC 312502 et seq.) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902) • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • "American Battle Monuments Commission" (36 CFR chapter IV) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191)

Fundamental Resource or Value	1862 and 1864–65 Battlefield Landscapes
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV (continued)** • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Superintendent's Compendium **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • NPS *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*

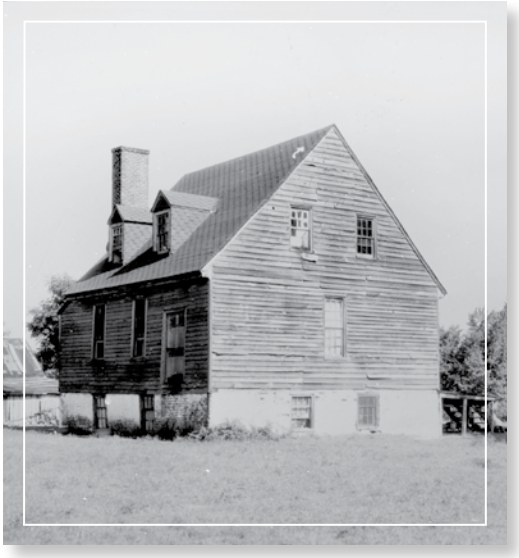


Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1 and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Parkwide archeological overview and assessment was initiated in 2015 (but has not been completed). • Archeological surveys cover roughly 10% of the land mass of the park and have identified 87 sites within the park boundaries. • Sites are in the Archeological Site Management Information System (ASMIS) database with varying conditions ranging from fair to good. • Most battlefield sites are in stable condition overall. • Site specific archeological surveys have been conducted at Totopotomoy site. Malvern Hill and Glendale had one previously, but both sites have been expanded since. • Limited site-specific testing (information gathering) related to battlefield and plantation archeology has been done at Drewry's Bluff, Gaines Mill, and Malvern Hill. • The park has a number of excellent sites for learning about battlefield and plantation archeology. • Most archeology work is being performed by contractors, not NPS staff. • Future archeological investigations will be warranted on conveyed lands once they become park property. **Trends** • The park has witnessed increased public interest in battlefield and plantation archeology. • New land acquisitions continue to expand the battlefield and archeological story. • An increasing number of archeological sites have equated to greater context and better information. • Additional land acquisitions will contribute to new archeological finds. • New technologies are providing opportunities to find new archeological sites. • Increased interest in relic hunting as a hobby, and increasing scarcity of areas for relic hunters (increased "risk/reward" factor).
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Relic hunters illegally accessing the landscape and archeological sites. • Climate change potentially contributing to erosion and flood events that expose artifacts and/or compromise the historic and natural context. • Mountain biking and off road vehicles potentially impacting archeological resources. • Utility companies and others with legal rights-of-way are frequently not sensitive to the battlefield landscape, archeology, and park interests. **Opportunities** • Using improved technologies, such as ground based LiDAR or terrestrial scanning, to expand the scope and depth of documentation of the park's sites. • Work with local universities or field schools to leverage assistance for investigative archeology. • Providing additional opportunities for public involvement/education surrounding archeology. • Fill in gaps in knowledge related to home sites, battle lines, etc. • Use knowledge gained from rehabilitating battlefield landscapes to expand the ability to appropriately manage the landscape for the public benefit. • Use the Urban Archeology Corps as a good example of how to work with youth groups.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Updated ASMIS database. • Evaluate the need to update park's GIS to meet current Cultural Resources Geographical Information System standards. • Ground based LiDAR. • Cultural landscape inventories. • Historic resource study. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	• Cultural landscape reports. • Planning for adaptation to climate change.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (54 USC 312502 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • "Protection of Archaeological Resources" (43 CFR 7) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Managemen*t • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS *Museum Handbook,* parts I, II, and III

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Overall, conditions are fair to good, except for Shelton, which has ongoing work, and Drewry's Bluff, which is eroding. • Most of the historic structures are in good condition (as of 2016). • The park has historic structure reports for all Civil War era historic buildings. • All earthworks have been mapped in GIS – this effort will be nearly finished with the 2016 earthworks management plan. • All earthworks and historic structures are included in the List of Classified Structures database. **Trends** • Increasing costs to maintain historic structures due to the fact that as they get older, they require an increased amount of work to preserve and maintain. • Deferred maintenance backlogs are increasing. • The park continually maps earthworks on newly acquired lands. • The acquisition of new properties by the park will result in new structures on the List of Classified Structures.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Deterioration of the structures, including erosion. • Climate change could lead to increased flood events and associated erosion. • Vandalism of historic buildings (broken windows, spray painting). • Lack of resources for maintenance and upkeep of the historic buildings. • Persistent invasive and native pest species (e.g., groundhogs in the fortifications, termites, squirrels). • Limited staffing capacity to address maintenance needs and ongoing threats. • Aging fire detection and suppression systems in some buildings. • Aging of historic structures (for earthworks, the timescale is longer term; lack of sufficient protection now will exacerbate their erosion). **Opportunities** • Mitigate potential development impacts by acquiring those lands with earthworks contiguous with existing park boundary. • Engage partners and the community in restoration and protection of earthworks. • Educate public on structures management (including earthworks). • Use Shelton House for interpretive purposes. • Use volunteers to help monitor access and illegal activity associated with historic structures. • Document the baseline condition of earthworks and maintain over time. • Inventory of newly acquired earthworks provides additional opportunities for interpretation using expanded recreation trails to these sites.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Ground based LiDAR. • Baseline natural and cultural resource data for new lands. • Historic resource study. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Planning Needs	• Park asset management plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12101 et seq.) • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (54 USC 312502 et seq.) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • Director's Order 14: *Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 80: *Real Property Asset Management* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities" • NPS *Integrated Pest Management Manual* • NPS *Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook* • NPS *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*



Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of Place and Setting
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Sense of place and setting is better at large units, worse at small units (e.g., Malvern Hill provides visitors a strong sense of place and setting; Chimborazo and Chickahominy Bluffs provide less of a sense of place). • The park has more control over the viewshed in large units (Malvern Hill, Gains Mill, Rural Plains). • The park provides interpretive access to a wide range of Civil War experiences, as well as to historical fabric. • Historic structures provide context for a historic and authentic experience. • The park offers "military staff rides" and other specialized tours, capitalizing on the integrity of battlefield landscapes and settings for various purposes. • The relative quiet at some of the battlefields, coupled with the integrity of the sites, gives visitors a sense of place and a chance to reflect on the lives lost during these engagements. **Trends** • Increased visitation with corresponding increases in recreational uses across the park. • Development is occurring adjacent to several parcels of the park, leading to viewshed impacts. • Increased opportunity for visitors to experience a sense of place and setting on newly acquired lands. • Increased variety of adjacent land use types and landowner expectations.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Traffic noise (including air traffic over selected units) impacting the natural soundscape, cultural soundscape, and solemn setting. • Development of surrounding lands. • Lack of ownership/control of lands adjacent to the park (often developed, suburban areas) that may affect scenic viewsheds, provide unauthorized access routes, etc. • Natural vegetation encroachment onto the cultural landscape, diminishing historic sightlines and changing the historic appearance of the landscape. • Encroachment of people, yards, fences, gardens, driveways, etc. • Inappropriate recreational use can create a distraction for visitors (e.g., playing sports on the battlefield, having a picnic in a sensitive cultural site, or using all-terrain vehicles). • Potential future allowances for equestrian use, if not managed appropriately, could also impact sense of place in the park. **Opportunities** • Landscape rehabilitation to attain a more historic appearance. • Coordinate with land developers for mutual benefit (e.g., transfer of development rights, negotiating authorized access routes, etc.). • Work with the Civil War Trust and Richmond Battle Association to preserve adjacent lands. • Determine an approach for how to accurately depict the historic setting (e.g., where to plant trees and cut them down to maintain historically important views), especially at Cold Harbor.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Visitor use survey. • Visual resource inventory. • Soundscape and night sky analysis.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of Place and Setting
Planning Needs	• Cultural landscape reports. • Visitor use management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Development concept plan / site plan for Glendale Battlefield. • Long-range education plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • "American Battle Monuments Commission" (36 CFR chapter IV) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 64: *Commemorative Works and Plaques* • Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park holds 26,500 individual items consisting of history objects, archival collections, and vast archeological collections. • Cataloguing is nearly complete. The backlog is small and primarily related to archeological and archival resources. • The park uses very conservative accessioning practices and does not acquire many new objects. • The park's museum collections were moved from Chimborazo to a new shared storage space at Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site in 2005. • There is a storage pod at Shelton House temporarily storing objects until their final disposition is determined. **Trends** • There is an agencywide trend to consolidate museum collections in fewer facilities within parks and between parks. • New archeological field work produces new artifacts and documents, which are accessioned by law. This influx could increase in the future with additional lands and new archeological work. • Because of the new top-down approach to accessions, there has been strong scrutiny given to accessioning new objects. • Growing interest in donations to the park.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • A high percentage of displayed objects are on loan from external entities (e.g., the Chimborazo Medical Museum), which places the park in a vulnerable position should these objects be recalled. • Typical museum threats: environment (humidity, heat, light), fire, theft, pests. • Climate change and how it could impact museum properties, especially through weather fluctuations, especially related to humidity, temperature, and storm threats (and related flooding). • The Tredegar site is within the 100-year floodplain and exhibits are at risk because utilities are on the first floor and are susceptible to water damage. • The park has limited control over the conditions of museum collections at Tredegar Iron Works because a partner maintains the building. When the park moves the 70 linear feet of resource management records currently in staff offices to collection storage, the park will need more storage space. • There is only one employee dedicated to maintaining the museum collections at both Richmond National Battlefield Park and Maggie L. Walker National Historical Site. • Skyrocketing cost of curating archeological artifacts (due to additional NPS requirements) and decreased storage capacity.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Threats and Opportunities	**Opportunities** • The collections management plan from 2015 recommended several Project Management Information System projects: historic furnishings report for Shelton House, archival processing plan for resources within the park, administrative history of the park, collections conditions survey, conservation treatment of objects, and archeological rehousing to more efficiently store archeological collections. • Address issue of limited storage space by rehousing archeological collections and deaccessioning objects not included in the park's scope of collection statement. Consider off-site park storage options with other park units (Petersburg National Battlefield, Colonial National Historical Park) or a regional collection storage facility. • Donate unaccesssioned Shelton House furnishings (items not included in the park's scope of collections statement) to friends group, Rural Plains Foundation. • Accession, catalogue, and process 70 linear feet of resource management records into the park's archives. • Acquire through purchase (or loan) medical artifacts for display at Chimborazo. • Create new exhibits related to Tredegar Iron Works including current or additional objects. • Work with local museum studies programs to recruit interns. • Communicate collection conditions needs to partner facility maintenance team on a regular basis. • Potential to hire a Student Conservation Association intern to assist curator.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Archeological cataloging. • Archival cataloging. • Administrative history. • Collection condition survey. • Historic furnishings report for Shelton House.
Planning Needs	• Museum emergency operations plan. • Archival processing plan for resource management records. • Integrated pest management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Freedom of Information Act of 1950, as amended (16 USC 668-668d) • "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109) • "Research Specimens" (36 CFR 2.5) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 11D: *Records and Electronic Information Management* • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 44: *Personal Property Management* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Partner and Community Connections
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Richmond National Battlefield Park has numerous key partners that it works closely with to further park goals including: the American Civil War Museum, Rural Plains Foundation, New Market Corporation, Virginia Capital Trail Association, Civil War Trust, Richmond Battlefield Association, Hanover Parks, Henrico County, and the City of Richmond. • Richmond National Battlefield Park benefitted from the City of Richmond being selected as an Urban Agenda model city in 2015. Through the Urban Fellow Program, the park works closely with internal and external partners to better serve the community. • The park currently has an urban fellow who is engaging in outreach initiatives to work in collaborative ways with the local community, including the Every Kid in a Park Call to Action. • Informal park partners include: Richmond Discoveries, community schools, Science Museum of Virginia, and Richmond Region Tourism. • The park tailors its approach to partner engagement, depending on the partner. **Trends** • Increased servicewide emphasis on partnerships and collaboration. • The park is increasing education outreach through partners / schools / community groups.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Conflict between the vision of the park and the visions of partners and neighbors. • Misalignment between park and partner priorities. • Increasing number of partners potentially puts a strain on limited staff resources. • Partner continuity – institutional knowledge is lost when employees leave. **Opportunities** • Urban expansion with opportunities for more ties in the community. • Work with local schools to create opportunities for youth to be engaged in the park. Increase outreach to local schools/community groups. • Use the web to create virtual partnerships and sister parks, and continue to engage state and local institutions. • Find ways to add value and help solve problems in complex partnerships. • Engage with effective local partners that are looking to parks for strategies for healthy and educational solutions. • Establish a park friends group to assist with fundraising, volunteering, public relations, etc. • Engage next generation of park visitors, building stewards for the future with exciting education programs and through the Urban Agenda. • Public involvement through programs such as Park Watch (similar to the "Neighborhood Watch" program for protecting park resources). • Ensure that partner relationships are maintained when employees depart service. • Further improve preservation planning and interpretation with counties and the city.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• List of potential partners / asset mapping of partners.
Planning Needs	• Park partner action strategy.

Other Important Resource or Value	Partner and Community Connections
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • Director's Order 75A: *Civic Engagement and Public Involvement* • NPS *Transportation Planning Guidebook*

Other Important Resource or Value	Commemorative Monuments and Markers
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Most are in very good condition and professionally preserved, including Freeman markers. The two monuments lacking preservation will be preserved soon. • All monuments and markers are listed in good condition in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) database. • All monuments and markers are documented in the List of Classified Structures database. • The groups that erected the Wilcox/Alabama and the 2nd Connecticut monuments placed some funds in escrow with Eastern National to pay for major repair should there be natural or manmade damage to those monuments. • The park does not necessarily want to acquire additional monuments, but landowners build them and then donate the land and the monument to the park. • The park uses standard techniques for historic masonry maintenance and conducts yearly condition surveys. • The park protects 13 Douglas Southall Freeman markers. • Historic (post-war) cultural landscapes are in good condition as listed in the FMSS database and cultural landscape reports. • Several commemorative and historic landscape resources need to be added to the cultural landscape report, on both long-held existing park lands and lands that have been recently added. **Trends** • More monuments are likely to be added in the future with the addition of new lands). • Interest growing among some members of the public for additional markers.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Proximity to roads: current traffic is very different than 1920's traffic when several of the monuments were erected. • The Freeman markers are frequently hit by traffic and require repairs (one was recently hit in the Cold Harbor area). • Deterioration over time of all monuments due to weather and general aging, mortar cracking. This is likely to be exacerbated by climate change. • Vandalism, relic hunting, graffiti, and vehicle collisions. • Controversy over how to balance commemoration of both Union and Confederate troops (there is one Union monument and four Confederate monuments, and all of the markers commemorate the Confederates). **Opportunities** • Establish criteria for where and when to place commemorative monuments and markers. • Use volunteers to help maintain monuments (school groups, Volunteers-in-Parks, service oriented groups from universities, Navy/military groups, or other partners and private entities). • Provide more interpretive opportunities regarding reunification, The Lost Cause, and battlefield preservation.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Baseline natural and cultural resource data for new lands. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	• Planning for adaptation to climate change.

Other Important Resource or Value	Commemorative Monuments and Markers
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Historic Sites Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (54 USC 312502 et seq.) • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • Director's Order 64: *Commemorative Works and Plaques*

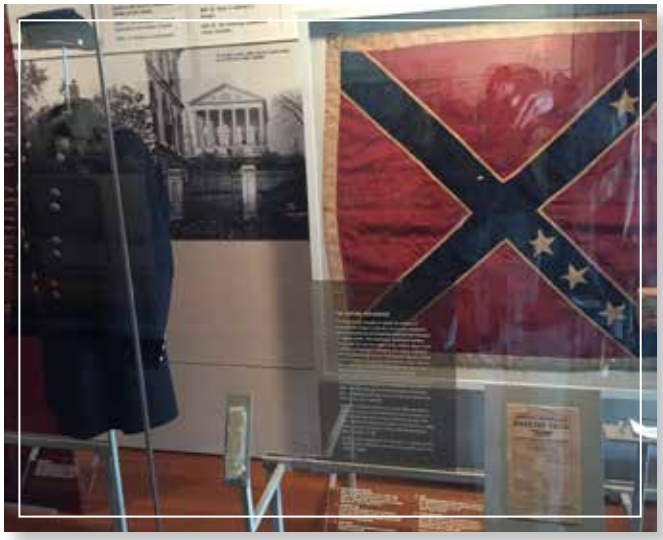
Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Forests are generally in moderate condition; forest regeneration, invasive plant species, coarse woody debris, presence of snags, soil acid stress and soil nitrogen saturation are all of moderate concern. • Wetlands are in excellent condition overall. • The amount of forest cover is considered to be good for most units. • There are good riparian buffers adjacent to streams bisecting the park. • Water chemistry (i.e., temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen) parameters are generally within state water quality standards; benthic macroinvertebrate sampling shows some impairment in park streams (most likely caused by surrounding land use). • Healthy native grassland and meadow habitat (~100 acres). • The proportion of nonnatural vegetation within the park is low, although newly acquired lands have numerous invasive species issues including Chinese privet, oriental bittersweet, kudzu, etc. • Wildlife populations (fish, birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles) seem to be in good condition, based on recent inventories. • The species richness found at the park is good, given the multiunit nature of the park. • The park works with agricultural permittees to ensure ecologically sensitive practices; however, newly acquired agricultural lands have areas of erosion or require additional buffers between fields and water resources/erodible soils. • Aquatic resources tend to be in better condition in rural areas of the park compared to urban sites. **Trends** • Park staff have noticed a slight decrease in deer populations over the last few years (exact population dynamics unknown).
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Climate change has the potential to increase extreme precipitation events and erosion, extreme heat, invasive species, and cause a northward shift in species ranges. • Invasive species overtaking native vegetation in some areas. • Invasive nonnative pests and pathogens, e.g., the emerald ash borer, could have a substantial impact on natural communities in the park. • Drewry's Bluff is surrounded by industrial activities. Of particular concern is the asphalt plant that is upstream from the park and has a state National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit to release its stormwater into the park stream, as well as the closed landfill directly adjacent to the park stream that is currently being investigated through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. • Encroachment of development, increased traffic, vehicle emissions, and other industrial developments near the park are important and constant threats and stressors, such as the planned development near Chickahominy Bluff. • Development may lead to increasing point and nonpoint source pollution, affecting air and water quality. In-park biological integrity may also be stressed from these outside influences. • Inappropriate recreation such as biking or horseback riding in unapproved areas or all-terrain vehicle use, etc., can cause increased erosion and introduction of invasive vegetation. • Some unauthorized use of pesticides and other agricultural activities that contribute to erosion, nutrient loading, in-stream habitat alterations, etc.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats (continued)** • Poaching of wildlife as well as artifacts. • Mortality from vehicular traffic will probably continue to cause minor impacts on terrestrial species. • Habitat loss or alteration due to human population growth in the surrounding communities could decrease species richness and abundance in the long term. **Opportunities** • Improve outreach to agricultural lessees to encourage best management practices and to reduce agricultural impacts on the park's natural communities. • Volunteer engagement to assist with natural resource management. • Environmental education through groups such the Youth Conservation Corps and local communities. • Integrate environmental interpretation within historical/military interpretive programming and materials. • Engagement with surrounding universities to assist with research and monitoring of natural resources. • Continued support for citizen science efforts as these could help the park increase monitoring of some natural resources currently being tracked, such as breeding birds. • Conduct baseline natural resource inventories as new lands are acquired.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Baseline natural and cultural resource data for new lands. • Deer population survey and monitoring. • Ground based LiDAR. • Soundscape and night sky analysis. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	• Invasive species management plan. • Deer management plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Clean Water Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Endangered Species Act • National Invasive Species Act • Magnuson-Stevenson Fisheries Management and Conservation Act • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321) • North American Wetlands Conservation Act • Park System Resources Protection Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 77: *Natural Resource Management* • NPS *Procedural Manual 77-1: Wetland Protection* • *NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline* • NPS *Natural Resources Management Reference Manual 77* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park has 10 miles of trails for hiking. There are pronounced seasonal use patterns, so the condition depends on location and also time of year. • The park's trails are in good condition and the park has increased the use of volunteers to help maintain them. • Many trails are not paved, so there are minimum maintenance needs. • Accessible trails are limited to those found at Fort Harrison. • The Richmond Astronomical Society has successfully requested special use permit for night sky programs. • Some trails are identified and communicated through trail maps. • The park has vehicle/traffic counters at all park units to assess the number of vehicles using park roads. A multiplier is then used to produce a visitation number. • In 2016, nearly 180,000 visitors came to the park. **Trends** • There has been an increase in demand for recreation from communities and neighbors. • Increasing amount of trails and appropriate recreational activities in the park, in part due to new land acquisitions. • There has been a large increase in walkers, dog walkers, bikers, etc. within the last two years (2014–2016). Biking will probably increase in the future with the big push of cycling within the city of Richmond. • Increased usage at Cold Harbor and Rural Plains. • Growing interest in equestrian use. • Increased demand for nontraditional park use (e.g., paranormal activity enthusiasts.)
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Visitor over-use or misuse of park resources, degrading the experience for other visitors. • Conflicts between user groups with different objectives and recreational values. • Proposed development adjacent to park property that would accommodate 100–150 people, which could stress historic roads and make it difficult for other road users. **Opportunities** • Establish new trails or trail access points in some units. • Work with hiking/biking groups to promote appropriate use and provide additional recreational opportunities. • Promote the call to action "Get Outdoors." • Open sites to more types of recreation such as kayaking, biking, or horseback riding if appropriate. • Tie park trails into existing network of trails managed by the county. • Determine if Malvern Hill (future land added) would be appropriate as a site for multiuse recreation. • Opportunity to appeal to younger generations looking for fun, safe places to head outside. • Extend interpretation and education after hours especially with historical perspective (e.g., what did the troops see at night, The Underground Railroad). • Encourage outdoor opportunities in the park through "Healthy Parks, Healthy People" initiative. Large, untapped market for healthy recreation at the park. • Every Kid in Every Park—expand educational opportunities to include recreational activities. • Partner with the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program to assist with future trail planning. • There is interest on the part of the park and Chesterfield county to run a James River trail through the Fort Darling unit to enhance healthy outdoor recreation and allow hikers to learn about the history and ecology of the park along with other riverside properties.

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreation
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Visitor use survey. • Access management study. • Visual resource inventory. • Soundscape and night sky analysis.
Planning Needs	• Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Development concept plan / site plan for Glendale Battlefield. • Long-range education plan. • Trail management plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Social media plan (in progress).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12101 et seq.) • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151 et seq.) • "Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • "Concessions Contracts" (36 CFR 51) • "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land and Other Natural and Cultural Resources." **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • Director's Order 48A: *Concession Management* • Director's Order 48B: *Commercial Use Authorizations* • Director's Order 53: *Special Park Uses* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" including (§9.3) "Visitor Facilities" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services"



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Richmond National Battlefield Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Growth of the Park and Integration of New Lands.** The park has an overwhelmingly successful land preservation program. In the past 14 years, it has had the incredible opportunity to expand its acreage from 754 acres to nearly 3,000 and growth continues. This park now protects more intact battlefields and associated resources and is better able to tell the important stories of those battlefields.

  With all its benefits, tripling the park's acreage creates challenges over and above the obvious additional lands and resources to understand, protect, and maintain. For example, many of these new lands are acquired with modern buildings and debris that must be removed as a starting point. For some parcels this has been accomplished through fund requests during the NPS Servicewide Combined Call, the use of volunteer groups, and park staff when they were available. After the acquisition of a large new parcel at the Malvern Hill battlefield, the park was able to remove two large silos and numerous dump sites using project funding and a local debris clean-up contractor, while park staff removed a modern pole barn. More recently, the park removed numerous truckloads of household and agricultural debris at the recently acquired Totopotomoy Creek battlefield with the help of Boy Scouts and multiple military volunteer groups. The Totopotomoy Creek battlefield tract also conveyed with a house dating back to the early 1700s that was used as a Northern headquarters during the Battle of Totopotomoy Creek in 1864. This has resulted in an enormous amount of research, stabilization, and restoration work for which park staff has partnered with regional staff and restoration groups.

  While the park has increased its land base in recent years, park resources have not increased commensurately. As a result, the park plans to keep the parcels undeveloped in the future. However, it is eager to provide at least minimal access to visitors in the short term, and improve movement across its many new and old units as well as develop a long-term vision for newly acquired lands within the greater park.

  - *Associated planning needs:* Visitor use management plan; cultural landscape report (update); development concept plan / site plan for Glendale Battlefield; trail management plan; strategic plan; park asset management plan; access management plan

  - *Associated data needs:* Cultural landscape inventory

- **Engaging Young and Diverse Audiences.** Richmond National Battlefield Park has a strong desire to connect with and create the next generation of park visitors, supporters, and advocates. The park hopes to build and retain relevancy among young and diverse audiences by expanding its social media presence, using more innovative technologies for interpretation, providing more school group programs within and outside of the park, increasing the number and type of recreational opportunities, and expanding its message to new topics that a young, diverse demographic would identify with.

  Over the past five years, the park has engaged 25 local youth for eight weeks during the summer, educating them on environmental park management themes while they completed various outdoor projects throughout the park. Coordinating youth groups presents challenges, but the park sees them as an important way to get things done in the park while educating and building relevancy. In addition to providing more hands to complete work, it exposes youth to the park and its many management issues as well as the National Park Service as a whole. It is hoped that through new youth opportunities, the park can create advocates for the future.

  - *Associated planning needs:* Long-range interpretive plan (update); long-range education plan; social media plan (in progress)

  - *Associated data needs:* Visitor use survey

- **Outreach, Partnerships, and Community Engagement.** One important benefit to the noncontiguous nature of the park is that it provides outreach opportunities in communities within three counties and the City of Richmond. In addition to staffing five visitor centers throughout the Richmond metropolitan area and regular battlefield tours, the interpretive staff has been working to get out into the community. The park is particularly interested in an NPS effort to strategically organize urban parks and programs toward building relevancy for all Americans and to connect with their lives where they live, rather than only where some may go to vacation. Park rangers have offered highly popular tours along city streets exploring stories such as the visit by President Lincoln to Richmond after its occupation by Union forces, as well the tragic explosion of the Confederate munitions factory on Brown's Island, prisons and prisoner- of-war camps in the city, and the seedier impacts of rapid population growth brought about with the designation of Richmond as the Confederate capital. Richmond National Battlefield Park sees numerous other opportunities to reach out to the city and engage urban audiences.

  In addition, in recent years the park has been working hard to engage the local communities through internships, volunteer service projects, and the Youth Conservation Corps. During just the last year (2016), the park has worked with more than 300 volunteers from military groups, service fraternities, summer camps, Boy Scouts, and local families on trail repair, earthworks preservation, invasive vegetation control, and work in cultural viewsheds. The park has numerous other official and unofficial partners, such as the Rural Plains Foundation and the City of Richmond, but it would like to expand these relationships and build new ones to better meet common goals, manage resources, and engage positively with the community.

  - *Associated planning needs:* Long-range interpretive plan (update); park partner action strategy; long-range education plan; strategic plan

  - *Associated data needs:* None identified

- **Recreation Access and Opportunity.** While many people come to Richmond National Battlefield Park for the sole purpose of learning Civil War history, an increasing number of visitors travel through one of the park's many varied battlefield units to walk along trails and enjoy scenic and natural resources. In recent years, the park has also received an increasing number of requests to expand recreation for opportunities such as equestrian use, bicycling, and geocaching. While these uses are not fundamental to meeting the park's significance or purpose, participants in these activities also benefit from learning about the park's rich history, which further expands the park's support base. In addition, Richmond National Battlefield Park recognizes the need to provide and promote healthy outdoor recreation opportunities that are appropriate in the context of a battlefield park. Numerous recently acquired areas also provide new opportunities for trail connections to neighboring communities, and linkages with existing park trails. New recreation opportunities could be evaluated on a case-by-case basis at each park unit to ensure their addition would not impact resources or current visitor uses, and to assess the additional maintenance costs associated with the activity.

  - *Associated planning needs:* Visitor use management plan; trail management plan
  - *Associated data needs:* Visitor use survey; access management study

- **Encroachment and Urban Developments.** With so many boundary miles relative to park acres, the condition of park resources is highly dependent on surrounding land use. This includes historic viewsheds as well as the quality of water, air, and natural habitats. This makes monitoring for encroachments and resource effects from surrounding land owners extremely important, and at the same time difficult to keep up with. This ultimately limits the ability to protect all park lands and resources, and as a result, many aspects of park management must be done using a prioritization approach. These issues are only expected to become more significant in the future with regional growth and accompanying encroachment toward park boundaries.

  By further working with developers to minimize impacts on resources adjacent to park lands, engaging with planning commissions to encourage appropriate zoning, and promoting small use plans, the park can minimize many of the negative impacts inherent at an urban park with so many units.

  - *Associated planning needs:* Park partner action strategy; strategic plan
  - *Associated data needs:* Visual resource inventory; baseline natural and cultural resource data for new lands

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
FRV; OIRV; Key Issue	Strategic plan	H	A strategic plan would address management and use of numerous sites at the park, how to keep these sites staffed, prioritization of limited resources, collaboration with neighbors, and potential pending legislation adding more sites and resources to the park.
FRV; OIRV; Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan (update)	H	The long-range interpretive plan relates to most of the FRVs and ORIVs. It would provide a vision for the future (1–4 years) of interpretation, education, and visitor experience opportunities at park units. The plan would identify and analyze interpretation, education, and visitor experience goals and issues. The plan would recommend the most effective, efficient, and practical way to address those goals and issues.
FRV; OIRV; Key Issue	Development concept plan / site plan for Glendale Battlefield	H	The purpose of a development concept plan or site plan is to address issues such as access and transportation, facilities and siting, programmatic requirements, and community interactions. Typically, the primary objectives are to: define appropriate uses and functions for the site and to coordinate the interrelationships among uses, site resources, and facilities; establish a consistent, unified character for development; and establish a road map to guide decisions on capital improvements, preservation, and development. This plan would include a trail component for the property as well.
OIRV; Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	H	A park partner action strategy would establish a clear direction to help guide new relationships between organizations, energize existing relationships between organizations, formally define roles and responsibilities among partnership participants, and develop a plan for effective and collaborative partnership. The effort should happen after the park's strategic planning process.
FRV	Museum emergency operations plan	H	The museum emergency operations plan would include all relevant information pertaining to the protection of the park's museum collections and associated resources in the event of an emergency. Many of the park's collections, especially those housed at Tredegar, are below the anticipated level of inundation for a 100-year flood, so this risk would be a primary focus of the plan. It would also look to partner museums where collections could be housed in the event of an emergency. The plan would apply to Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site as well as Richmond National Battlefield Park.
FRV; Key Issue	Cultural landscape reports	H	Due to the extent of lands added to Richmond National Battlefield Park in recent years, the park has identified cultural landscape reports as a high priority need. The reports would guide park management and preservation treatment decisions for cultural landscapes and landscape features at Gaines Mill, Glendale, Greater Fort Harrison area, Cold Harbor, North Anna, and Drewry's Bluff.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
FRV; OIRV; Key Issue	Long-range education plan	M	The long-range education plan would provide specific educational outreach and digital strategies to assist with outreach to a broader spectrum of partners, distance learning with academic institutions, community schools, etc. It would Identify how the park would advance its efforts at educational outreach. Although related to the long-range interpretive plan, the education plan would be a stand-alone product, and would probably be developed internally.
OIRV; Key Issue	Trail management plan	M	A trail management plan is a strategic tool to guide the future course of trail management and development. The broad purpose of such a plan is to identify management objectives and strategies to guide the development, protection, management, maintenance, and use of the trail system within the park over a 15-year period to meet new challenges and opportunities related to the integration of new lands into the park.
FRV; OIRV; Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	M	A visitor use management plan develops a collaborative vision for providing for and managing visitor use by aligning visitor opportunities and experiences with the park's purpose and providing direction for protecting fundamental resources and values. Proactively planning for visitor use supports more responsive management that maximizes the ability of the National Park Service to encourage access, connect visitors to key visitor experiences, and manage visitor use.
FRV; Key issue	Park asset management plan	M	The park asset management plan would help prioritize all of the assets in the park, developing an associated budget to maintain them. This effort is typically done every five years, and the last one was completed in 2012.
OIRV; Key Issue	Social media plan (in progress)	L	The social media plan is an NPS requirement for units that make use of social media in one form or another. The plan would provide guidance with respect to engaging the public via social media outlets such as Facebook and Twitter.
FRV; OIRV	Deer management plan	L	The objective is to develop an integrated plan and National Environmental Policy Act document (whether an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement) for managing deer species to address present or future issues associated with overpopulation, overbrowsing, or disease.
OIRV	Invasive species management plan	L	This plan or guidance document would describe the current best practices for prevention, early detection, rapid response, control, and containment of one or more invasive species and identify activities and approaches to minimize the introduction and spread with optimal use of NPS staff and funding. The document would identify available resources for monitoring, analysis, training, and education/outreach. The park has an earlier invasive species plan, but an update is needed with emphasis on vegetative invasives.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
FRV; OIRV	Planning for adaptation to climate change	L	The planning effort would help the park develop a range of plausible science-based scenarios of the future that inform development of adaptation strategies to serve park planning needs, resource protection, and visitors in a rapidly changing environment.
FRV; OIRV	Integrated pest management plan	L	Integrated pest management planning is a decision-making process that coordinates knowledge of pest biology, the environment, and available technology to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage by cost-effective means while posing the least possible risk to people, resources, and the environment. The plan would be tied to agricultural operations and could be referred to when communicating with agricultural lessees.
FRV	Archival processing plan for resource management records	L	An archival processing plan would make archival processing practices more efficient, define new baseline archival processing standards, make collections available for research as quickly as possible after acquisition, provide a basic description about all archival collections, and evaluate additional processing needs for archival collections.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
FRV; OIRV; Key Issue	Baseline natural and cultural resource data for new lands	H	Baseline data would target inventories that would help with cultural landscape rehabilitation, and would also focus on wildlife and vegetative species that need protection. For cultural resources, this would help the park understand what type of cultural resources occur on newly acquired lands and would lead into a future cultural landscape inventory. All baseline data would be translated to GIS.
FRV; OIRV; Key Issue	Visitor use survey	H	The visitor use survey would incorporate information on visitor preferences, demographics, etc. and would feed into the visitor use management plan.
OIRV	List of potential partners / asset mapping of partners	H	This scoping exercise would help the park identify all of its current and future potential partners, and would feed into the park partner action strategy. The park's Urban Fellow would lead these efforts.
FRV	Historic furnishings report for Shelton House	H	This multi-phased project would provide historical research and an implementation strategy for realizing the Shelton House museum.
FRV	Transition existing park surveys to consolidated GIS location	M	This data/GIS need would entail consolidating all of the park's existing georeferenced data into a single location for ease of management and use.
FRV	Archival cataloging	M	Process nearly 80 linear feet of resource management records from decades of park operations.
FRV	Administrative history	M	Needed to document Richmond National Battlefield Park's administrative history since 1959 through research, oral history, and park records.
FRV	Collection condition survey	M	Project would produce a survey of current conditions of the museum collection with pointed guidance for future conservation project(s).
OIRV; Key Issue	Access management study	M	This targeted study would identify officially deeded access routes in and around the Fort Harrison area, and would feed into the park asset management plan and site plan.
FRV; Key Issue	Cultural landscape inventories	L	Five cultural landscape inventories are outstanding for some of the smaller sites (e.g., Beaver Dam Creek, Chickahominy Bluffs, Parker's Battery).
FRV	Historic resource study	L	This historic resource study would use National Register of Historic Places criteria to identify and evaluate the park's historic resources. The completed study would serve as a tool for site planning, resource management, and the continued development of park interpretive programs. The study would go into more depth than the national register documentation and could identify emerging historical themes that may have not been previously recognized.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
FRV; OIRV	Deer population survey and monitoring	L	The deer population survey would set a baseline for deer populations and allow the park to monitor trends over time. The survey would include a component for monitoring the impacts of deer populations on park resources, and would eventually feed into a deer management plan. Monitoring is advisable in order to link current density to long-term trends.
FRV	Georeferencing historic maps	L	The data/GIS need would entail taking digital copies of historic maps and overlaying them on a modern day landscape to align scales. The effort would feed into cultural landscape reports and could help the park in restoration efforts.
FRV; OIRV	Ground based LiDAR	L	The park has conducted baseline LiDAR studies; however, updated data would be helpful to document ongoing erosion issues and bluff movement in order to better inform management decisions.
FRV; OIRV; Key Issue	Visual resource inventory	L	The visual resource inventory would take into account sightlines from key areas within the park and help determine viewshed sensitivity. It would help inform the park partner action strategy and provide a valuable tool for negotiations with neighbors that could influence the future of the park's viewshed.
FRV; OIRV	Soundscape and night sky analysis	L	The soundscape and nightscape analysis would help provide a baseline for the soundscape and anthropogenic light conditions. Changes to the soundscape and nightscape could be monitored over time to indicate when or where there is a need to proactively protect these resources.
FRV	Updated Archeological Site Management Information System database	L	The update would include geographic locations and national register status for archeological sites in the park.
FRV	Evaluate the need to update park's GIS to meet current Cultural Resources Geographical Information System standards	L	This data/GIS need would entail using a template format for spatial data that was developed by the Cultural Resources Geographical Information System. Consistently formatted GIS data are easier to manage, share, and use.
FRV; OIRV	Climate change vulnerability assessment	L	This assessment would evaluate the vulnerability of natural and cultural resources and assets to climate change.
FRV	Archeological cataloging	L	Project would catalog archeological backlog and also rehouse, consolidate, or improve storage of archeological materials.

Part 3: Contributors

Richmond National Battlefield Park

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Appendixes

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

Authorization for Establishment of Richmond National Battlefield Park

74TH CONGRESS, 1st Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT No. 959

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

MAY 17, 1935.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROBINSON, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1415]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1415) to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes, after careful consideration of same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass the House without amendment.

Facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the favorable report of the Secretary of the Interior under date of March 19, 1935, which report is hereinbelow set out in full and made a part hereof:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1935.

Hon. RENÉ L. DEROUEN,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received your letter of January 30, requesting a report on H. R. 1415, entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes."

This proposed legislation would create the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, to be administered under Federal protection. Since there are few areas in American history with greater claims to distinction, I favor passage of the bill. The region has a rich background of Colonial and Revolutionary associations, and was also the scene of some of the most outstanding American military engagements during the Civil War period. It is now a Virginia State Park, but those in authority in the State government, including the Virginia House of Delegates, feel that it is of sufficient importance to warrant national recognition and are willing to make the transfer.

The Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised that the bill in its present form would not be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

I, therefore, recommend that H. R. 1415 receive favorable consideration by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

T. A. WALTERS,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

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culated generally in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if it shall appear that there were any substantial defects in any tax sale no part of the penalties and charges incidental to such sales shall be collectible; but nothing herein contained shall in any wise affect any costs incurred by the District of Columbia in the institution and prosecution of the suit.

Proviso. No penalty if defect in tax sale.

SEC. 4. Every such sale shall be reported to and confirmed by said equity court, and no sale shall be made for an amount less than such aggregate taxes, interest, and costs incurred in the institution of suit, including advertising and sale, unless by express order of the court. Any surplus remaining from sales made under this Act shall be paid by the collector of taxes into the registry of the court, to abide its further order for payment to the person or persons entitled thereto; and any such moneys remaining unclaimed for a period of five years after confirmation of any such sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and credited to the revenues of the District of Columbia. Upon confirmation of such sale by order of court and payment of the purchase price, and upon full compliance with all of the terms of sale, the clerk of the court shall execute and deliver to the purchaser a deed to the property so sold, which deed shall convey to said purchaser all of the right, title, and estate of all persons whether named in such suit or not.

Confirmation of sale.

Surplus to be paid into court.

Delivery of deed, etc.

SEC. 5. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent Acts repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1936.

[CHAPTER 112.]

AN ACT

To extinguish tax liabilities and tax liens arising out of the Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts.

March 2, 1936.
[H. R. 11138.]
[Public, No. 463.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to repeal the Kerr Tobacco Act, the Bankhead Cotton Act of 1934, and the Potato Act of 1935", approved February 10, 1936, is amended by striking out "; and all liens for taxes imposed as provided in subdivision (f) of section 4 of Public Law Numbered 169 are hereby canceled and released." and inserting in lieu thereof a period and the following: "No tax, civil penalty, or interest which accrued under any provision of law repealed by this Act and which is uncollected on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be collected; and all liens for taxes, civil penalties, or interest arising out of taxes under such provisions of law are canceled and released."

Repeal of Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts, amendment.
Ante, p. 1106.
Post, p. 1163.

Cancelation of certain tax liens, etc.

Approved, March 2, 1936.

[CHAPTER 113.]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes.

March 2, 1936.
[H. R. 1415.]
[Public, No. 464.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to all such lands, structures, and other property in the military battlefield area or areas in the city of Richmond, Virginia, or within five miles of the city limits of said city or within five miles of the boundary of the present Richmond Battlefield State Park, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion as necessary or desirable for national battlefield park purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, such area or

Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.
Establishment, when title to land, etc., acquired.

culated generally in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if it shall appear that there were any substantial defects in any tax sale no part of the penalties and charges incidental to such sales shall be collectible; but nothing herein contained shall in any wise affect any costs incurred by the District of Columbia in the institution and prosecution of the suit.

Proviso. No penalty if defect in tax sale.

SEC. 4. Every such sale shall be reported to and confirmed by said equity court, and no sale shall be made for an amount less than such aggregate taxes, interest, and costs incurred in the institution of suit, including advertising and sale, unless by express order of the court. Any surplus remaining from sales made under this Act shall be paid by the collector of taxes into the registry of the court, to abide its further order for payment to the person or persons entitled thereto; and any such moneys remaining unclaimed for a period of five years after confirmation of any such sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and credited to the revenues of the District of Columbia. Upon confirmation of such sale by order of court and payment of the purchase price, and upon full compliance with all of the terms of sale, the clerk of the court shall execute and deliver to the purchaser a deed to the property so sold, which deed shall convey to said purchaser all of the right, title, and estate of all persons whether named in such suit or not.

Confirmation of sale.

Surplus to be paid into court.

Delivery of deed, etc.

SEC. 5. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent Acts repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1936.

[CHAPTER 112.]

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Ante, p. 1106.
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Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.
Establishment, when title to land, etc., acquired.

areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be known as the "Richmond National Battlefield Park": *Provided*, That such area or areas shall include, at least, the Richmond Battlefield Parks now belonging to the State of Virginia.

Proviso. Certain State parks to be included.

Acceptance of donations.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept in behalf of the United States donations of lands, interest in lands, buildings, structures and other property within the boundaries of the said park as herein authorized and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands purchased or otherwise acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States out of any donated funds, by purchase at prices deemed by him reasonable, or by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national battlefield park as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

Proviso. Acquisition by purchase, etc. Vol. 25, p. 357; U. S. C., p. 1785.

Administration, etc.

SEC. 3. The administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national battlefield park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

Vol. 39, p. 535; U. S. C., p. 591.

Approved, March 2, 1936.

[CHAPTER 114.]

March 2, 1936. [H. R. 9130.] [Public, No. 465.]

AN ACT

To authorize the incorporated city of Skagway, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding $12,000, and for other purposes.

Skagway, Alaska. Bond issue authorized for specified public works.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the incorporated city of Skagway, in the Territory of Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to undertake all or any part of the hereinafter described municipal public works, to wit: Construction and reconstruction of sidewalks, reconstruction and reconditioning of city hall, and regrading, construction, and reconstruction of streets and crossings, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding $12,000: *Provided*, That the total amount of bonds issued and outstanding at any time under authority of this Act and under authority of Public Law Numbered 174, Seventy-third Congress, approved April 25, 1934 (48 Stat. 611), shall not exceed the sum of $40,000.

Proviso. Maximum amount.

Vol. 48, p. 611.

Special election required.

SEC. 2. Before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said city of Skagway, Alaska, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued in the amount above specified for the purpose hereinbefore set forth shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city of Skagway, Alaska, whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said city for purposes of municipal taxation. The form of the ballot shall be such that the electors may vote for or against the issuance of bonds for the purposes herein specified up to the amount herein authorized. Not less than twenty days' notice of such election shall be given to the public by posting notices of same in three conspicuous places within the corporate limits of the city of Skagway, Alaska, one of which shall be at the front door of the United States post office at Skagway, Alaska. The election notice shall specifically state the amount of bonds proposed to be issued for the

Notice.

Calendar No. 1596

74TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 1531

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

JANUARY 16 (calendar day, FEB. 7), 1936.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1415]

The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1415) to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass without amendment.

The facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the report of the House Committee on Public Lands (H. Rept. No. 959, 74th Cong., 1st sess.), as follows:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1415) to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes, after careful consideration of same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass the House without amendment.

Facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the favorable report of the Secretary of the Interior under date of March 19, 1935, which report is hereinbelow set out in full and made a part hereof:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1935.

Hon. RENÉ L. DEROUEN,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received your letter of January 30, requesting a report on H. R. 1415, entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes."

This proposed legislation would create the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, to be administered under Federal protection. Since there are few areas in American history with greater claims to distinction, I favor passage of the bill. The region has a rich background of Colonial and Revolutionary associations, and was also the scene of some of the most outstanding American military engagements during the Civil War period. It is now a Virginia State Park, but those in authority in the State government, including

the Virginia House of Delegates, feel that it is of sufficient importance to warrant national recognition and are willing to make the transfer.

The Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised that the bill in its present form would not be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

I, therefore, recommend that H. R. 1415 receive favorable consideration by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

T. A. WALTERS,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

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Boundary Revision

83D CONGRESS 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT No. 2192

AUTHORIZING THE CONVEYANCE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER CO., OF A PERPETUAL EASEMENT OF RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE PURPOSES ACROSS LANDS OF THE RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, VA., SUCH EASEMENT TO BE GRANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR, AND IN CONSIDERATION OF, THE CONVEYANCE FOR PARK PURPOSES OF APPROXIMATELY 6 ACRES OF LAND ADJOINING THE PARK

JULY 13, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8205]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8205) to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co., of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the donation for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 4, strike the word "donation" and insert in lieu thereof the word "conveyance".

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric and Power Company of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia, such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the conveyance for park purposes of approximately six acres of land adjoining the Park.

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EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

H. R. 8205 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Virginia Electric & Power Co., a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission-line purposes across fifty-five one hundredths of an acre of land in the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., in exchange for 6.57 acres of land adjoining the park.

This land exchange is recommended by the Department of the Interior, inasmuch as the lands to be acquired by the Federal Government include certain historic fortifications which would constitute a desirable addition to the park. The Department states that the easement would not affect park operations. The bill permits the Secretary to prescribe necessary terms and conditions to protect the public interest.

Set forth below in full is the favorable report of the Department of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., June 18, 1954.

Hon. A. L. MILLER,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. MILLER: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 8205, to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co., of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the donation for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park.

We recommend the enactment of this proposed legislation.

The exchange proposal involved in this legislation is desirable. The easement that would be granted across parkland would have little, if any, effect upon the park operations. The property that we expect to acquire by this exchange, because of its proximity to the Parker's Battery area in the park, is essential to and should be an integral part of that area because it contains certain historic fortifications that should be included in the park. Also, the addition of this land will greatly facilitate public visitation to the Parker's Battery area.

We suggest the following amendments for purposes of clarification:

In the sixth line of the title and in line 4, page 2, strike out the word "donation" and insert in lieu thereof the word "conveyance".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ORME LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The perfecting amendments recommended above have been adopted by the committee.

Enactment of H. R. 8205 as amended is unanimously recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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SEC. 710. (a) The third sentence of section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, is amended by inserting "wool," after the comma following "(Irish potatoes)".

49 Stat. 1491. 7 USC 2.

(b) The amendment made by this section shall become effective sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Effective date.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Public Law 691 CHAPTER 1042

AN ACT

August 28, 1954 [H. R. 8205]

To authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric and Power Company of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia, such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the conveyance for park purposes of approximately six acres of land adjoining the Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant and convey to Virginia Electric and Power Company a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes over, upon, and across fifty-five one-hundredths of an acre of land on the western side of Parker's battery site in the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem desirable, and to accept in exchange therefor the conveyance of six and fifty-seven one-hundredths acres of land adjoining the Parker's battery area, Richmond National Battlefield Park.

Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Public Law 692 CHAPTER 1043

AN ACT

August 28, 1954 [H. R. 8859]

To convey the reversionary interest of the United States in certain lands to the city of Pawnee, Oklahoma.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed, to the city of Pawnee, Oklahoma, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the tract of land in Pawnee County, Oklahoma, known as "Mission Park", and more particularly described as follows: Lot 1 of section 32, in township 22 north of range 5 east of the Indian meridian, Oklahoma, containing eighty-eight and forty-three one-hundredths acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

Pawnee, Okla. Conveyance.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Public Law 693 CHAPTER 1044

AN ACT

August 28, 1954 [H. R. 8932]

To reclassify dictophones in the Tariff Act of 1930.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1001, par. 372) is hereby amended by inserting after "cash registers, 25 per centum ad valo-

Dictophones. 46 Stat. 625.

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rem;" the following: "business dictating, recording, and transcribing machines, chiefly used in business offices, of the type or types recording on nonmagnetizable recording medium, and parts thereof, 30 per centum ad valorem;".

46 Stat. 669.

SEC. 2. Paragraph 1542 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1001, par. 1542) is hereby amended by striking out "dictophones," in each place it appears therein.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting in any manner existing international obligations of the United States with respect to the duty on the articles inserted by the first section of this Act in paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and the rate of duty of 15 per centum ad valorem presently applied to such articles under paragraph 1542 of such Act, as modified pursuant to such international obligations, shall continue to be applied to such articles and to be subject to modification or termination in the same manner and to the same extent as under existing law.

Effective date.

SEC. 4. The foregoing amendments made by this Act shall take effect at the close of the thirtieth day after the day on which this Act is enacted.

19 USC 1201.

SEC. 5. Section 201 of title II of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

Furfural.

"PAR. 1818. Furfural."

Black granite.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to admit free of duty black granite, in whatever form, imported prior to January 1, 1955, for use in any statue, monument, or memorial authorized by law to be erected on Federal property.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Public Law 694 CHAPTER 1045

August 28, 1954
[H. R. 9248]

AN ACT

To amend section 308 (5) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Automobiles, etc.
46 Stat. 690.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 308 (5) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C. 19: 1308 (5)), is further amended to read as follows:

"(5) Automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, airplanes, airships, balloons, boats, racing shells, and similar vehicles and craft, and the usual equipment of the foregoing; all the foregoing which are brought temporarily into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests; and, in the case of vehicles and craft entered under this subdivision to take part in races or other specific contests for other than money purses, collectors of customs, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, may defer the exaction of a bond for not to exceed ninety days after the date of importation, but unless such vehicle or craft is exported or the bond is given within the period of such deferment, such vehicle or craft shall be subject to forfeiture.".

Book binding or cover.
19 USC 1201, par. 1631.

SEC. 2. (a) Paragraph 1631 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting "book binding or cover" after "book,".

(b) The amendment made by this section shall be effective as to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the tenth day following the date of this Act and prior to September 1, 1956.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Calendar No. 2504

83D CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 2475

AUTHORIZING THE CONVEYANCE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER CO. OF A PERPETUAL EASEMENT OF RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION-LINE PURPOSES ACROSS LANDS OF THE RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, VA., SUCH EASEMENT TO BE GRANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR, AND IN CONSIDERATION OF, THE CONVEYANCE FOR PARK PURPOSES OF APPROXIMATELY 6 ACRES OF LAND ADJOINING THE PARK

AUGUST 12 (legislative day, AUGUST 5), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DWORSHAK, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8205]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8205) to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co. of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission-line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the conveyance for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment, and with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to permit a minor exchange whereby the Virginia Electric & Power Co. will obtain a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission-line purposes across lands of the Richmond Battlefield Park in exchange for the approximately 6 acres of land desired for addition to the park. The report of the Department of the Interior, which is set forth below in full, is favorable to the enactment of the bill and states that the easement that would be granted across the park land would have little if any effect upon the park operations. The land to be acquired by the Federal Government is desirable for the purposes of the park and contains important historic fortifications that should be included in the park. It is there-

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fore the conclusion of this committee that the enactment of this legislation is in the Federal interest.

REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

The reports of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget are set forth in full below. The amendments adopted by the House of Representatives based upon the recommendation of the Department of the Interior were considered and approved by your committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1954.

Hon. A. L. MILLER,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. MILLER: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 8205, to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co., of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the donation for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park.

We recommend the enactment of this proposed legislation.

The exchange proposal involved in this legislation is desirable. The easement that would be granted across parkland would have little, if any, effect upon the park operations The property that we expect to acquire by this exchange, because of its proximity to the Parker's Battery area in the park, is essential to and should be an integral part of that area because it contains certain historic fortifications that should be included in the park. Also, the addition of this land will greatly facilitate public visitation to the Parker's Battery area.

We suggest the following amendments for purposes of clarification:

In the sixth line of the title and in line 4, page 2, strike out the word "donation" and insert in lieu thereof the word "conveyance".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ORME LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington D. C., July 30, 1954.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on H. R. 8205, a bill to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co. of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission-line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the conveyance for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park.

In return for the conveyance of an easement authorized by this bill, the Federal Government would receive lands containing historic fortifications that would be desirable to add to the Richmond National Battlefield Park. The Department of the Interior reports that the easement will not interfere with park operations.

The Bureau of the Budget would have no objection to the enactment of this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD R. BELCHER,
Assistant Director.

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Repeal of Superseded Law - Boundary Revision

TITLE V—REVISION OF RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARIES

Richmond National Battlefield Park Act of 2000. Virginia. Historic preservation.

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITIONS. 16 USC 423*l*–1.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the "Richmond National Battlefield Park Act of 2000".

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

(1) BATTLEFIELD PARK.—The term "battlefield park" means the Richmond National Battlefield Park.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 502. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. 16 USC 423*l*–2.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In the Act of March 2, 1936 (Chapter 113; 49 Stat. 1155; 16 U.S.C. 423j), Congress authorized the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, and the boundaries of the battlefield park were established to permit the inclusion of all military battlefield areas related to the battles fought during the Civil War in the vicinity of the City of Richmond, Virginia. The battlefield park originally included the area then known as the Richmond Battlefield State Park.

(2) The total acreage identified in 1936 for consideration for inclusion in the battlefield park consisted of approximately 225,000 acres in and around the City of Richmond. A study undertaken by the congressionally authorized Civil War Sites Advisory Committee determined that of these 225,000 acres, the historically significant areas relating to the campaigns against and in defense of Richmond encompass approximately 38,000 acres.

(3) In a 1996 general management plan, the National Park Service identified approximately 7,121 acres in and around the City of Richmond that satisfy the National Park Service criteria of significance, integrity, feasibility, and suitability for inclusion in the battlefield park. The National Park Service later identified an additional 186 acres for inclusion in the battlefield park.

(4) There is a national interest in protecting and preserving sites of historical significance associated with the Civil War and the City of Richmond.

(5) The Commonwealth of Virginia and its local units of government have authority to prevent or minimize adverse uses of these historic resources and can play a significant role in the protection of the historic resources related to the campaigns against and in defense of Richmond.

(6) The preservation of the New Market Heights Battlefield in the vicinity of the City of Richmond is an important aspect of American history that can be interpreted to the public. The Battle of New Market Heights represents a premier landmark in black military history as 14 black Union soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor in recognition of their valor during the battle. According to National Park Service historians, the sacrifices of the United States Colored Troops in this battle helped to ensure the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution to abolish slavery.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title—

(1) to revise the boundaries for the Richmond National Battlefield Park based on the findings of the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee and the National Park Service; and

(2) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to work in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the City of Richmond, other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, other public entities, and the private sector in the management, protection, and interpretation of the resources associated with the Civil War and the Civil War battles in and around the City of Richmond, Virginia.

Virginia.
16 USC 423*l*–3.

SEC. 503. RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK; BOUNDARIES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—For the purpose of protecting, managing, and interpreting the resources associated with the Civil War battles in and around the City of Richmond, Virginia, there is established the Richmond National Battlefield Park consisting of approximately 7,307 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Richmond National Battlefield Park Boundary Revision", numbered 367N.E.F.A.80026A, and dated September 2000. The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make minor adjustments in the boundaries of the battlefield park consistent with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l–9(c)).

16 USC 423*l*–4.

SEC. 504. LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands within the boundaries of the battlefield park from willing landowners by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. In acquiring lands and interests in lands under this title, the Secretary shall acquire the minimum interest necessary to achieve the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR PRIVATE LANDS.—Privately owned lands or interests in lands may be acquired under this title only with the consent of the owner.

(b) EASEMENTS.—

(1) OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary may acquire an easement on property outside the boundaries of the battlefield park and around the City of Richmond, with the consent of the owner, if the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary to protect core Civil War resources as identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee. Upon acquisition of the easement, the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the battlefield park to include the property subject to the easement.

(2) INSIDE BOUNDARIES.—To the extent practicable, and if preferred by a willing landowner, the Secretary shall use permanent conservation easements to acquire interests in land in lieu of acquiring land in fee simple and thereby removing land from non-Federal ownership.

(c) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary may acquire the Tredegar Iron Works buildings and associated land in the City of Richmond for use as a visitor center for the battlefield park.

SEC. 505. PARK ADMINISTRATION. 16 USC 423*l*–5.

(a) APPLICABLE LAWS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall administer the battlefield park in accordance with this title and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) NEW MARKET HEIGHTS BATTLEFIELD.—The Secretary shall provide for the establishment of a monument or memorial suitable to honor the 14 Medal of Honor recipients from the United States Colored Troops who fought in the Battle of New Market Heights. The Secretary shall include the Battle of New Market Heights and the role of black Union soldiers in the battle in historical interpretations provided to the public at the battlefield park.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions (including the City of Richmond), private property owners, and other members of the private sector to develop mechanisms to protect and interpret the historical resources within the battlefield park in a manner that would allow for continued private ownership and use where compatible with the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions, nonprofit entities, and private property owners for the development of comprehensive plans, land use guidelines, special studies, and other activities that are consistent with the identification, protection, interpretation, and commemoration of historically significant Civil War resources located inside and outside of the boundaries of the battlefield park. The technical assistance does not authorize the Secretary to own or manage any of the resources outside the battlefield park boundaries.

SEC. 506. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. 16 USC 423*l*–6.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

SEC. 507. REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.

The Act of March 2, 1936 (chapter 113; 16 U.S.C. 423j–423l) is repealed.

TITLE VI—SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA INTERTIE SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION; NAVAJO ELECTRIFICATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Deadline.

SEC. 601. SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA INTERTIE AUTHORIZATION LIMIT.

Upon the completion and submission to the United States Congress by the Forest Service of the ongoing High Voltage Direct Current viability analysis pursuant to United States Forest Service Collection Agreement #00CO–111005–105 or no later than February 1, 2001, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy such sums as may be necessary to assist in the construction of the Southeastern Alaska Intertie system as generally identified in Report #97–01 of the Southeast Conference. Such sums shall equal 80 percent of the cost of the system and may not exceed $384,000,000. Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit or waive any otherwise applicable State or Federal law.

SEC. 602. NAVAJO ELECTRIFICATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish a 5-year program to assist the Navajo Nation to meet its electricity needs. The purpose of the program shall be to provide electric power to the estimated 18,000 occupied structures on the Navajo Nation that lack electric power. The goal of the program shall be to ensure that every household on the Navajo Nation that requests it has access to a reliable and affordable source of electricity by the year 2006.

(b) SCOPE.—In order to meet the goal in subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall provide grants to the Navajo Nation to—

(1) extend electric transmission and distribution lines to new or existing structures that are not served by electric power and do not have adequate electric power service;

(2) purchase and install distributed power generating facilities, including small gas turbines, fuel cells, solar photovoltaic systems, solar thermal systems, geothermal systems, wind power systems, or biomass-fueled systems;

(3) purchase and install other equipment associated with the generation, transmission, distribution, and storage of electric power;

(4) provide training in the installation, operation, or maintenance of the lines, facilities, or equipment in paragraphs (1) through (3); or

(5) support other activities that the Secretary of Energy determines are necessary to meet the goal of the program.

(c) TECHNICAL SUPPORT.—At the request of the Navajo Nation, the Secretary of Energy may provide technical support through Department of Energy laboratories and facilities to the Navajo Nation to assist in achieving the goal of this program.

Land Exchange

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Annual Responses: 224,420.
Filing Fee Per Response: A $25 filing fee for Form 3830–3.
Annual Burden Hours: 31,135.
Bureau Clearance Officer: (202) 452–5033.

Dated: December 14, 2006.

Ted R. Hudson,

Bureau of Land Management, Acting Division Chief of Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 06–9764 Filed 12–18–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–84–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[UT–923–05–1330–00]

Known Gilsonite Leasing Area

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Known Leasing Area.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that based upon recent geologic information the following lands have been classified as the Bonanza, Cowboy, Independent, Little Emma and Wagon Hound Known Leasing Areas for gilsonite. Detailed information regarding this action, a description of the lands included in the Bonanza, Cowboy, Independent, Little Emma and Wagon Hound Known Leasing Areas, and the gilsonite Master Title Plats (MTPs) showing the boundaries of the proposed known leasing areas, are available to the public in the Public Room of the Utah State Office of the BLM.

DATES: *Effective Date:* December 19, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Inquiries should be sent to the State Director (UT–923), Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stan Perkes (801) 539–4036.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of March 3, 1879, (43 U.S.C. 31), as Supplemented by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (43 U.S.C. 1451, note) 220 Departmental Manual 2, and Secretarial Orders No. 3071 and 3087, the Bonanza, Cowboy, Independent, Little Emma and Wagon Hound Known Leasing Areas (Gilsonite), is established, as follows:

Salt Lake Meridian

Bonanza

T. 9 S., R. 24 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 7, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼;
sec. 16, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, W½SE¼SE¼;
sec. 17, S½NE¼, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼;
sec. 18, NE¼NE¼;

Cowboy

T. 8 S., R. 23 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 36, N½NE¼.
T. 8 S., R. 24 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 31, S½NE¼, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼;
sec. 32, S½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼.

Independent

T. 8 S., R. 23 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 33, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼;
sec. 34, S½SW¼, SW¼SE¼;
T. 9 S., R. 23 E., SLM, Utah
sec, 1, SE¼SE¼;
sec. 2, SW¼NE¼, NW¼;
sec. 3, lots 1 &2;
sec. 12, NE¼NE¼;
T. 9 S., R. 24 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 7, lot 1, S½NE¼, E½NW¼, NE¼SE¼,
sec. 8, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼.

Little Emma

T. 9 S., R. 23 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 22, S½NE¼, N½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼;
sec. 23 N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼;
sec. 25, N½NW¼;
sec. 26, NE¼NE¼.

Wagon Hound

T. 9 S., R. 24 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 20, SE¼SW¼;
sec. 28, SW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, N½SE¼.
Containing 2,870.21 acres, more or less.

Dated: August 17, 2006.

Kent Hoffman,

Deputy State Director, Lands and Minerals.

[FR Doc. E6–21468 Filed 12–18–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–$$–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Land Exchange at Richmond National Battlefield Park

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Announcement of land exchange.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a proposed exchange of a 0.32-acre parcel of Federal land in Chesterfield County, Virginia for a 236-acre parcel of privately owned land in Hanover County, Virginia. Both properties are inside the boundaries of Richmond National Battlefield Park (the Park). Acquisition of this 236-acre property will allow the Park to protect the resources and more fully interpret the Battle of Beaver Dam Creek for visitors in perpetuity. An Environmental Survey Assessment of the proposed exchange and a Cultural Resource Survey have been made of the lands involved in this proposed exchange. The parcels have been surveyed for endangered and threatened species. Copies of the surveys are available upon request.

I. The following described 0.32-acre parcel of Federal land, located in the Drewry's Bluff Unit of the Park, has been determined to be suitable for disposal by exchange. Federal Tract 03–110 is located near Fort Darling Road in Chesterfield County. It is a 0.32-acre portion of a 23-acre tract acquired in 1936 by the United States, National Park Service by Deed Book 1179 at Page 843 recorded at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Chesterfield County, Virginia. The parcel is a 30-foot wide strip of land which is currently occupied by underground pipes that are a portion of a five mile long acid and water pipeline owned by E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company (DuPont). The pipeline was installed in 1980 under a special use permit which has expired, and the National Park Service has no authority to renew it. This strip of land is approximately 100 feet from the northbound lanes of Interstate 95 and is crossed by the entrance road to the Drewry's Bluff Unit of the Park.

The United States will convey fee simple title to Tract 03–110, together with a right-of-way for access from Fort Darling Road, by a quitclaim deed to DuPont. The deed will include permanent restrictions that prohibit construction of any above ground improvements and will require DuPont to restore the surface of the ground to its previous condition, in the event the ground is disturbed for any reason. The United States will retain a permanent right-of-way across the parcel for public access to the Drewry's Bluff Unit.

II. In exchange for the land described in paragraph I above, the United States will acquire fee title to Tract 01–114, a 236-acre unimproved parcel of land owned by The Conservation Fund (TCF) located on Old Cold Harbor Road in Hanover County, in the Beaver Dam Creek Unit of the Park. Both surface and mineral estates of the 236-acre parcel are to be exchanged. All right, title and interest in the Chesterfield County parcel is to be conveyed by the United States in exchange for the conveyance of all right, title and interest in the Hanover County parcel by TCF. The land conveyed to the United States will be administered by the National Park Service as part of the Richmond National Battlefield Park upon completion of the exchange. This exchange will ensure the protection of 236 acres of the Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield and provide DuPont with ownership of a small strip of land that is occupied by a portion of its underground pipeline.

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The values of the properties to be exchanged were established by appraisals of fair market value. Since the appraised value of the 236-acre parcel exceeds the appraised value of the 0.32-acre parcel, TCF will donate the difference in value to the United States.

For a period of 45 days from the date of this notice, interested parties may submit written comments to the Park Superintendent at the address listed below. Adverse comments will be evaluated and this action may be modified or vacated accordingly. In the absence of any action to modify or vacate, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of Interior.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 3215 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, *Phone:* 804–226–1981. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Act of November 13, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 4231–4(a)(1) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands within the boundaries of Richmond National Battlefield Park from willing landowners by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

Dated: December 5, 2006.

Chrysandra L. Walter,

Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region.

[FR Doc. E6–21616 Filed 12–18–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1122–0007]

Office on Violence Against Women; Agency Information Collection Activities: Extension of a Currently Approved Collection

ACTION: 60-Day Notice of Information Collection Under Review: Semi-Annual Progress Report for the Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program.

The Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) has submitted the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for "sixty days" until February 20, 2007. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10.

Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice, especially the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to The Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20503. Additionally, comments may be submitted to OMB via facsimile to (202) 395–5806.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Semi-Annual Progress Report for Grantees of the Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* Form Number: 1122–0007. U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* The affected public includes the approximately 200 grantees of the Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program (LAV Program) whose eligibility is determined by statute. In 1998, Congress appropriated funding to provide civil legal assistance to domestic violence victims through a set-aside under the Grants to Combat Violence Against Women, Public Law 105–277. In the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 and again in 2005, Congress statutorily authorized the LAV Program. 42 U.S.C. 3796gg-6. The LAV Program is intended to increase the availability of legal assistance necessary to provide effective aid to victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault who are seeking relief in legal matters arising as a consequence of that abuse or violence. The LAV Program awards grants to law school legal clinics, legal aid or legal services programs, domestic violence victims' shelters, bar associations, sexual assault programs, private nonprofit entities, and Indian tribal governments. These grants are for providing direct legal services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking in matters arising from the abuse or violence and for providing enhanced training for lawyers representing these victims. The goal of the Program is to develop innovative, collaborative projects that provide quality representation to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond/reply: It is estimated that it will take the approximately 200 respondents (LAV Program grantees) approximately one hour to complete a semi-annual progress report. The semi-annual progress report is divided into sections that pertain to the different types of activities that grantees may engage in and the different types of grantees that receive funds. An LAV Program grantee will only be required to complete the sections of the form that pertain to its own specific activities.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: The total annual hour burden to complete the data collection forms is 400 hours, that is 200 grantees completing a form twice a year with an estimated completion time for the form being one hour.

If additional information is required contact: Lynn Bryant, Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Suite 1600, Patrick Henry Building, 601 D Street, NW., Washington, DC 20530.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
General Agreements					
Historic Tredegar Iron Works General Agreement CA P14AC00269	April 9, 2014	April 8, 2019	American Civil War Museum	Establish the terms and conditions under which the American Civil War Museum and National Park Service work together in the interpretation and preservation of the historic Tredegar Iron Works.	
Rural Plains Foundation	January 10, 2014	January 10, 2019	Friends group	Provide the legal and policy framework for the work done by the Richmond National Battlefield Park and the Rural Plains Foundation, and to encourage innovation and creativity to meet mutual goals.	
City of Richmond – Radio Department	August 10, 1996	No expiration	City of Richmond	City of Richmond to allow the Richmond National Battlefield Park radio repeater to be located on the roof of City Hall.	Ongoing agreement
Civil War Trust Preservation Agreement	2016	2041	Civil War Trust	Preservation of properties within the land preservation plan and rehabilitation of landscapes acquired by the Civil War Trust and transferred to Richmond National Battlefield Park.	Currently going through review
Cooperative Agreements					
Education Task Agreement TA P15AC00871	September 1, 2015	August 31, 2016	American Civil War Museum	Provide additional help for NPS Education Program based in Tredegar Historic Iron Works. To be renewed annually.	Falls under the above Tredegar general agreement
Urban Agenda Task Agreement TA P15AC01336	August 24, 2015	August 23, 2016	American Civil War Museum	Programmatic support for Urban Agenda in Richmond. To be renewed annually.	
Scenic Easements					
Daniels property	December 1984	In perpetuity	Daniels property owners	19.02 acres located on 7750 Battlefield Park Road.	In perpetuity
Fazzio property	September 1998	In perpetuity	Fazzio property owners	3.32 acres located on Hoke Brady Road.	In perpetuity
Ferguson property	November 1998	In perpetuity	Ferguson property owners	4 acres located at the Malvern unit adjacent to the gas pipeline.	In perpetuity

Agreement Name	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Cooperative Agreement					
Chimborazo Agreement Permit #849-94-032PE	July 8, 1994	1999 (expired)	City of Richmond	Agreement for the management and use of buildings and surrounding grounds at the Chimborazo unit. The National Park Service is responsible for maintenance and renovation of the building. Traditionally the City of Richmond has provided grounds maintenance.	
Use of the lodge at the Glendale National Cemetery	1998	2018 (20 years)	Department of Veterans Affairs; National Cemeteries	To set forth an understanding between Richmond National Battlefield Park; the National Park Service, Department of the Interior; and the National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs, concerning each party's responsibility regarding the permit and continued use of the Glendale Cemetery Lodge by the National Park Service.	
Special Use Permits					
Seven 3-year permits	October 1, 2015	September 30, 2016	Various local farmers	For agriculture and grazing at Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Glendale Watt House.	
Special use permit			Virginia Department of Transportation	A special use permit at the Beaver Dam Creek unit provides for the donation of lands to the park by the Virginia Department of Transportation, the closing of a state road that runs along the unit's western boundary (completed) and relocation of Virginia State Route 156 across park property (completed).	

Agreement Name	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Special Use Permits (continued)					
Four-year lease	October 1, 2013	September 30, 2017	Bob Arner	Lease for Boxwood nursery.	Set up when the park acquired land with boxwoods; was a way to gradually get rid of boxwoods, but it does bring in some money to the park
Rights-of-Way					
Dominion Virginia Power	July 2000	In the process of being renewed	Dominion Virginia Power (formerly VEPCO)	Rights-of-way for aerial and underground distribution powerlines through park property at units to include Malvern Hill, Fort Harrison, Gaines' Mill, Beaver Dam Creek, Cold Harbor, Rural Plains, Chimborazo.	Rights-of-way permits are in the process of being renewed with the NPS Northeast Region Office of Special Park Use
Verizon Telephone Company (formerly C&P Telephone Co.)	June 2005	In the process of being renewed	Verizon Telephone Company	Right-of-ways for aerial and underground telephone lines through park property at units to include Malvern Hill, Fort Harrison, Gaines' Mill, Beaver Dam Creek, Cold Harbor, Rural Plains, Chimborazo.	Rights-of-way permits are in the process of being renewed with the NPS Northeast Region Office of Special Park Uses
Memorandum of Understanding					
Memorandums of understanding for mutual aid emergency assistance	December 2014 April 2013 September 2012	December 2018 April 2017 September 2016	City of Richmond Police Department County of Henrico Police Department Hanover County Sheriff's Department	Park protection rangers and local police agencies providing mutual assistance in emergency situations (non-fee).	

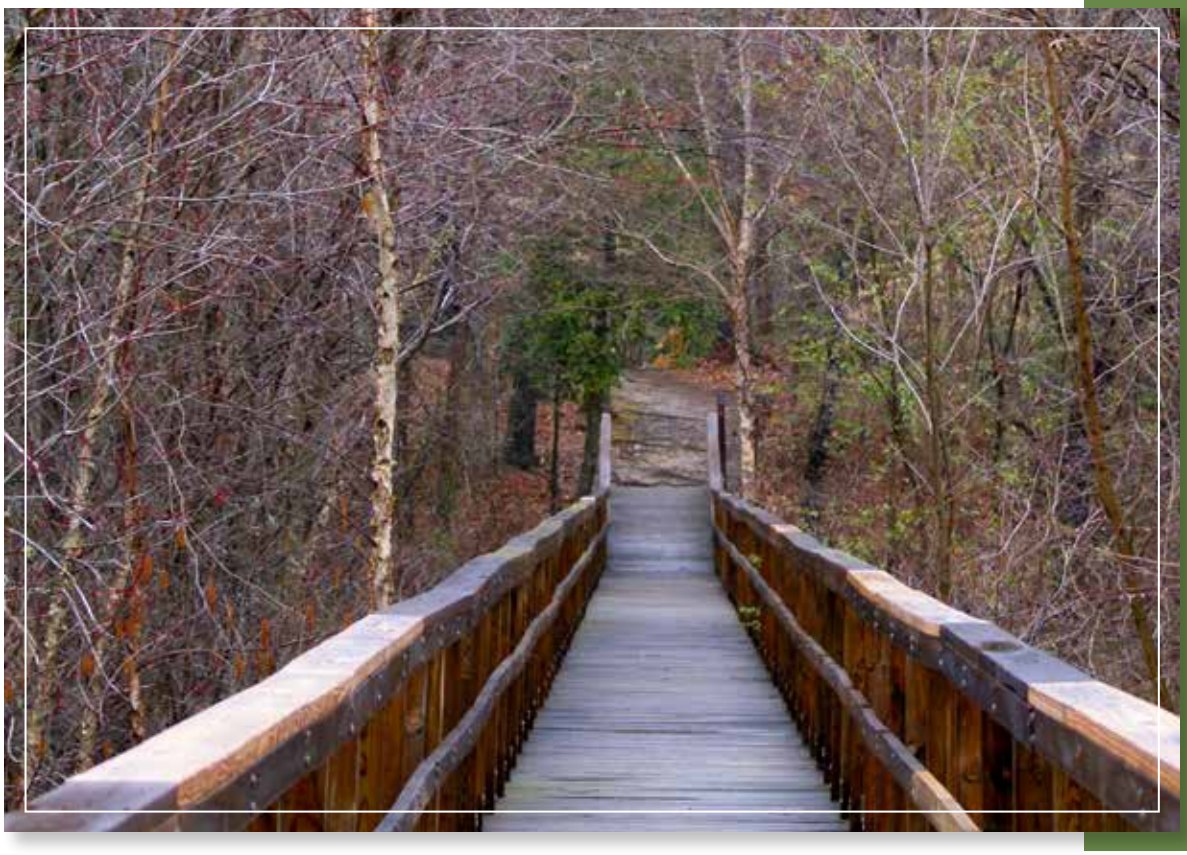
Agreement Name	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Easements					
Virginia Natural Gas	1975	In perpetuity	Virginia Natural Gas	Natural gas lines running through the Fort Harrison, Gaines' Mill, and Turkey Hill park units.	
Dominion Virginia Power	1975	In perpetuity	Dominion Virginia Power	Main transmission power lines running through the Turkey Hill, Rural Plains, and Parker's Battery park units.	
Hanover County Public Works	1982	In perpetuity	Hanover County Public Works	Sewer system easement within the Beaver Dam Creek park unit within the historic millrace site.	
Colonial Gas Pipeline	1985	In perpetuity	Colonial Gas Pipeline	Petroleum gas pipeline that runs through the Malvern Hill park unit between Willis Church and Carters Mill Road.	
Others					
Visitor and education center licensed space	October 1, 2003	Renewed annually	American Civil War Museum	Sub-license agreement between the National Park Service and the American Civil War Museum. The New Market Corporation owns the Tredegar Iron Works and has licensed the American Civil War Museum to manage and use the Tredegar Iron Works for educational purposes and has allowed the National Park Service to have a sub-license to use the Pattern Storage Building at the Tredegar Iron Works as a visitor center.	
Structural fire agreements			City of Richmond and Henrico, Hanover, and Chester Counties	Unofficial agreements for dealing with structural fires.	
Wildland fire response			Virginia Department of Forestry	Statewide agreement with Virginia Department of Forestry for wildland fire response.	

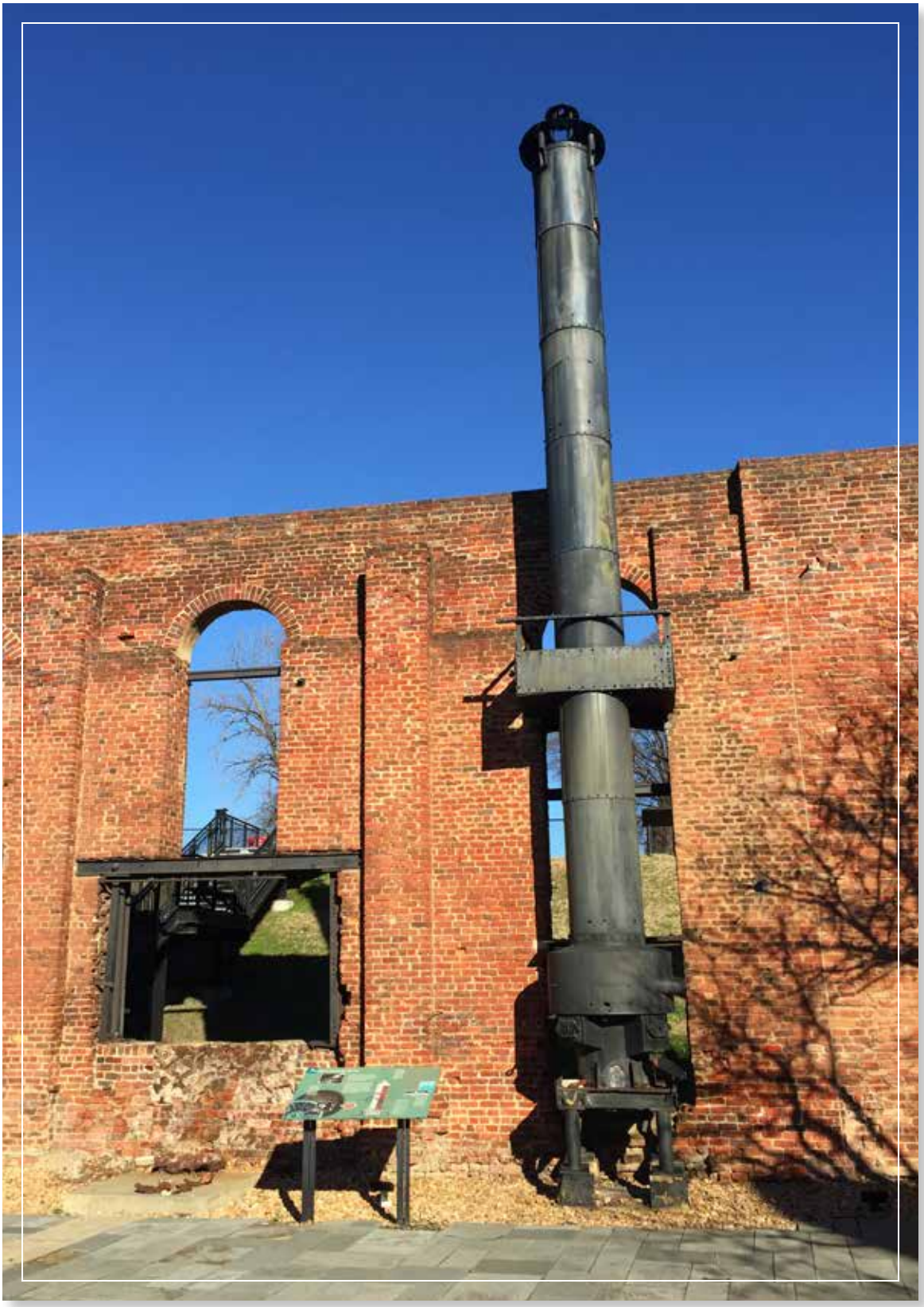
Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Name of Plan or Study	Date
State of the Park Report. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Richmond, VA.	2015
Vegetation Classification and Mapping of Land Additions at Richmond National Battlefield Park – Addendum to Technical Report.	2015
Climate, Trees, Pets, and Weeds: Change, Uncertainty, and Biotic Stressors at Richmond National Battlefield Park. Forest Vulnerability Project Brief. Natural Resource Stewardship and Science.	2015
Richmond National Battlefield Park: How Might Future Warming Alter Visitation? Park Visitation and Climate Change Park-Specific Brief. Natural Resource Stewardship and Science.	2015
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH): Species List with Details.	2015
List of Classified Structures. Content downloaded from InsideNPS.	2015
Breeding Bird 2012 Status and Trends Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network. Inventory and Monitoring Program. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2014
Recent Climate Change Exposure of Richmond National Battlefield Park – Resource Brief. Natural Resource Stewardship and Science.	2014
Road Inventory and Condition Assessment – Richmond National Battlefield Park – Cycle 5 Report. Federal Highway Administration.	2014
Weather of Petersburg National Battlefield and Richmond National Battlefield Park. Mid-Atlantic Network Summary Report for 2013.	2014
Weather and Climate Resource Brief 2013 Status and Trends. Mid-Atlantic Network. Inventory and Monitoring Program. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2014
Breeding Bird 2013 Status and Trends Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network. Inventory and Monitoring Program. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2014
Weather of Petersburg National Battlefield and Richmond National Battlefield Park. Mid-Atlantic Network Summary Report for 2012.	2013
Climate Change Trends for Planning at Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2013
Cultural Resource Conditions Summary Report. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2013
Forest Vegetation 2012 Status and Trends Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network. Inventory and Monitoring Program. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2013
Bird and Herpetofaunal Inventories of Eight Unit and Tract Additions to Richmond National Battlefield Park. Natural Resource Technical Report.	2013
Climate Friendly Parks Action Plan 2014. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2013
Breeding Bird 2011 Status and Trends Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network. Inventory and Monitoring Program. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2012
Forest Vegetation 2011 Status and Trends Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network. Inventory and Monitoring Program. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2012
Natural Resource Condition Assessment. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Natural Resource Report.	2012

Name of Plan or Study	Date
Weather of Petersburg National Battlefield and Richmond National Battlefield Park. Mid-Atlantic Network Summary Report for 2011.	2012
Weather and Climate Resource Brief 2011 Status and Trends. Mid-Atlantic Network. Inventory and Monitoring Program. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2012
The Shelton House at Rural Plains – Historic Structure Report. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2012
Richmond National Battlefield Park Visitor Study – Summer 2010.	2011
Breeding Bird 2010 Status and Trends Resource Brief. Mid-Atlantic Network. Inventory and Monitoring Program. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2011
Weather of Petersburg National Battlefield and Richmond National Battlefield Park. Mid-Atlantic Network Summary Report for 2010.	2011
Weather of 2007. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2010
Weather of 2008. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2010
Weather of 2009. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2010
Inventory of Mammals (Excluding Bats) of Richmond National Battlefield Park. Technical Report.	2008
Vegetation Classification and Mapping at Richmond National Battlefield Park. Technical Report.	2008
Inventory of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Richmond National Battlefield Park. Technical Report.	2007
Richmond National Battlefield Park Avian Inventory. Technical Report. Williamsburg, VA.	2007
The Road Inventory of Richmond National Battlefield Park RICH – 4800 – Cycle 3. Federal Highway Administration.	2006
Richmond National Battlefield Park Geologic Resource Management Issues Scoping Summary.	2005
Pipeline Parcel Environmental Assessment. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2005
Water Resources Management Plan. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Richmond, VA.	2003
Wayside Exhibit Proposal. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Richmond, VA.	2003
Draft Environmental Assessment – Malvern Hill and Glendale Units Cultural Landscape Treatments. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2003
Water Resources Management Plan – Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill Units. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	2000
Cultural Landscape Inventory – Drewry's Bluff. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1999
Cultural Landscape Inventory – Chickahominy Bluff. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1999
Cultural Landscape Inventory – Parker's Battery. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1999
Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis – vols. 1 and 2. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1999

Name of Plan or Study	Date
A Long Range Plan for the Interpretation of Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1997
Strategic Plan 1998–2002. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Richmond, VA.	1997
Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1996
Draft Land Protection Plan. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Richmond, VA.	1995
Resource Management Plan. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Richmond, VA.	1994
Form and Function of Forested Wetlands – Volumes 1 and 2. Technical Report. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1994
Forest Vegetation and Its Management for Aesthetics, Recreation, and Historic Interpretation – Final Report. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Technical Report.	1994
Assessment of an Urban Landfill on Tributary Water Quality: Fort Darling Unit of the Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1994
Conserving Richmond's Battlefields – Draft. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1990
Road Inventory and Needs Study. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1984
Statement for Management. Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1980
Master Plan – Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1971
Richmond Battlefields. Richmond National Battlefield Park. Historical Handbook Series No. 33.	1961
History of Richmond National Battlefield Park.	1956





Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Richmond National Battlefield Park

May 2017

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

april 19, 2017

RECOMMENDED
David R. Ruth, Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park **Date**

May 1, 2017

APPROVED
Joshua Laird, Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region **Date**

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

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May 2017

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