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

Foundation Document

River Raisin National Battlefield Park

Michigan

December 2012

Mason Run. NPS photo.

Cover painting by Tim Kurtz
Title: River Raisin Battlefield
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Contents

Introduction 1

Description of River Raisin National Battlefield Park 3

Part I: Core Elements 6

Park Purpose 7

Significance Statements 8

Interpretive Themes 9

Fundamental Resources and Values 11

Summary 12

Part 2: Dynamic Components 13

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments 13

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs 14

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values 14

Analysis Table 1 14

Analysis Table 2 17

Analysis Table 3 21

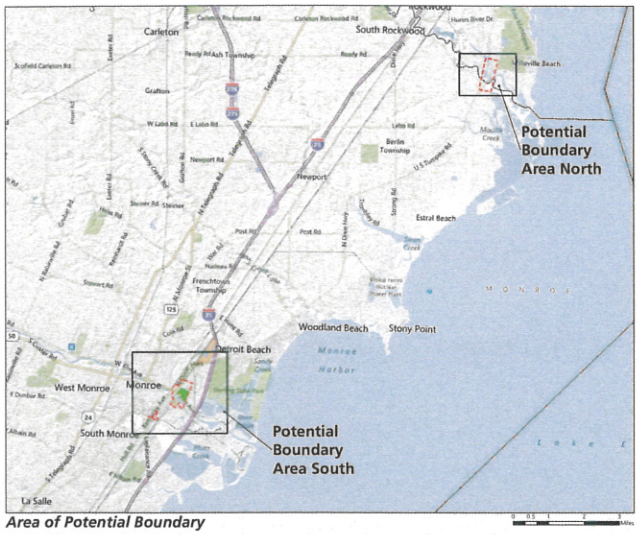
Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs 24

Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs 25

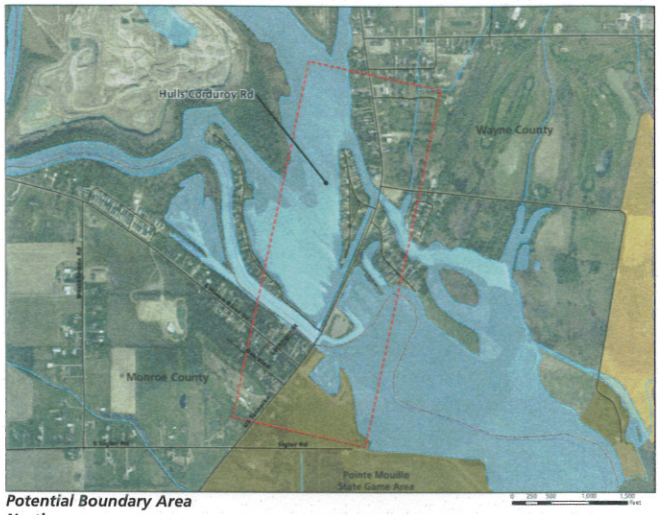
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation 27

Appendix B: Inventory of Past Planning Documents 29

Appendix C: Workshop Participants 31



Area of Potential Boundary



Potential Boundary Area North

Potential Boundary Area South

Legend

Railroad
Road
Interstate
Stream
Waterbody
State Park
City Park
County Park
County Boundary
NPS Fee Boundary
Proposed Boundary

Overview
Map 1 of 1

NPS Park Atlas
National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior

Produced by: NPS Denver Service Centery Planning Division

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is required to have a formal statement of its core mission that will provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending makes it imperative that all stakeholders are aware of the purpose, significance, interpretive themes, fundamental resources and values, and special mandates and administrative commitments of a park unit, as well as the legal and policy requirements for administration and resource protection that factor into management decisions.

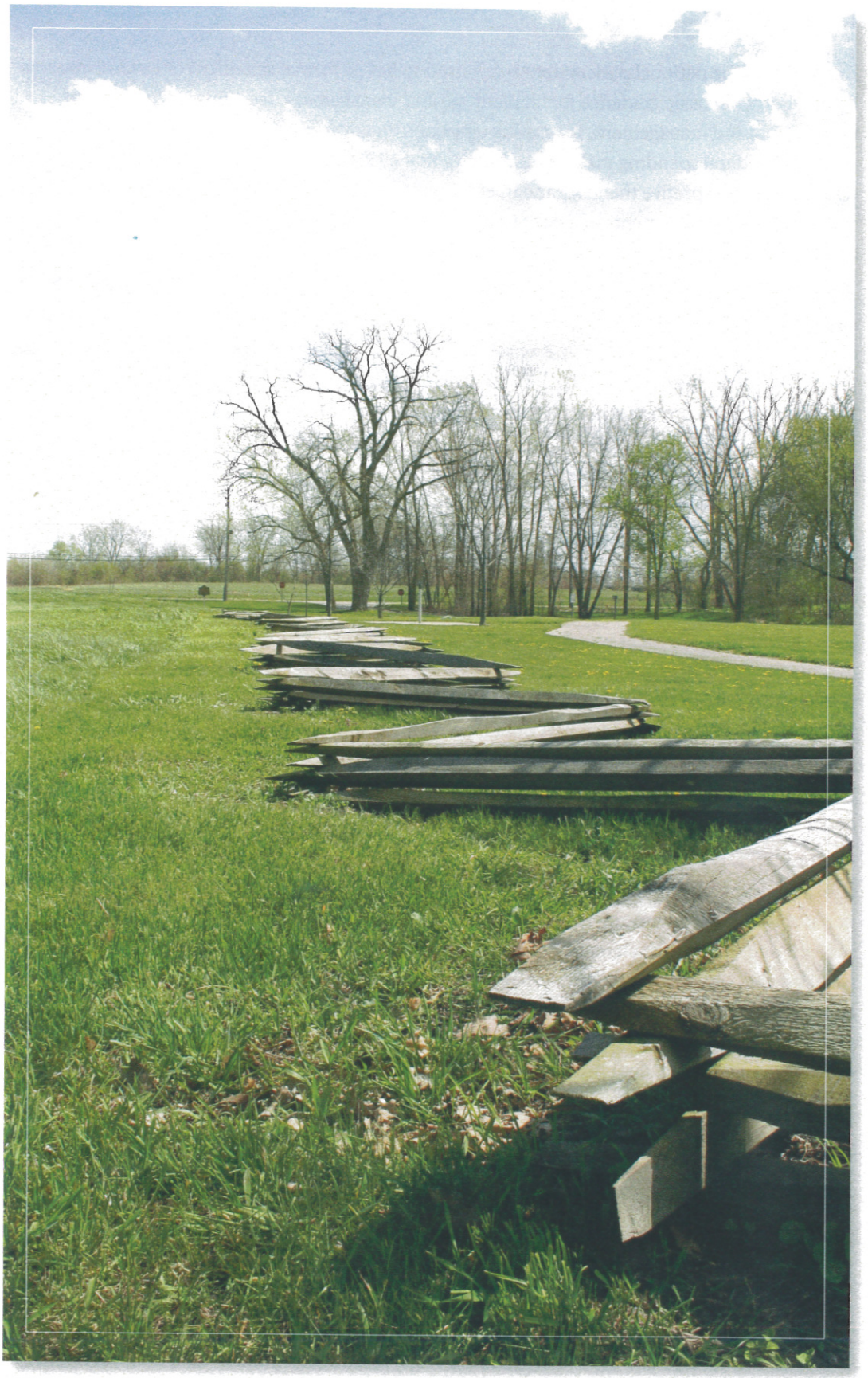
The process of developing a foundation document provides the opportunity to gather together and integrate all varieties and hierarchies of information about a park unit. This information is refined and focused to determine what are the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and stakeholders in identifying information that is necessary for future planning efforts.

The foundation document can be used in all aspects of park management to ensure that the most important management objectives are accomplished before addressing other items that are also important, but not directly essential to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation document for River Raisin National Battlefield Park is essential for effectively managing the park over the long term and protecting park resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

This foundation document was developed as a joint effort among members of the academic community, municipal government representatives, Wyandot of Anderdon Nation members[1], and a local advisory group along with park staff, the NPS Midwest Region, and the Denver Service Center Planning Division. A public open house was conducted on Monday, April 16 to inform the community about the foundation document workshop that was held April 17–19, 2012, in Monroe, Michigan. A full list of workshop attendees and preparers is included in appendix C of this document.

The park atlas is also a part of the foundation project. It is a geographic information system (GIS) product that can be published as a hard copy paper atlas and as electronic geospatial data in a Web-mapping environment. The purpose of the park atlas is to act as a reference for park projects and to facilitate planning decisions as a GIS-based planning support tool. The atlas covers various geographic elements that are important for park management such as natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, and facilities. It can be developed as part of a planning project (e.g., general management plan, foundation document), although it can also be designed as an independent product. The park atlas is available at www.insideparkatlas.nps.gov.

1. This group is not a federally recognized American Indian tribe in the United States.



Battlefield skirmish line. NPS photo.

Description of River Raisin National Battlefield Park

River Raisin National Battlefield Park covers roughly 40 acres in Monroe, Michigan. River Raisin is the site of the devastating January 1813 battles of Frenchtown (the city known today as Monroe) that occurred during the War of 1812. The battles typified the conflicting interests central to the war, but in the end, the killing and ransom of unprotected U.S. prisoners galvanized the United States. The resulting rallying cry, "Remember the Raisin," spurred the United States in successfully retaking the Northwest Territories. The visitor center provides orientation to the battlefield site, displays about the War of 1812, and interactive exhibits. Historic markers, a short walking trail, and a picnic shelter representing a historic barn structure from the time of the battle are at the park. Located 40 miles south of Detroit and 20 miles north of Toledo, the park is in close proximity to the western shores of Lake Erie. This strategic location played a significant role in the historic events and battles that took place along the banks of the River Raisin.

After the American Revolutionary War, racial, economic, religious, ethnic, and cultural conflicts between the United States and First Nations in the Ohio Country escalated into a no compromises cultural war, where both sides attacked noncombatants and destroyed homes to drive out the larger enemy populations. The British, with their own agenda for the "Old Northwest Territory" (today the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, as well as the northeastern part of Minnesota), found allies in the tribes. The battles and related action that occurred on January 18 and 22, 1813, at Frenchtown on the River Raisin comprise a costly defeat for U.S. forces during the conflict. Approximately one of every five U.S. soldiers killed during the battles of the War of 1812 died at Frenchtown. The second battle at River Raisin was the last major victory of the intertribal alliance formed by the Shawnee leader, Tecumseh, and the warriors from the Wyandot, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomi, Odawa, and Ojibwa tribes.

Commemorating the battles of the River Raisin. NPS photo.

In January 1813, U.S. forces were recovering from the disastrous attempt to invade British Canada from the Michigan Territory—an attempt that ended in the loss of Detroit and exposed the frontiers of the Ohio Country and Indiana Territory to attack by the British and their First Nations allies. In response to pleas for assistance from Frenchtown residents fearing British and First Nations reprisals, General James Winchester sent a detachment to the village. A force of around 1,000 U.S. troops recaptured Frenchtown on January 18, 1813.

The first Battle of the River Raisin on January 18 was a major victory for the United States. In contrast, the second Battle of the River Raisin, four days later, was one of the most disastrous battles for the U.S. Army during the war. After the battles ended in victory for the British, some of their tribal allies killed those Americans who remained in Frenchtown and were too wounded to be taken by the British to Fort Malden. This incident, coupled with the failure of the British commanders to ensure the safety of prisoners of war, inspired use of the phrase "Remember the Raisin" as a rallying cry for future engagements in the war. This rallying cry was used to incite U.S. forces, through patriotism and revenge, to these and subsequent victories against the British and their First Nations allies. The battle on January 22, 1813, was the last major victory for the movement lead by Tecumseh.

Following the War of 1812, U.S. settlers flooded into the Michigan Territory. Frenchtown never fully recovered from the war as settlement in the region moved farther downriver to the town of Monroe, named in honor of President James Monroe's visit in 1817. Over the next century, the Michigan Territory transformed from an outpost of territorial settlement to an industrialized state within the Great Lakes region. Monroe, with its location on the banks of the River Raisin, attracted numerous mills and factories to the region throughout the 20th century. In 1910, the River Raisin Paper Company was established and built its facilities on portions of the battlefield site. Despite this intrusion, the local community continued to "Remember the Raisin" by erecting monuments and markers that commemorated the site of the battles and sacrifices that took place on the banks of the River Raisin.

Musket firing demonstration. NPS photo.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s renewed interest in the history of the battles of River Raisin sparked exploratory archeological excavations in and around the battlefield sites sponsored by the City of Monroe, the Monroe County Historical Museum, and the Monroe County Historical Society. The rich archeological evidence from these excavations helped fuel further efforts to protect the battlefield and set the stage for its designation as a national park system unit. In July 1990, the River Raisin Battlefield Visitor Center was established, providing protection and interpretation for portions of the battlefield site not impacted by the former paper mill operations.

The new millennium saw efforts to preserve and protect the battlefield grow significantly as local organization took an active role in the protection and restoration of the site. Through local efforts, land in and around the battlefield was purchased. The former River Raisin Paper Company was turned over to the city. In 2006, a special resource study to consider the inclusion of the River Raisin Battlefield as a national park system unit began. Site cleanup and land acquisition continued as the former paper mill was demolished and removed from the landscape. While work continued on the site, U.S. Representative John Dingell and Senator Carl Levin introduced legislation for the creation of the River Raisin National Battlefield Park, which was signed into law in March 2009. The establishing legislation for River Raisin National Battlefield Park allowed for the continued growth and development of the site as additional properties related to the battles (of January 18–22, 1813) may be donated to the park. In the future, River Raisin National Battlefield Park will continue to preserve, commemorate, and interpret the historic events and national sacrifices that took place on this battlefield during the War of 1812.

3 pound artillery piece mounted on sled. NPS photo

Part I: Core Elements

All foundation documents include the following core elements:

The **park purpose** is the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of the legislation (or executive order) and legislative history of the park, and may include information from studies generated prior to the park's establishment. The purpose statement goes beyond a restatement of the law to clarify assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The **significance statements** express why the resources and values of the park are important enough to justify national park designation. Statements of park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are verified by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions because the resources and values may have changed since the park was established.

Interpretive themes connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive objective of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of park resources. In other words, interpretive themes are the most important messages to be conveyed to the public about the park. Interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.

Fundamental resources and values are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park that merit primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving park purpose and maintaining park significance.

Park Purpose

The park purpose identifies the specific reason for the creation of a particular park. Purpose statements are crafted through a careful analysis of the enabling legislation and the legislative history that molded the development and eventual establishment of the park. The site, now known as River Raisin National Battlefield Park, was designated in 2009 when the enabling legislation was passed and signed into law (see appendix A for enabling legislation and related information). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management administration and use decisions.

The following purpose statement was identified for River Raisin National Battlefield Park:

River Raisin National Battlefield Park preserves, commemorates, and interprets the January 1813 battles of the War of 1812 and their aftermath.

American militia confronting British soldiers.
Artist: Ken Riley
Title: Remember the River Raisin!

Significance Statements

Significance statements express why the resources and values of the park are important enough to merit national park designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. They describe the park's distinctive nature and help inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park.

The following significance statements are identified for River Raisin National Battlefield Park. (Please note these statements are numbered for clarity; the order does not imply level of importance or priority):

1. **Battle for Supremacy or Survival:** River Raisin National Battlefield Park reflects the multinational battle for supremacy or survival in the Old Northwest during the War of 1812, which included the United States, tribal nations, and the British Empire.
2. **Remember the Raisin:** The Battles of the River Raisin resulted in the largest number of American fatalities during the War of 1812. Following the battles and aftermath, "Remember the Raisin" became a rallying cry that galvanized the fledgling nation, helped unify the cause for war, and influenced U.S. policy regarding tribal nations.
3. **Le Choc Des Cultures:** River Raisin National Battlefield Park reflects the many different cultures (including tribal nations, French *habitant,* American, and British) involved in the land campaign of the Old Northwest during the War of 1812.
4. **Tecumseh's Confederation Realized:** The combined forces of Tecumseh's Confederation demonstrated their strength and power on the battlefield at River Raisin, leading to recognition as a significant military force during the War of 1812. Tecumseh's Confederation united many tribal nations to defend their lands and ways of life against Western expansion and the threat of change—a struggle that continues to evolve.
5. **Hull's Corduroy Road:** Rare corduroy road remnants of Hull's Trace are located about 14 miles north of the core of the battlefield. The 200-mile-long Hull's Trace between Urbana, Ohio, and Fort Detroit was constructed by American troops under the command of General William Hull as a supply route. Portions of the route built through marshy tracts were shored up with a series of logs placed horizontally. These became known as corduroy roads. The road was a thoroughfare for troops entering and exiting Frenchtown for the battles.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes, which are based on park purpose and significance, provide the basis for interpretive and education programs at River Raisin National Battlefield Park. The themes do not include all park elements that can be interpreted, but they do address the ideas that are essential to visitor enjoyment and appreciation of park significance. Effective interpretation is achieved when visitors are able to connect concepts (intangibles) with resources (tangibles) and derive something meaningful from the experience.

Interpretive themes link the tangible values identified by the significance statements and fundamental resources and values to intangible concepts that convey the importance of the park unit. Interpretive themes serve as building blocks upon which interpretive services (e.g., exhibits, audiovisual displays, websites, publications, interpretive programs, social media, etc.) and education programs are based. The long-range interpretation plan for the park unit is a strategic plan that details interpretive themes, establishes visitor experience objectives, and recommends ways to achieve these objectives through interpretive services and education programs.

The following interpretive themes are identified for the River Raisin National Battlefield Park. These themes do not include everything that can be interpreted, but they do address the concepts that are essential to a visitor's appreciation and understanding of the significance of the park.

- The strategic location and abundant resources of the Old Northwest made Frenchtown (on the banks of the River Raisin) a battleground for national supremacy. The interests of many nations led to violent conflicts with dramatic and profound consequences that reshaped North America. Out of this violence came a lasting peace for some but not for all, prompting reflection on how best to construct lasting conflict resolution.

Displays at visitor center. NPS photo

- Vast natural resources and transportation routes lured past generations and continue to attract people today to the River Raisin region. Tecumseh's Confederation united many First Nations people to defend their lands and ways of life against Western expansion and the threat of change—a struggle that continues to evolve. The powerful demonstration of Tecumseh's alliance resonated across colonized North America, influencing the outcome of the War of 1812 and who we are today.
- The Battles of the River Raisin represent far more than military engagements among the British Empire, the United States of America, and Tecumseh's Confederation; the battles represented a violent convergence of cultures, languages, traditions, and political policies. Families and alliances were fractured by the warfare, and groups such as the Metis Society, were fragmented and changed forever. The cultural continuum at this historic site has relevance to modern-day efforts toward implementing cultural diversity.
- Like the interstate highways of today, Hull's Road was a reliable means of transportation in the region, which had strategic importance for all sides in the War of 1812. Control of this corridor was vital to those living in the Old Northwest and those who sought to hold supremacy over the region. Remnants of the corduroy road segment survive to this day, giving visitors the opportunity to experience a tangible connection to the past worthy of preservation.
- The phrase "Remember the Raisin" means something different to all who hear it. In its 1813 usage, it served as a rallying cry for Americans for recruiting and revenge; for the British and First Nations people, it was fear mongering wartime propaganda. Today, these words serve to remind us of the battlefield, to honor the loss; to reflect on the ways the war could have been averted; to confront our own mortality; and to recognize the price paid by all participants—in human life, cultural heritage, monetary fortunes, and future potential—all in a belief in the righteousness of the war.

The River Raisin upstream from the battlefield. NPS photo.

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to merit primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance.

The most important responsibility of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called fundamental resources and values. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. FRVs help focus planning and management processes on what is truly significant about the park. If FRVs are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

When lands, landscapes, or features are not owned or managed by the National Park Service, but are considered fundamental to a park (for example, viewsheds or potential boundary additions), they are considered to be values rather than resources because they are of value to the park, but the National Park Service cannot manage them as resources.

The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be interpreted as meaning that some park resources are not important. This evaluation is made to separate those resources or values that are covered by NPS mandates and policies from those that have important considerations to be addressed in other planning processes.

Picnic shelter at the park. NPS photo.

The following fundamental resources and values are identified for River Raisin National Battlefield Park:

- **Fundamental Resource – Archeological Evidence and Research.** River Raisin National Battlefield Park protects archeological evidence, which has the potential to yield information important to our understanding of the historic events that took place at this site. Numerous investigations, testing, and research have already identified the likelihood of a rich archeological record that requires the stewardship and protection of the park. This archeological evidence includes the possible development of collections associated with the battles of River Raisin.
- **Fundamental Resource – Battlefield Landscape.** The land owned and managed by the National Park Service consists of core areas of the battle site where the historic events of January 1813 took place. Key features within the existing park boundary include Mason Run and access points to River Raisin. The physical location of the battles of River Raisin provides an opportunity for stewardship and interpretation.
- **Fundamental Value – Areas of the Battlefield Landscape outside the Park Boundary.** The larger extent of the battles of River Raisin includes landscape features and geographic locations that are not currently owned or managed by the National Park Service. These areas are of value to understanding the full significance of events at River Raisin. These areas include, but are not limited to, Plum Creek Crossing, South Otter Creek Crossing, Stony Creek Crossing, Sandy Creek Crossing, La Plaisance Bay Landing, and the "corduroy road" section of Hull's Trace.

Summary

River Raisin National Battlefield Park is one of America's few national park system units that protects, preserves, commemorates, and interprets the War of 1812 in the old Northwest. By stating the purpose of River Raisin National Battlefield Park, articulating significance statements, understanding interpretive themes, and identifying fundamental resources and values, successful management strategies can be designed and effective management decisions can be applied. This single shared vision of what is most important about the park provides a basis for prioritizing the use of limited resources and the successful long-term protection of the fundamental resources and values of the park. This foundation document serves as the cornerstone for the future direction and stewardship of River Raisin National Battlefield Park.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

Part 2 consists of two components:

- special mandates and administrative commitments
- assessment of planning and data needs

Some or all of these components may change after this foundation document is published and may need to be updated periodically.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utilities, and other partnering organizations. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that expand on or amend the legislated purpose of the park. They are park-specific legislative or judicial requirements that must be fulfilled, along with park purpose, even if they do not relate to that purpose. Administrative commitments in general are agreements reached through formal, documented processes such as memoranda of agreement. These agreements form a network of partnerships designed to achieve the objectives of a park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. All agreements and commitments either dictate some form of management action or allow particular uses on park lands (e.g., permissible traditional uses, easements or rights-of-way, maintenance needs, use of park facilities or lands, or emergency service responses). Thus, these mandates and commitments are an essential component in the foundation document and in managing and planning for River Raisin.

The River Raisin National Battlefield Park enabling legislation authorizes the National Park Service to acquire lands for the park by donation only.

At the time of the workshop, an agreement with River Raisin Foundation (a partner of the park) was being drafted.

Visitor center. NPS photo.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

In order to achieve the park purpose, maintain park significance, and manage the fundamental resources and values of the park, a rapid assessment of data and planning is used to identify and prioritize these needs. The identification of data and planning needs is a vital part of the foundation document process and enables each park unit to evaluate and define its long-range planning needs. The assessment of planning and data needs helps capture the condition and threats of the various fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values and identify what additional planning steps, data needs, and management efforts are necessary to maintain or protect the fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values.

There are three parts that make up the planning and data needs assessment:

1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. identification of key or major parkwide issues that need to be addressed by future planning
3. identification and prioritization of data and planning needs

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, its current status, potential threats and opportunities, needed data, planning and management decisions, and relevant laws and NPS policies related to management of the resources.

Analysis Table 1

Fundamental Resource: Archeological Evidence and Research	
Importance of FRV *Short Description*	River Raisin National Battlefield Park protects archeological evidence that has the potential to yield information important to our understanding about historic events that took place at this location. Numerous investigations, testing, and research have identified the likelihood of a rich archeological record that requires the stewardship and protection of the park. This archeological evidence includes the possible development of collections associated with the battles of River Raisin.
Related Significance Statements	*Battle for Supremacy or Survival, Le Choc Des Cultures, Hull's Corduroy Road*

Analysis Table 1 (continued)

Fundamental Resource: Archeological Evidence and Research	
Condition, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities Related to FRV	**Condition/Trend** • *Archeology* – Existing baseline data is available from nine archeological studies, the NPS boundary study, a draft national historic landmarks study conducted by the Monroe County Historical Society, and various other planning documents that were completed by Monroe County and the City of Monroe, but the extent of the resource is unknown. Archeological collections and archives exist at the Monroe County museum and other educational institutions. • *Collections* – Existing local knowledge and private collecting from the battlefield site have generated a large collection of museum-related artifacts and objects associated with the battlefield. The National Park Service is being pressured to accept new museum objects and to develop a new interpretive and education center with a greatly expanded museum collection. • *Soil Contamination and Pollution* – Most of the designated parkland is within a former industrial site, which is an environmental concern. **Threats** • *Looting* – Looting and artifact hunting are threats to archeological resources currently found within park boundaries, as well as those archeological resources on potential additional parkland associated with the battlefield. • *Railroad Development and Expansion* – The current railroad corridor that runs along the western border of the park continues to be used as an active railroad line and may see increased use and possible expansion. • *Road Alignment and Construction* – Because of the park's location within the city of Monroe, the potential of future road alignment, maintenance, and construction is likely and could potentially lead to ground disturbance of archeological resources. • *River Restoration, Modification, and Dredging* – Continued efforts to reestablish natural vegetation and provide recreational opportunities along the River Raisin corridor may pose a threat to archeological resources in and along the river. **Opportunities** • *Land Acquisition through Donation* – The local community is engaged in an active land acquisition program with the intent to donate additional battlefield associated lands to the park. Based on the enabling legislation, the National Park Service can accept donated land to the Secretary of the Interior relating to the battles of River Raisin on January 18 and 22, 1813, or the aftermath of the battles to be included within the park. • *Partnerships with Other Institutions and Organizations* – Local support and engagement throughout the park's history indicate an opportunity for collaboration with other institutions and organizations. • *Possible Future Artifact Loan Agreements* – As the park develops a long-range interpretive program, there will be opportunities to loan artifacts and objects for display and interpretive purposes. • *Future Scholarly Research and Investigation* – The likely archeological resources found within the park boundaries will provide an opportunity for future scholarly research and investigation into the historic events that took place on the River Raisin.

Analysis Table 1 (continued)

Fundamental Resource: Archeological Evidence and Research	
Desired Future Condition *(within law and policy)*	• The archeological site and resources are maintained to retain their national register qualities in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* and Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline. • Archeological resources are managed and protected in accordance with NPS *Management Policies 2006* (section 5.3.5.1).
Existing Information (e.g., data, plans) about the FRV that provides knowledge base for planning and management	• *An Historical and Archeological Investigation of the River Raisin Battle Site of 1813* • Monroe County Historical Commission / 1977 • *Report on Archeological Testing* / Monroe County Historical Commission / 1981 • *Monroe Paper Mills 1 & 2, An Archeological Evaluation* / Monroe County Historical Society / 1991 • *Phase II Archeological Investigation of the River Raisin Battlefield and Massacre Site* / City of Monroe Community Development Department / 1999 • *Phase II Archeological Reconnaissance of the River Raisin Battlefield Monroe, Michigan* / City of Monroe Community Development Department / 2002 • *Archeological Assessment of Selected Areas of the River Raisin Battlefield Monroe, Michigan* / City of Monroe Community Development Department / 2004
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV	• Archeological Overview and Assessment – This report describes and assesses the known and potential archeological resources in a park area. The overview reviews and summarizes existing archeological data; the assessment evaluates the data. The report assesses past work and helps determine the need for and design of future studies. Baseline data is available from nine archeological studies, the NPS boundary study, a draft national historic landmarks study conducted by the Monroe County Historical Society, and various other planning documents that were completed by Monroe County and the City of Monroe. • Collections Management Plan – With the initial donation of land, the park acquired a collection of War of 1812 objects that require management, preservation, conservation, and protection. The park has also been approached by numerous individuals inquiring about donating additional items to the park. The park's current facilities do not meet NPS Museum Collection or Collection Storage standards and does not have a scope of collection to guide future acquisitions. There is strong pressure for the National Park Service to accept new museum objects and to develop a new interpretative and education center with a greatly expanded museum collection.
Park Specific Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance of the Resource or Value	• River Raisin National Battlefield Park Enabling Legislation – 2010 • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*

Analysis Table 2

Fundamental Resource: The Battlefield Landscape	
Importance of FRV *Short Description*	The land owned and managed by the National Park Service consists of core areas of the battle site where the historic events of January 1813 took place. Key features within the existing park boundary include Mason Run and access points to River Raisin. The physical location of the battles of River Raisin provides an opportunity for stewardship and interpretation.
Related to which Significance Statement	Battle for Supremacy or Survival, Remember the Raisin, Tecumseh's Confederation Manifested

Analysis Table 2 (continued)

Fundamental Resource: The Battlefield Landscape	
Condition, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities Related to FRV	**Condition/Trend** • Undefined Park Boundary – Based on the park's enabling legislation, the National Park Service accepts lands donated to the Secretary of the Interior relating to the Battles of the River Raisin on January 18 and 22, 1813, or the aftermath of the battles to be included within the park. A boundary study was conducted that outlines the areas that were found to best represent the battlefields and aftermath to be used as a guide for local partners in the land acquisition process. Lands continue to be acquired. • Modern Development – Because of the park's location with the city and county of Monroe, it is surrounded by modern development—an industrial park to the north, a community center to the west, residential housing to the south, and the interstate to the east. These modern visual intrusions negatively impact the visitor experience. • Soil Contamination and Pollution – Almost the entire area designated as the park is within a former industrial site and contains environmental concerns. **Threats** • Industrial Development – Regional industrial development and the operation of two power plants in the area presents a threat to both air and water quality in and around the park. • Railroad Development and Expansion – The current railroad corridor that runs along the western border of the park continues to be used as an active railroad line and may see increased traffic, use, and possible expansion. • Road Alignment and Construction – Because of the park's location within the city of Monroe, the potential of future road alignment, maintenance, and construction is likely and could potentially lead to ground disturbance of archeological resources. • Utility Development – Because of the park's urban context, there is a high number of utility power lines in and around the park. With continuing development, it is likely that additional utility power lines will continue to threaten the park. • Compromised Viewshed – Modern development in and around the park continues to be a threat to the viewshed and visitor experience. Utility poles and power lines, telecommunication towers, smokestacks, roads, and modern structures compromise the viewshed throughout the park. • Boat Docks and Development on the River Raisin – The future construction of additional boat docks along River Raisin could be a threat to lands that are associated with the battlefield. The frozen river was an important landscape feature during the time of the battle. **Opportunities** • Land Acquisition through Donation – The local community is engaged in an active land acquisition program with the intent to donate additional battlefield associated lands to the park. Based on the enabling legislation, the National Park Service accepts lands donated to the Secretary of the Interior relating to the Battles of the River Raisin on January 18 and 22, 1813, or the aftermath of the battles to be included within the park. • Partnerships with Other Institutions and Organizations – Local support and engagement throughout the park's history indicate an opportunity for collaboration with other institutions and organizations. • Potential Cultural Landscape Restoration – Additional data generated through a historic resource study and a cultural landscape inventory/study, will help identify and define the potential opportunity for the restoration of the cultural landscape at the battlefield site. Such restoration would increase the opportunities for the interpretive and education potential at the park.

Analysis Table 2 (continued)

Fundamental Resource: The Battlefield Landscape	
Desired Future Condition *(within law and policy)*	• Significant features and elements of the battlefield landscape are maintained to retain their national register qualities in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* and Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management Guideline.* • The battlefield landscape is managed and protected in accordance with NPS *Management Policies 2006* (section 5.3.5.2).
Existing Information (e.g., data, plans) about the FRV that provides knowledge base for planning and management	• *River Raisin Battlefield Site – National Register of Historic Places Nomination 82000542* – 1982 • *River Raisin National Battlefield Park Study and Boundary Assessment* – 2009 • Due care plans • Safety plans • Monroe County GIS data and information • Historic maps and archival information

Analysis Table 2 (continued)

Fundamental Resource: The Battlefield Landscape	
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV	• Cultural Landscape Survey / Report (In Progress) – A cultural landscape report is the primary guide to treatment and use of a cultural landscape. Based on the historic context provided in a historic resource study, a cultural landscape report documents the characteristics, features, materials, and qualities that make a landscape eligible for the national register. • Historic Resource Study – The historic resource study (HRS) is the primary document used to identify and manage the historic resources in a park. The historic resource study will provide a historical overview of the park and region, identifying and evaluating the park's cultural resources within historic contexts. The historic resource study will describe the integrity, authenticity, associative values, and significance of resources and provide key data for resource management and interpretation. • General Management Plan – As part of the park's enabling legislation, the park shall complete a general management plan and environmental impact statement. The park's enabling legislation further states that the general management plan shall include consideration of opportunities for involvement and support for the park by the entities consulted and the steps and costs associated with the preservation of the resources of the site and their associated costs. • Zone/Development Plan – A zoning and development plan provides guidance on land use and works as a planning decision-making tool for the park. Because this is a relatively new park unit, such a plan would ensure proper development of the land and resources managed by the park. Issues covered in this plan could also be addressed in a General Management Plan. • Visitor Use Capacity/ Standards Plan– Understanding and developing a plan that addresses visitor use and capacity was identified as a high priority planning need for the park. Such a plan would provide guidance on both visitor use and address safety concerns related to visitor capacity at the park. Issues covered in this plan could also be addressed in a General Management Plan. • Comprehensive Interpretive Plan – A comprehensive interpretive plan is needed to set out the interpretive themes and subthemes addressing the park purpose in preserving one of the few remaining principal battlefields from the War of 1812. The plan will include all interpretive media internal and external to the park and ensure that all media types communicate in concert and complement the interpretive themes. • Evaluation of the Boundary Study (EA) – The National Park Service must accept lands donated to the Secretary of the Interior relating to the battles of River Raisin on January 18 and 22, 1813, or the aftermath of the battles to be included within the park. An initial boundary study was conducted during the special resource study that outlined the areas found to best represent the battlefields and aftermath to be used as a guide for local partners in the land acquisition process. Because lands are continuing to be acquired, a more comprehensive and detailed boundary study was identified as a planning need. • Wayside Interpretive Plan – This plan will outline detailed information to provide an improved visitor experience. The plan will tell the natural, cultural, and historical story of the battles of River Raisin that occurred in January 1813 and of the people and place in what was then known as Frenchtown.
Park Specific Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance of the Resource or Value	• River Raisin National Battlefield Park Enabling Legislation – 2010 • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*

Analysis Table 3

Fundamental Value: Areas of the Battlefield Landscape Outside the Park Boundary	
Importance of FRV *Short Description*	The larger extent of the battles of River Raisin includes landscape features and geographic locations that are not currently owned or managed by the National Park Service. These areas are of value to understanding the full significance of events at River Raisin. These areas include, but are not limited to, Plum Creek Crossing, South Otter Creek Crossing, Stony Creek Crossing, Sandy Creek Crossing, La Plaisance Bay Landing, and the "corduroy road" section of Hull's Road.
Related to Which Significance Statement	Battle for Supremacy or Survival, Remember the Raisin, Tecumseh's Confederation Manifested, Hull's Corduroy Road

Analysis Table 3 (continued)

Fundamental Value: Areas of the Battlefield Landscape Outside the Park Boundary	
Condition, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities Related to FRV	**Condition/Trend** • Undefined Park Boundary – Based on the park's enabling legislation, the National Park Service accepts lands donated to the Secretary of the Interior relating to the Battles of the River Raisin on January 18 and 22, 1813, or the aftermath of the battles to be included within the park. A boundary study was conducted that outlines the areas that were found to best represent the battlefields and aftermath to be used as a guide for local partners in the land acquisition process. Lands continue to be acquired. • Modern Development – Because of the park's location within the city and county of Monroe, it is surrounded by modern development—an industrial park to the north, a community center to the west, residential housing to the south, and the interstate to the east. These modern visual intrusions negatively impact the visitor experience. **Threats** • Industrial Development – Regional industrial development and the operation of two power plants in the area presents a treat to both air and water quality in and around the park. • Railroad Development and Expansion – The current railroad corridor that runs along the western border of the park continues to be used as an active railroad line and may see increased railroad traffic, use, and possible expansion. • Road Alignment and Construction – Because of the park's location within the city of Monroe, the potential future road alignment, maintenance, and construction is likely and could potentially lead to ground disturbance of archeological resources. • Utility Development – Because of the park's urban setting, there are a high number of utility power lines in and around the park. With an increase in surrounding development, it is likely that additional utility development will continue to threaten the park. • Compromised Viewshed – Modern development around the park continues to be a threat to the viewshed and visitor experience. Utility poles and power lines, telecommunication towers, smokestacks, roads, and modern structures compromise the viewshed throughout the park. • Boat Docks Development on River Raisin – The future construction of additional boat docks along River Raisin could be a threat to lands that are associated with the battlefield. The frozen river was an important landscape feature during the time of the battle. **Opportunities** • Land Acquisition through Donation – The local community is engaged in an active land acquisition program with the intent to donate additional battlefield-associated lands to the park. Based on the enabling legislation, the National Park Service accepts lands donated to the Secretary of the Interior relating to the battles of River Raisin on January 18 and 22, 1813, or the aftermath of the battles to be included within the park. • Partnerships with Other Institutions and Organizations – Local support and engagement throughout the park's history indicate an opportunity for collaboration with other institutions and organizations. • Historic Structures Acquisition through Donation – Based on future boundary studies and resource management plans, historic structures dating from the park's period of significance may be acquired in future land donations. These structures would reflect architecture found throughout the region during the time of the battles and may present an interpretive opportunity. • Existing Monuments and Markers – Numerous monuments and markers, like the Kentucky Monument, within the extant battlefield landscape provide both interpretive and partnership opportunities. Many of these sites are already protected and managed, but provide a larger context to the battles of River Raisin.

Analysis Table 3 (continued)

Fundamental Value: Areas of the Battlefield Landscape Outside the Park Boundary	
Desired Future Condition *(within law and policy)*	• The potential addition of land to the park will be in accordance with NPS *Management Policies 2006* (section 3.6) • The newly acquired battlefield landscape will be managed and protected in accordance with NPS *Management Policies 2006* (section 5.3.5.2).
Existing Information (e.g., data, plans) about the FRV that provides knowledge base for planning and management	• River Raisin Battlefield Site – National Register of Historic Places Nomination 82000542 – 1982 • *River Raisin National Battlefield Park Study and Boundary Assessment* – 2009 • Monroe County GIS data and information • Historic maps and archival information
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV	• Cultural Landscape Report (in progress) – A cultural landscape report is the primary guide to treatment and use of a cultural landscape. Based on the historic context provided in a historic resource study, a cultural landscape report documents the characteristics, features, materials, and qualities that make a landscape eligible for the national register. • Historic Resource Study – The historic resource study is the primary document used to identify and manage the historic resources in a park. The historic resource study will provide a historical overview of the park and region, identifying and evaluating the park's cultural resources within historic contexts. The historic resource study will describe the integrity, authenticity, associative values, and significance of resources and provide key data for resource management and interpretation. • General Management Plan – As part of the park's enabling legislation, the park shall complete a general management plan and environmental impact statement. The park's enabling legislation further states that the general management plan shall include consideration of opportunities for involvement and support for the park by the entities consulted and the steps and costs associated with the preservation of the resources of the site and their associated costs. • Zone/Development Plan – A zoning and development plan provides guidance on land use and works as a planning decision-making tool for the park. Because this is a relatively new park unit, such a plan would ensure proper development of the land and resources managed by the park. Issues covered in this plan could also be addressed in a General Management Plan. • Evaluation of the Boundary Study (EA) – The National Park Service must accept lands donated to the Secretary of the Interior relating to the battles of River Raisin on January 18 and 22, 1813, or the aftermath of the battles to be included within the park. An initial boundary study was conducted during the special resource study that outlined the areas that were found to best represent the battlefields and aftermath to be used as a guide for local partners in the land acquisition process. Because lands are currently continuing to be acquired, a more comprehensive and detailed boundary study was identified as a planning need. • Wayside Interpretive Plan – This plan will outline detailed information to provide an improved visitor experience. The plan will tell the natural, cultural, and historical story of the battles of River Raisin that occurred in January 1813, and the people and place in what was then known as Frenchtown.
Park Specific Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance of the Resource or Value	• River Raisin National Battlefield Park Enabling Legislation -2010 • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*

Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

All parks face a variety of issues that need to be addressed currently or through future planning. An issue is a point or matter that needs to be decided. A key parkwide or major issue may raise questions regarding park purpose and significance. Or there may be other questions that rise to a level of importance that in the judgment of the NPS staff require them to be addressed in future planning.

A few key parkwide issues exist at River Raisin National Battlefield Park. Many of these issues are based on the relatively new nature of the park (established on October 12, 2010) and the need for baseline data through a historic resource study and cultural landscape survey. Key issues focused on land acquisition and park development strategies as well as long-range interpretive planning and visitor capacity concerns. Many of these parkwide issues are addressed elsewhere in the analysis of fundamental resources and values and identified planning and data needs.

Sled cannon in winter. NPS photo.

Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

This section ranks the need for future plans and studies or research for River Raisin National Battlefield Park. This is a comprehensive review and ranking of plans and data needed to protect and maintain the battlefield's fundamental resources and values, as well as address key parkwide and other major issues. The planning and data needs were ranked according to several criteria, which are described below. Based on these criteria, plans and studies were grouped into broad bands of high, medium, and low priority projects. This information will be used by parks, regional offices, and the NPS Washington office in determining the park's priorities and considering future funding needs.

Data Needs – Areas Where Additional Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

Data Need	Description	H	M	L
Cultural Landscape Survey / Report	*In Progress* A cultural landscape report is the primary guide to treatment and use of a cultural landscape. Based on the historic context provided in a historic resource study, a cultural landscape report documents the characteristics, features, materials, and qualities that make a landscape eligible for the national register.	X		
Archeological Overview and Assessment	This report describes and assesses the known and potential archeological resources in a park area. The overview reviews and summarizes existing archeological data; the assessment evaluates the data. The report assesses past work and helps determine the need for and design of future studies. Baseline data is available from nine archeological studies, the NPS boundary study, a draft national historic landmarks study conducted by the Monroe County Historical Society, and various other planning documents that were completed by Monroe County and the City of Monroe.		X	
Historic Resource Study	The historic resource study is the primary document used to identify and manage the historic resources in a park. The historic resource study will provide a historical overview of the park and region, identifying and evaluating the park's cultural resources within historic contexts. The historic resource study will describe the integrity, authenticity, associative values, and significance of resources and provide key data for resource management and interpretation.		X	
Natural Resource Condition Assessment	The Natural Resource Condition Assessment (NRCA) Program aims to provide documentation about current conditions of important park natural resources through a spatially explicit, multi-disciplinary synthesis of existing scientific data and knowledge. Because the park was recently established there is a need for data in order for informed decision making process.		X	
Inventory and Monitoring	Because the park was recently established, there is a need to develop baseline data about the site to ensure informed decisionmaking, resource stewardship, and sound management.			X
Threatened/Endangered Inventory and Species of Concern	Developing a threatened and endangered species inventory is identified as a low priority for the park. Because the park was recently established, there is a need to develop baseline data about the site in order to ensure informed decisionmaking, resource stewardship, and sound management.			X

H = High; M = Medium; L = Low

Planning Needs – **Areas Where a Decision-making Process is Needed to Set Long-term Management and Stewardship Strategy**

Planning Need	Description	H	M	L
Battlefield Protection and Boundary Study	This study would examine the battlefield areas beyond current park holdings to recommend a park boundary that would encompass key resources and identify areas for potential management by the National Park Service and partners. This study will take into account new information since the *Battlefield Park Study and Boundary Assessment* (2009) was completed, such as the ongoing cultural landscape report and *City of Monroe-Heritage Corridor Plan*. Issues covered in this plan could also be addressed in a General Management Plan.	X		
Comprehensive Interpretive Plan	A comprehensive interpretive plan to identify the interpretive themes and subthemes addressing the park's mission in preserving one of the few remaining principal battlefields in America from the War of 1812. The plan will include all interpretive media internal and external to the park and ensure that all media types communicate in concert and complement interpretive themes.	X		
General Management Plan	As part of the park's enabling legislation, the park shall complete a general management plan and environmental impact statement. The park's enabling legislation further states that the general management plan shall include consideration of opportunities for involvement and support for the park by the entities consulted and the steps and costs associated with the preservation of the resources of the site and their associated costs.	X		
Scope of Collections Statement	This is the basic curatorial planning document required for all parks. Evolving from legislation and planning documents specific to each park, it guides a park's acquisition and preservation of those museum objects that contribute directly to interpretation and understanding of its themes, as well as any additional objects that the National Park Service is legally mandated to preserve.	X		
Visitor Use Capacity / Standards Plan	Developing a plan that addresses visitor use and capacity was identified as a high priority planning need for the park. Such a plan would provide guidance on both visitor use and address safety concerns related to visitor capacity at the park. Issues covered in this plan could also be addressed in a General Management Plan.	X		
Zone / Development Plan	A zoning and development plan provides guidance on land use and works as a planning decision-making tool for the park. Because this is a relatively new park unit, such a plan would ensure the proper development of the land and resources managed by the park. Issues covered in this plan could also be addressed in a General Management Plan.	X		
Wayside Exhibit Proposal	A wayside interpretive plan will outline detailed information to provide an enhanced visitor experience. The plan will tell the natural, cultural, historical story of the battles of River Raisin that occurred in January 1813 and the people and place in what was then known as Frenchtown.		X	
Collections Management Plan	A collection management plan provides short-term and long-term guidance to park staff in the management and care of museum objects and archival and manuscript collections. Every park with a museum collection should have a collection management plan.			X
Exotic Plant Management Plan	An exotic plant management plan was identified as a low-priority need at the park. Such a plan will be an important first step in the management of the parks battlefield landscape.			X
Natural Resource Management Plan	The management of the park's natural resources is another low priority that will impact the management of the park's battlefield landscape and terrain features.			X

H = High; M = Medium; L = Low

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation

PUBLIC LAW 111–11—MAR. 30, 2009 123 STAT. 1189

SEC. 7003. RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If Monroe County or Wayne County, Michigan, or other willing landowners in either county offer to donate to the United States land relating to the Battles of the River Raisin on January 18 and 22, 1813, or the aftermath of the battles, the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the "Secretary") shall accept the donated land.

(2) DESIGNATION OF PARK.—On the acquisition of land under paragraph (1) that is of sufficient acreage to permit efficient administration, the Secretary shall designate the acquired land as a unit of the national park system, to be known as the "River Raisin National Battlefield Park" (referred to in this section as the "park").

(3) LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prepare a legal description of the land and interests in land designated as the Park by paragraph (2).

(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.— A map with the legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.—**

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Park for the purpose of preserving and interpreting the Battles of the River Raisin in accordance with the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.). *[emphasis added]*

(2) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than three years after the date on which funds are made available, the Secretary shall complete a general management plan for the park that, among other things, defines the role and responsibility of the Secretary with regard to the interpretation and the preservation of the site.

(B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with and solicit advice and recommendations from state, county, local, and civic organizations and leaders, and other interested parties in the preparation of the management plan.

(C) INCLUSIONS.—The plan shall include—

(i) consideration of opportunities for involvement by and support for the park by state, county, and local governmental entities and nonprofit organizations and other interested parties; and

(ii) steps for the preservation of the resources of the site and the costs associated with these efforts.

(D) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—On the completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the plan to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

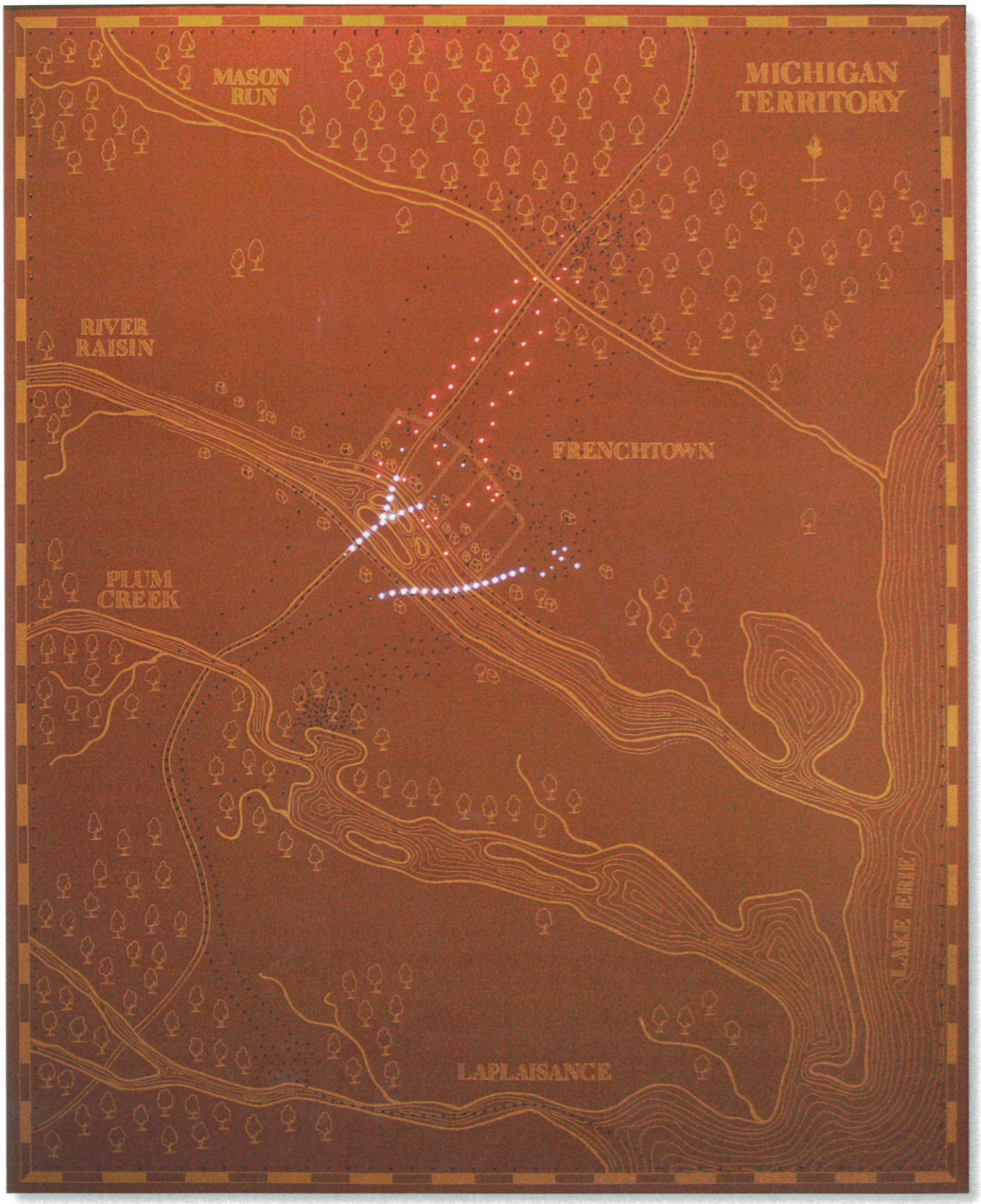
(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with state, county, local, and civic organizations to carry out this section.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than three years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House a report describing the progress made with respect to acquiring real property under this section and designating the River Raisin National Battlefield Park.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

Appendix B: Inventory of Past Planning Documents

Name	Date	Description
River Raisin National Battlefield Park Study and Boundary Assessment	2009	A modified special resource study and boundary adjustment study were conducted by the National Park Service and were in progress during the time of the site's designation as a national park system unit.
River Raisin Battlefield Site – National Historic Landmark Nomination	Ongoing	A national historic landmark nomination was begun in 2008 but not completed.
River Raisin Battlefield Site – National Register of Historic Places Nomination 82000542	1982	The River Raisin battlefield site was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and is currently being updated to reflect current scholarly knowledge about the site. This site was nominated under criteria A—the site is associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history,—and criteria D—the site has yielded and is likely to yield further information important to history.
Cultural Landscape Report	Ongoing	



Interactive battlefield display. NPS photo.

Appendix C: Workshop Participants

Participating members of the academic community, municipal government representatives, First Nations tribal members, and a local advisory group

Robert Bennett, Wyandot of Anderdon Nation

Dean Bodine, River Raisin National Battlefield Park Volunteer Researcher

Bill Braunlich, President of the Monroe County Historical Society and River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation Incorporating Board Member

Doug Chaffin, President of Monroe Bank and Trust and River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation Incorporating Board Member

Robert Clark, The Honorable Mayor of Monroe

Mark Cochran, Field Representative for Congressman Dingell

Gale Govaere, Regional Representative for the Honorable Senator Carl Levin

Jeffrey Green, City of Monroe Planner and Historic Preservation Officer

Jean Guyor, Monroe County Historical Society Past President

Todd Heath, Wyandot of Anderdon Nation

Jami Keegan, River Raisin National Battlefield Park Volunteer Researcher

Chris Kull, Archivist for the Monroe County Historical Museum

Josh Myers, Coordinator of Development and External Affairs, Monroe County Community College (former Field Representative for Congressman Dingell)

Ralph Naveaux, Historian and President of the Friends of the River Raisin Battlefield

Dr. David E. Nixon, President of Monroe County Community College and River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation Incorporating Board Member

Virginia Presat, Wyandot of Anderdon Nation

Bill Saul, Monroe County Historical Society Board of Directors, Monroe County Historical Commission Board of Directors and Battlefield Volunteer

RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Scott Bentley, Superintendent

Dan Downing, Chief of Interpretation

Shawna Mazur, Park Guide

Rick Town, Park Guide

MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

Natalie Franz, Planner

Virgil Noble, Regional Archeologist

Tom Richter, Chief of Interpretation and Education

Sändra Washington, Associate Regional Director

DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Morgan Elmer, Project Manager

Justin Henderson, Cultural Resource Specialist

The River Raisin Battlefield landscape. NPS photo.

Midwest Regional Office Foundation Document Recommendation
River Raisin National Battlefield Park
December 2012

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

Scott J. Bentley — 1/6/2013

RECOMMENDED — DATE

Superintendent, River Raisin National Battlefield Park

1/8/2013

RECOMMENDED — DATE

Planning Division Chief, Midwest Region

1/18/13

RECOMMENDED — DATE

Associate Regional Director, Midwest Region

2/14/13

RECOMMENDED — DATE

Regional Director, Midwest Region

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.

NPS 220/115613 DECEMBER 2012

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