



State of the Park Report

Andersonville National Historic Site Georgia



2014

On the cover: Lessons of history transcend time. Memorial Day, Andersonville National Cemetery.

Disclaimer. This State of the Park report summarizes the current condition of park resources, visitor experience, and park infrastructure as assessed by a combination of available factual information and the expert opinion and professional judgment of park staff and subject matter experts. The [internet version](#) of this report provides the associated workshop summary report and additional details and sources of information about the findings summarized in the report, including references, accounts on the origin and quality of the data, and the methods and analytic approaches used in data collection and assessments of condition. This report provides evaluations of status and trends based on interpretation by NPS scientists and managers of both quantitative and non-quantitative assessments and observations. Future condition ratings may differ from findings in this report as new data and knowledge become available. The park superintendent approved the publication of this report.

Executive Summary

The mission of the National Park Service is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of national parks for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. NPS Management Policies (2006) state that “The Service will also strive to ensure that park resources and values are passed on to future generations in a condition that is as good as, or better than, the conditions that exist today.” As part of the stewardship of national parks for the American people, the NPS has begun to develop State of the Park reports to assess the overall status and trends of each park’s resources. The NPS will use this information to improve park priority setting and to synthesize and communicate complex park condition information to the public in a clear and simple way.

The purpose of this State of the Park report is to:

- Provide to visitors and the American public a snapshot of the status and trend in the condition of a park’s priority resources and values;
- Summarize and communicate complex scientific, scholarly, and park operations factual information and expert opinion using non-technical language and a visual format;
- Highlight park stewardship activities and accomplishments to maintain or improve the State of the Park;
- Identify key issues and challenges facing the park to help inform park management planning.

The purpose of Andersonville National Historic Site is to preserve the resources and stories that illustrate the experiences of American prisoners of war throughout U.S. history and to educate the public about the deadliest ground of the Civil War.

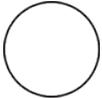
Significance statements express why the park unit’s resources and values are important enough to warrant national park unit designation. Andersonville National Historic Site is significant because:

1. Andersonville National Historic Site preserves the location of the most notorious of all Civil War military prisons. Nearly 13,000 Americans died at Andersonville, more than in any other prison or battle of the Civil War.
2. The national outrage over conditions at Andersonville and the subsequent trial and execution of Confederate Captain Henry Wirz represented significant steps in the evolution of the laws of war and the humane treatment of prisoners of war.
3. Andersonville National Cemetery, one of only two active national cemeteries managed by the National Park Service, preserves the burial ground of those who perished at Andersonville and honors the sacrifices of all veterans from the Revolutionary War to the present.
4. Andersonville National Historic Site is the only national park established as a memorial to all American prisoners of war.
5. Former prisoners of war partnered with Andersonville National Historic Site to create and develop the National Prisoner of War Museum, the only museum solely dedicated to interpreting the American prisoner of war experience.

The summary table, below, and the supporting information that follows, provide an overall assessment of the condition of priority resources and values at Andersonville National Historic Site based on scientific and scholarly studies and expert opinion. The internet version of this report, available at <http://www.nps.gov/stateoftheparks/ande/>, provides additional detail and sources of information about the resources summarized in this report, including references, accounts on the origin and quality of the data, and the methods and analytical approaches used in the assessments. Reference conditions that represent “healthy” ecosystem parameters, and regulatory standards (such as those related to air or water quality) provide the rationale to describe current resource status. In coming years, rapidly evolving information regarding climate change and associated effects will inform our goals for managing park resources, and may alter how we measure the trend in condition of park resources. Thus, reference conditions, regulatory standards, and/or our judgment about resource status or trend may evolve as the rate of climate change accelerates and we respond to novel conditions. In this context, the status and trends documented here provide a useful point-in-time baseline to inform our understanding of emerging change, as well as a synthesis to share as we build broader climate change response strategies with partners.

The Status and Trend symbols used in the summary table below and throughout this report are summarized in the following key. The background color represents the current condition status, the direction of the arrow summarizes the trend in condition, and the thickness of the outside line represents the degree of confidence in the assessment. In some cases, the arrow is omitted because data are not sufficient for calculating a trend (e.g., data from a one-time inventory or insufficient sample size).

Condition Status		Trend in Condition		Confidence in Assessment	
	Warrants Significant Concern		Condition is Improving		High

	Warrants Moderate Concern		Condition is Unchanging		Medium
	Resource is in Good Condition		Condition is Deteriorating		Low

State of the Park Summary Table

Priority Resource or Value	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Natural Resources web ▶		
Air Quality		Multiple mining operations (kaolin and bauxite), including processing plants, are in the immediate vicinity of the park and border park property. There are no site specific data to evaluate emissions risk to cultural and natural resources from these mining operations. Estimates are based on data from more distant particulate monitors and there are local industrial emissions. Ozone, wet sulfur deposition and fine particulate matter warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks.
Water Quantity and Quality		Sweetwater Creek forms the southern boundary of the park and Stockade Branch, a tributary of Sweetwater Creek, is an integral part of the cultural landscape of the Civil War prison camp. Data on water quality are primarily based from collection stations on creeks near the park but not within its boundaries. Studies in these areas have identified impaired waters due to exceedances in pH levels and fecal-indicator bacteria concentrations (fecal coliform) that exceed limits for freshwater bathing.
Flora and Fauna		Phase 1 of a vascular plant inventory identified 354 plant species including 16 invasive species. Inventories of fauna are needed to provide baseline data. Visitor and employee safety have been threatened by bats in buildings, armadillos digging holes and invasive fire ants. Measures to alleviate problems include bat exclusion, building bat houses and chemical control of fire ants.
Soundscapes		The mean L ₅₀ Impact (L ₅₀ dBA), a measure of noise contributed to the existing acoustical environment by anthropogenic sources, is 7.5 dBA. Nationwide increases in ground-based and aircraft traffic indicate a downward trend in the quality of acoustic resources.
Cultural Resources web ▶		
Archeological Resources		There are six known archeological sites in the park. All of the sites are in good condition. The prison and national cemetery are listed on the National Register although the archeological components of these sites are not addressed in the nomination. Approximately 16 percent of the park has been surveyed adequately.
Cultural Anthropology		Although some existing documents provide a foundation for understanding people and communities associated with the park, an Ethnographic Overview and Assessment has not been prepared for the park. An Ethnohistorical Study of African Americans at Andersonville has been tentatively selected for cultural resource funds for fiscal year 2017, subject to available funding at that time.

Priority Resource or Value	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Cultural Landscapes		Two Cultural Landscape Inventories (2010) documented landscape characteristics and features of Andersonville Memorial Landscape and Andersonville National Cemetery. Both landscapes are nationally significant. National Register documentation needs to be expanded to define the period and areas of significance and describe the landscape in greater detail. A Cultural Landscape Report is near final draft as of this writing.
Historic Structures		Enabling legislation specifically mandates that the monuments in the park are fundamental resources. Thirty-eight structures are listed on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and contribute to the significance of the park. Thirty-six of these are listed in Good condition, two are in Fair condition. Three monuments and 15 memorial plaques have been added since the enabling legislation. They are not listed on the LCS but are managed as cultural resources.
History		Insufficient research exists documenting the reasons for the park's creation and site history. There is currently no Administrative History. A pending Historic Resource Study will provide up-to-date information about the park's history and significant historic themes.
Museum Collections		Andersonville NHS is one of only eleven National Park Service units accredited by the American Alliance of Museums (AAM). The museum collection continues to grow with donations by former prisoners of war and families. The park had 578 accessions during fiscal year 2013. The FY13 Collection Management Report states that 50.38% of collections are cataloged. Two pressing needs are backlog cataloging and additional storage space.
Visitor Experience web ▶		
Number of Visitors		The total of 122,883 visitors to the park in 2012 is higher than that of 2010 and 2011 but it is lower than the 10-year average of 145,111 visitors for 2002–2011. Accuracy of Visitor Use Statistics will improve in 2014.
Number of Burials		As an active National Cemetery, coordinating the honorable burial of eligible veterans and their spouses is a critical part of park operations. The number of burials has increased to nearly 200 per year due to demographic trends. Present demand meets—and on some occasions exceeds—the capacity of present staff and resources.
Visitor Satisfaction		Based on the standard visitor satisfaction survey conducted each year, the percentage of visitors satisfied in FY13 was 100.0%, which is higher than the average for the previous five years and ten years.
Interpretive and Education Programs – Talks, Tours, and Special Events		After a period of retrenchment, interpretive programs are increasing. These programs are in-line with newly adopted interpretive themes and present park resources in a more articulate and broad fashion, designed to tell multiple stories to multiple audiences. Since 2011, an entirely new set of curriculum-based programs and resources have been developed to support classroom teaching and on-site visits.
Interpretive Media – Brochures, Exhibits, Signs, and Website		The main exhibit gallery of the National Prisoner of War Museum is a multi-room, multi-time period display which explores the POW experience. This exhibit space is densely packed with artifacts, text, and AV displays. A new park brochure and diverse park-produced publications augment the park story.

Priority Resource or Value	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Accessibility		While the National Prisoner of War Museum and an adjacent paved trail to the north end of the prison site are fully accessible, the prison site and national cemetery present a number of mobility challenges.
Safety		The safety of visitors is a park priority. The park works to quickly identify and mitigate potential hazards, and the number of accidents is very low. Safety messages and concerns are passed to visitors on a regular basis. Safety issues are addressed quickly when identified by staff or volunteers.
Partnerships		Since 2011, the park has actively expanded the volunteer program to augment interpretive programs and museum operations. In 2013, 775 volunteers contributed 7,548 hours of work. Relationships with former prisoners of war and their associated organizations have long been a critical part of the park's outreach and successful stewardship.
Park Infrastructure web ▶		
Overall Facility Condition Index		The overall Facility Condition Index for 111 assets for FY13 is 0.046, which is Good based on industry and NPS standards.

Summary of Stewardship Activities and Key Accomplishments to Maintain or Improve Priority Resource Condition:

The list below provides examples of stewardship activities and accomplishments by park staff and partners to maintain or improve the condition of priority park resources and values for this and future generations:

Natural Resources

- Excluded bats from two historic structures.
- Conducted vascular plant inventory, 2013–2014.
- Participated in annual Gypsy Moth trapping program.

Cultural Resources

- Ongoing oral history program contains over 970 oral history interviews with former prisoners of war.
- Temporary exhibits are produced annually for the National Prisoner of War Museum by cultural resource staff.
- Cultural Landscape Inventories were developed for two landscapes. Cultural Landscape Report in the final edit stage.
- Elimination of chemical use on cemetery turf at headstones prevents staining and damage to the marble. Environmentally friendly chemicals not detrimental to marble used to clean headstones when needed.
- Park coordinated the design and fabrication of a traveling exhibit documenting the prisoner of war experience. *Victory from Within: The American Prisoner of War Experience* includes museum collection items and began its national tour in October 2013.
- Capacity of museum collection storage was increased with the addition of Space Saver storage units.
- The park completed an updated Scope of Collection Statement in February 2014 and a Conservation Condition survey (CCS) completed in 2012 for objects on exhibit in the POW museum.

Visitor Experience

- In 2013, staff completed a two-year framework for observing the 150th anniversary of the Andersonville prison during 2014 & 2015 involving monthly programming and special events. Commemorating the Civil War Sesquicentennial at the park presents a unique challenge because of its length; compared to individual battlefield parks which conduct a weekend commemoration, the Andersonville military prison experience spanned the final two years of the war. In addition to exploring Andersonville prison and the stories of the men held here, we will explore the shared experiences of prisoners in the North and South, to better meet our charge of providing “an understanding of the overall prisoner of war story of the Civil War.”

- After the adoption of new purpose and significant statements during the Foundation Document process in 2013, it became clear that a full rewrite of our interpretive themes was needed. Interpretation division staff worked with the Denver Service Center and other partners to draft new themes which better reflect the complex resources present at Andersonville. These themes also better connect the Civil War story to the universal prisoner of war experience. These new themes have been successfully put into practice in programs and materials and they are enabling the park to reach new and broader audiences.
- Since the adoption of a new Director’s Order regarding National Cemetery Operations in 2010, park staff have worked to improve the standard of care and communicate to the public the operational components of the National Cemetery.
- Our youth volunteer program, the Historic Interpreter Apprentice Program (HIAP), is now in its third year, with seven new participants learning visitor services, interpretation and research skills in order to participate as soldiers and civilians at our annual living history program. In the three years of the program, twenty youth have participated. This value of this program in terms of youth engagement and stewardship was recognized in 2012 when park ranger Stephanie Steinhorst received the Southeast Regional Freeman Tilden award.
- In 2013, in conjunction with staff at the American Red Cross, park staff developed a mock trial lesson based on the 1865 trial of Henry Wirz to better explore this controversial moment of history and allow youth to make their own decisions about how the laws of war were applied to the commandant of the Andersonville Prison. This partnership was timely in that it also coincided with the development of new interpretive themes that integrate international humanitarian law. Park staff consulted with American Red Cross staff to improve their Civil War themed lesson plans.
- A project funded by the Friends of Andersonville to develop a curriculum to complement our traveling exhibit was also completed in 2013; this curriculum concentrates on teaching the prisoner of war experience with an emphasis on the twentieth century, and is tied to Common Core standards. Former prisoners of war participated in the curriculum development process, and this curriculum uses the concept of sacrifice as its central question and theme. Primary sources and oral history interviews are included in all of the activities.

Park Infrastructure

- Replacement of T-12 fluorescent lights with T-8 LED energy efficient lights in all buildings.
- Replaced fuel system in FY11.
- Rehabilitation of plumbing in administration, maintenance and curatorial buildings.
- Rehabilitate POW museum exhibit lighting.
- Rostrum cleaned and all wrought iron painted throughout the park in 2010.
- Painted six buildings in FY11.
- Replaced four wooden cannon carriages with four cast iron carriages.
- Cyclic maintenance activities in the National Cemetery: re-alignment and clean headstones, restoration of gravesites and hazardous tree removal.

Key Issues and Challenges for Consideration in Management Planning

The complexity of management operations at Andersonville NHS is unique for a relatively small historic site. An active national cemetery with approximately 200 interments annually, an oral history program with nearly 1,000 interviews, and a myriad of partnerships including national organizations of former prisoners of war are several components of park operations.

In recent years park staff and partners have taken great strides to increase baseline knowledge of resources, develop new interpretive programming, and transition to a “green” park through increased recycling, decreased energy consumption, and energy efficiency. There are several key challenges that will continue to face park managers and should be considered in management planning, including park-specific actions connected to regional and national Climate Change action plans.

The park will need to provide additional space for museum collections. The collection continues to grow as former prisoners of war and families donate items. The collection has doubled in the past decade to almost 75,000 items. Most of the oral history interviews in the collection have not been completely transcribed. Only 16% of the park has been archeologically surveyed. Future surveys will provide knowledge about the Civil War history of the site and post-Civil War administration including the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Although many new interpretive programs have been initiated, the park needs to update aging interpretive media, including museum exhibits, wayside exhibits, and audiovisual programs. Additional visitor survey data are needed followed by a Visitor Use Management Plan and Universal Accessibility Plan.

Management of the national cemetery cultural landscape will be guided by the results of the Cultural Landscape Report upon its completion. Mature trees presently grow in some areas designated for burials on the 1940s Army plot map. The National Park Service

will need to develop an interment plot map to replace the 1940s Army plot map. The new map will need to designate areas to be used for interments and areas for trees.

Funding is needed to address deferred maintenance on all paved roads, parking areas and bridges in the park.

Chapter 1. Introduction

The purpose of this State of the Park report for Andersonville National Historic Site is to assess the overall condition of the park's priority resources and values, to communicate complex park condition information to visitors and the American public in a clear and simple way, and to inform visitors and other stakeholders about stewardship actions being taken by park staff to maintain or improve the condition of priority park resources for future generations. The State of the Park report uses a standardized approach to focus attention on the priority resources and values of the park based on the park's purpose and significance, as described in the park's Foundation Document or General Management Plan. The report:

- Provides to visitors and the American public a snapshot of the status and trend in the condition of a park's priority resources and values.
- Summarizes and communicates complex scientific, scholarly, and park operations factual information and expert opinion using non-technical language and a visual format.
- Highlights park stewardship activities and accomplishments to maintain or improve the state of the park.
- Identifies key issues and challenges facing the park to inform park management planning.

The process of identifying priority park resources by park staff and partners, tracking their condition, organizing and synthesizing data and information, and communicating the results will be closely coordinated with the park planning process, including natural and cultural resource condition assessments and Resource Stewardship Strategy development. The term "priority resources" is used to identify the fundamental and other important resources and values for the park, based on a park's purpose and significance within the National Park System, as documented in the park's foundation document and other planning documents. This report summarizes and communicates the overall condition of priority park resources and values based on the available scientific and scholarly information and expert opinion, irrespective of the ability of the park superintendent or the National Park Service to influence it.

Andersonville National Historic Site was established by Congress on October 16, 1970, by Public Law 91-465 (H.R. 140). The 515-acre park consists of the site of the Civil War military prison Camp Sumter, the Andersonville National Cemetery, and the National Prisoner of War Museum.

Andersonville, or Camp Sumter as it was officially known, was one of the largest of many Confederate military prisons established during the Civil War. It was built early in 1864 after Confederate officials decided to move the large number of Federal prisoners kept in and around Richmond, Virginia, to a place of greater security and a more abundant food supply. During the 14 months the prison existed, more than 45,000 Union soldiers were confined here. Nearly 13,000 died from disease, poor sanitation, malnutrition, overcrowding, and exposure to the elements.

Andersonville National Cemetery was established to provide a permanent place of honor for those who died in military service to our country. The initial interments, beginning in February 1864, were those who died at Andersonville prison. The cemetery remains open for the burial of veterans and presently contains more than 20,000 interments.

Andersonville is the only national park in the National Park System to serve as a memorial to all American prisoners of war (POW) throughout the nation's history. In 1998 the National Prisoner of War Museum opened at Andersonville, dedicated to the men and women of this country who have suffered captivity.

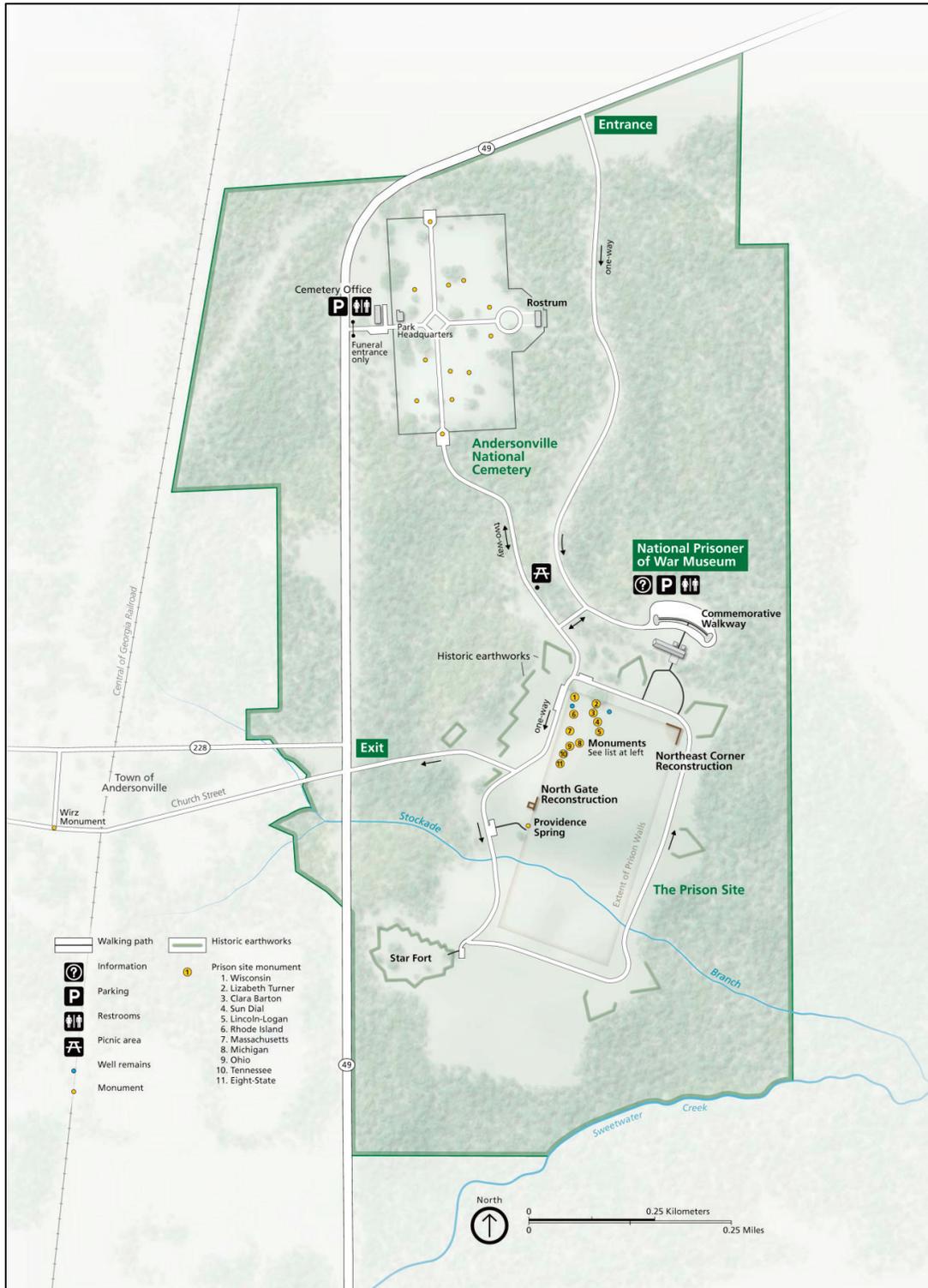
The national historic site includes 38 historic structures identified on the List of Classified Structures. Many of these structures are monuments placed by the states to honor those who suffered and died at Andersonville. The site also manages a large artifact and archival collection totaling nearly 75,000 items.

The purpose of Andersonville National Historic Site is to preserve the resources and stories that illustrate the experiences of American prisoners of war throughout U.S. history and to educate the public about the deadliest ground of the Civil War.

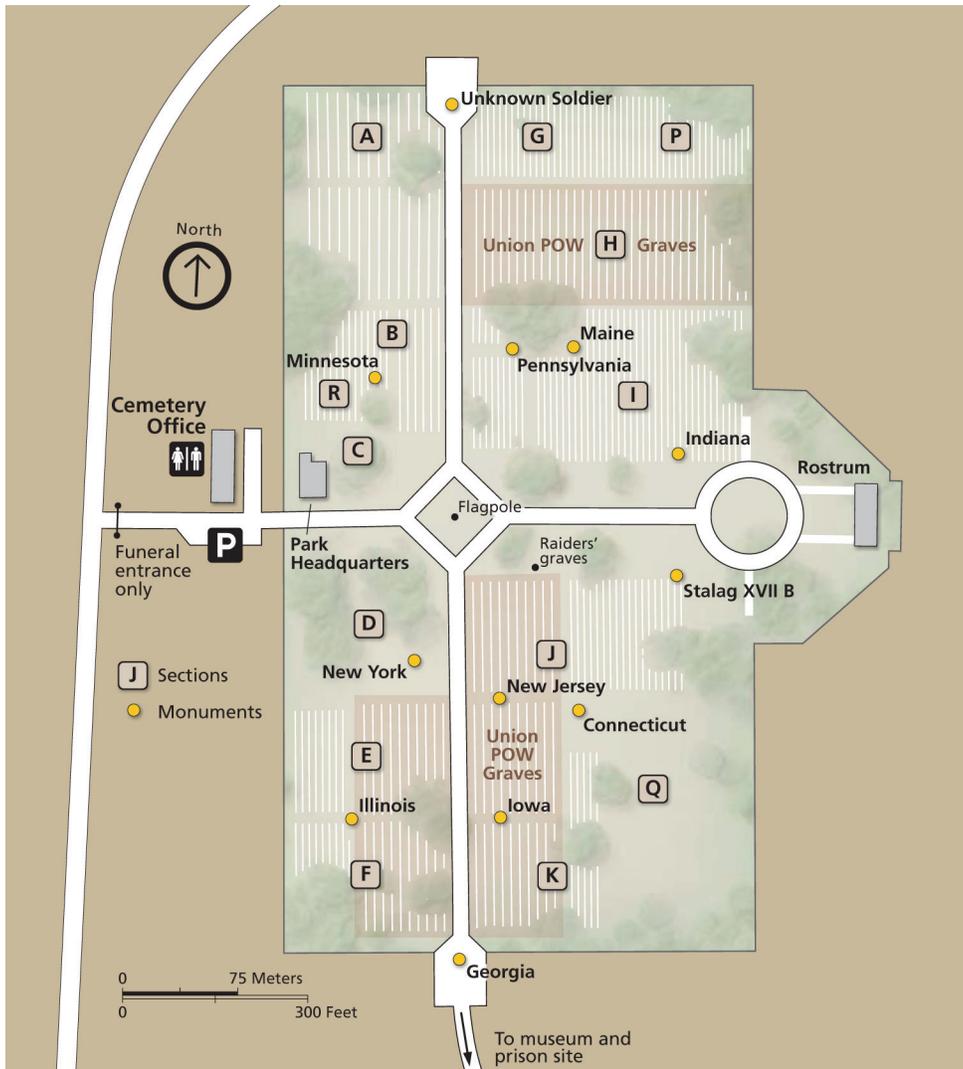
Significance statements express why the park unit's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park unit designation. Andersonville National Historic Site is significant because:

1. Andersonville National Historic Site preserves the location of the most notorious of all Civil War military prisons. Nearly 13,000 Americans died at Andersonville, more than in any other prison or battle of the Civil War.
2. The national outrage over conditions at Andersonville and the subsequent trial and execution of Confederate Captain Henry Wirz represented significant steps in the evolution of the laws of war and the humane treatment of prisoners of war.

3. Andersonville National Cemetery, one of only two active national cemeteries managed by the National Park Service, preserves the burial ground of those who perished at Andersonville and honors the sacrifices of all veterans from the Revolutionary War to the present.
4. Andersonville National Historic Site is the only national park established as a memorial to all American prisoners of war.
5. Former prisoners of war partnered with Andersonville National Historic Site to create and develop the National Prisoner of War Museum, the only museum solely dedicated to interpreting the American prisoner of war experience.



Map of the Park



Map of Andersonville National Cemetery

Chapter 2. State of the Park

The State of the Park is summarized below for four categories—Natural Resources, Cultural Resources, Visitor Experience, and Park Infrastructure—based on a synthesis of the park’s monitoring, evaluation, management, and information programs, and expert opinion. Brief resource summaries are provided below for a selection of the priority resources and values of the park. Clicking on the [web ▶](#) symbol found in the tables and resource briefs below will take you to the internet site that contains content associated with specific topics in the report.

The scientific and scholarly reports, publications, datasets, methodologies, and other information that were used as the basis for the assessments of resource condition are referenced and linked throughout the report and through the [internet version of this report](#) that is linked to the NPS [IRMA data system](#) (Integrated Resource Management Applications). The internet version of each report, and the associated workshop summary report available from the internet site, provide additional detail and sources of information about the findings summarized in the report, including references, accounts on the origin and quality of the data, and the methods and analytical approaches used in data collection and the assessments of condition. Resource condition assessments reported in this State of the Park report involve expert opinion and the professional judgment of park staff and subject matter experts involved in developing the report. This expert opinion and professional judgment derive from the in-depth knowledge and expertise of park and regional staff gained from their being involved in the day-to-day practice of all aspects of park stewardship and from the professional experience of the participating subject matter experts. This expert opinion and professional judgment utilized available factual information for the analyses and conclusions presented in this report. This State of the Park report was developed in a park-convened workshop.

The status and trends documented in Chapter 2 provide a useful point-in-time baseline measured against reference conditions that represent “healthy” ecosystem parameters, or regulatory standards (such as those related to air or water quality). We also note that climate change adaptation requires us to continue to learn from the past, but attempting to manage for conditions based on our understanding of the historical “natural” range of variation will be increasingly futile in many locations. Thus, these reference conditions, and/or our judgment about resource condition or trend may evolve as the rate of climate change accelerates and we respond to novel conditions. Our management must be even more “forward looking,” to anticipate plausible but unprecedented conditions, also recognizing there will be surprises. In this context, we will incorporate climate considerations in our decision processes and management planning as we consider adaptation options that may deviate from traditional practices.

2.1. Natural Resources

Air Quality  web ▶			
Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Ozone	Annual 4 th -Highest 8-Hour Concentration		<p>Park concerns regarding potential impact of emissions on historic and natural resources by local mining industries has resulted in a request for an “Airborne Particulate Study” to gather data on emissions from local mining industries and to conduct air quality study. Estimates are based on interpolated data from more distant ozone monitors. Although there are local industrial emission sources, their emissions in the context of regional source contributions are not likely to change the ozone condition rating. No trend information is available because there are not sufficient on-site or nearby ozone monitor data.</p> <p>Ozone warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks and the 2008–2012 estimated ozone of 69.4 parts per billion (ppb). There are no known ozone-sensitive plants in the park.</p> <p>National Park Service Air Resources Division</p>

			<p>Benchmarks: Resource is in Good Condition: ≤ 60 ppb Warrants Moderate Concern: 61–75 ppb Warrants Significant Concern: ≥ 76 ppb</p>
Deposition	Sulfur Wet Deposition		<p>Estimates are based on interpolated data from more distant wet deposition monitors. Although there are local industrial emission sources, their emissions in the context of regional source contributions are not likely to change the sulfur deposition condition rating.</p> <p>Wet sulfur deposition warrants moderate concern. This condition is based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks and the 2008–2012 estimated wet sulfur deposition of 2.6 kilograms per hectare per year (kg/ha/yr). Acidification affects the reproduction and survival of fish, amphibians, and aquatic insects.</p> <p>No trend information is available because there are not sufficient on-site or nearby wet deposition monitor data.</p> <p>National Park Service Air Resources Division Benchmarks: Resource is in Good Condition: < 1 kg/ha/yr Warrants Moderate Concern: 1–3 kg/ha/yr Warrants Significant Concern: > 3 kg/ha/yr</p>
	Nitrogen Wet Deposition		<p>National Park Service Air Resources Division Benchmarks: Resource is in Good Condition: < 1 kg/ha/yr Warrants Moderate Concern: 1–3 kg/ha/yr Warrants Significant Concern: > 3 kg/ha/yr</p>
Visibility	Haze Index		<p>National Park Service Air Resources Division Benchmarks: Resource is in Good Condition: < 2 dv above natural conditions[†] Warrants Moderate Concern: 2–8 dv above natural conditions[†] Warrants Significant Concern: > 8 dv above natural conditions[†]</p>
Particulate Matter	24-hour PM _{2.5}		<p>Fine particulate matter warrants moderate concern. This condition is based on the EPA's 24-hour PM_{2.5} public health standard. The 3-year (2010–2012) average of 98th percentile 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentration at the three closest monitors** to Andersonville NHS is 26.1 micrograms/cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Estimated fine particulate concentration is not necessarily representative of pollution level at the park. It could be potentially less due to remoteness from urban centers or amplified by local mining sources. Note that the 3-year (2010–2012) average of annual PM_{2.5} concentration at the three closest monitors** is $11.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and approaches the standard of $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Fine particulates can cause respiratory irritation in park visitors and staff. Particulate matter can also potentially impact cultural and natural resources. However, there are no site specific data to evaluate risk to cultural and natural resources from mining operations, because estimates are based on data from more distant particulate monitors and there are local</p>

			<p>industrial emission sources that may affect ambient concentrations.</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/ttnchie1/net/2011inventory.html.</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency: Resource is in Good Condition: $\leq 12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Warrants Moderate Concern: $12.1\text{--}35.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Warrants Significant Concern: $\geq 35.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</p>
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* Interpolations of air quality monitoring data averaged over a five-year period (2008–2012) are used to evaluate conditions. For fine particulate matter condition, data were averaged over three years from three closest monitors to Andersonville NHS. Trend analyses are completed using 10 years (2003–2012) of data from on-site or nearby monitors.

§ Visibility trend and condition calculations are expressed in terms of a Haze Index in deciviews (dv); however, the benchmark metrics are different. Condition assessments are based on interpolation of the five-year average current visibility minus estimated average natural visibility, where average visibility is the mean of visibility between 40th and 60th percentiles. Visibility trends are computed from the haze index values on the 20% haziest days and the 20% clearest days, consistent with visibility goals in the Clean Air Act.

‡ Natural visibility conditions are those estimated to exist in a given area in the absence of human-caused visibility impairment. The Clean Air Act established a goal of restoring visibility in all Class I areas to natural conditions. Estimated annual average natural condition equals 7.5 deciviews (dv) at Andersonville NHS.

**Three closest particulate matter monitors to Andersonville NHS are located in Macon (Site ID: 13-153-0001), Albany (Site ID: 13-095-0007), Columbus (Site ID: 13-215-0011).

Water Quantity and Quality

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Water Chemistry: Stockade Branch and Sweetwater Creek	pH		<p>Limited data exist for water quality in the Andersonville vicinity and less data exist for water quality within the park boundaries. The pH exceeded the EPA criterion for the protection of freshwater aquatic life in a 1995 study of nearby Camp Creek. (Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis, Water Resources Division and Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring Program, July 1997)</p> <p>Sweetwater Creek (Headwaters to Flint River, Andersonville) was placed on the State of Georgia Section 303(d) list of impaired waters due to pH excursions (Total Maximum Daily Load for pH exceedances in Sweetwater Creek, GA, 2003).</p>
	Fecal coliform bacteria		<p>Limited data exist for water quality in the Andersonville vicinity and less data exist for water quality within the park boundaries. In a 1995 study of nearby Camp Creek. Fecal-indicator bacteria concentrations (fecal coliform) exceeded limits for freshwater bathing. (Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis, Water Resources Division and Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring Program, July 1997)</p>

Groundwater	Groundwater Level		Groundwater levels have decreased significantly at three out of four wells near the park where the period of record exceeds 10 years of daily measurements (Rasmussen et al. 2009) and a reasonably complete data set. The following groundwater wells were analyzed: 315731083542301, 315731083542302, 315353084192501, and 315353084192502. Data on groundwater levels are available from USGS .
Surface Water Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily mean discharge • Mean monthly flow • Magnitude and duration of extreme high and low flow events. 		Measurable data for Stockade Branch do not exist at the present time.

Flora and Fauna



[web](#) ▶

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Plants	Species occurrence and diversity		Vascular plant inventory in progress has identified 354 species of plants within the boundary of Andersonville.
Invasive Plants	Number of invasive species		Sixteen invasive species identified by University of Georgia researchers conducting a vascular plant inventory (in progress, 2014). Species identified in following categories of Georgia Exotic Pest Plant Council: Category 1=7 species, Category 2=3 species, Category 3=3 species, Category 4=3 species. Active control measures are in place to control Khaki weed. A funding request exists for Golden Bamboo control.
Birds	Species occurrence and diversity		No formal monitoring data exist for the Park or any nearby area; however some anecdotal information, specifically Backyard Bird Counts and eBird reports do exist for the area around the Park where more than 100 species are regularly observed at nearby Cobb Field and Georgia Veterans Memorial State Park (eBird). Species detected include both resident and migratory birds with a wide range of habitat requirements, thus suggesting a high likelihood of moderate species diversity at ANDE. President and Mrs. Jimmy Carter recently observed a painted bunting in nearby Americus, Georgia; one of the westernmost observations of a member of the Southeastern U.S. breeding population (BirdWatching Daily 2012).

<p>Amphibians</p>	<p>Species occurrence and diversity</p>		<p>No data exist for amphibians at the Park or for any location within 50 kilometers of the Park. Amphibian habitat, including the riparian forest along Sweetwater Creek, does exist within and adjacent to the park that could provide habitat for some species of amphibians. During a recreational visit to the Park in 2011 by SECN Inventory & Monitoring Program biologists, bird-voiced treefrog tadpoles were observed. Because this species is not typically very common, the presence of this species is suggestive that several other similar species also exist at the park.</p>
<p>Nuisance Animals</p>	<p>Impact on resources and visitor safety</p>		<p>Bats invading structures (Museum and Providence Spring) create safety concerns for employees and visitors. Holes dug by armadillos impair cultural resources (earthworks and cemetery graves) and create pedestrian safety hazard. Control measures are implemented for fire ants on park grounds and mice in buildings.</p>

Resource Brief: Building for Bats

In 2011 bats found a temporary home in the National Prisoner of War Museum and the historic Providence Spring memorial at Andersonville. Park staff consulted with NPS Southeast Regional Office natural resource managers and Bat Conservation International, Inc. to exclude bats from the buildings. Maintenance staff constructed an exit-only pipe system to allow bats to exit the museum. Once all bats vacated both structures, soffits were stuffed with meshing to prevent re-entry. During this time an Eagle Scout candidate with the Boy Scouts of America contacted the park regarding potential projects. Park staff suggested bat houses and a project was initiated to construct the houses. Sites were selected in three geographical areas of the park. Once NEPA and Section 106 compliance was completed, the Boy Scout built and erected six pole mounted, double-sided bat houses. Bats moved into their new homes and are no longer in the historic structures.



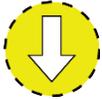
Eagle Scout candidate prepares to erect one of six bat houses as a volunteer project.

Soundscapes



[web](#) ▶

Every unit in the national park system has a unique acoustic environment, and every unit should understand what its desired acoustic environment would be. The quality of the acoustic environment affects visitor experience and ecological function. Acoustic resource condition, both natural and cultural, should be evaluated in relation to visitor enjoyment, wilderness character, ecosystem health, and wildlife interactions. Based on these considerations and the character of the park, the acoustic resource condition at ANDE warrants significant concern under non-urban criteria. Learn more in the document Recommended Indicators for Acoustic Resource Quality (<https://irma.nps.gov/App/Reference/Profile/2206094>) and the NPS Natural Sounds and Night Skies Division website (<http://www.nature.nps.gov/sound/>).

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
<p>L₅₀ Impact</p>	<p>L₅₀ dBA – a measure of noise contributed to existing acoustical environment by anthropogenic sources.</p>		<p>Vehicle traffic on Highway 49 (runs along eastern boundary of park) and park roads continue to contribute to noise levels. Existing mining operations near park boundaries have the potential to expand and increase noise above present level. The addition of a firing range in</p>

		<p>proximity to the park in recent years has had some impact to the soundscape.</p> <p>Trend is deteriorating due to nationwide increases in ground-based and aircraft traffic in recent decades (U.S. Federal Aviation Administration 2010).</p>
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Resource Brief: Historical and Projected Changes in Climate at Andersonville National Historic Site

Climate change, in conjunction with other stressors, impacts all aspects of park management from natural and cultural resources to park operations and visitor experience. Effective planning and management must be grounded in our comprehension of past dynamics as well as the realization that future conditions may shift beyond the historical range of variability. Climate change will manifest itself not only as shifts in mean conditions (e.g., increasing mean annual temperature and sea level) but also as changes in climate variability (e.g., more intense storms and flooding), and these changes may accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources. Put another way, land managers are dealing with both rapid directional change and multiple uncertainties (see references in [Fisichelli 2014](#)). Understanding climate change projections and associated levels of uncertainty will facilitate planning actions that are robust regardless of the precise magnitude of change experienced in the coming decades.

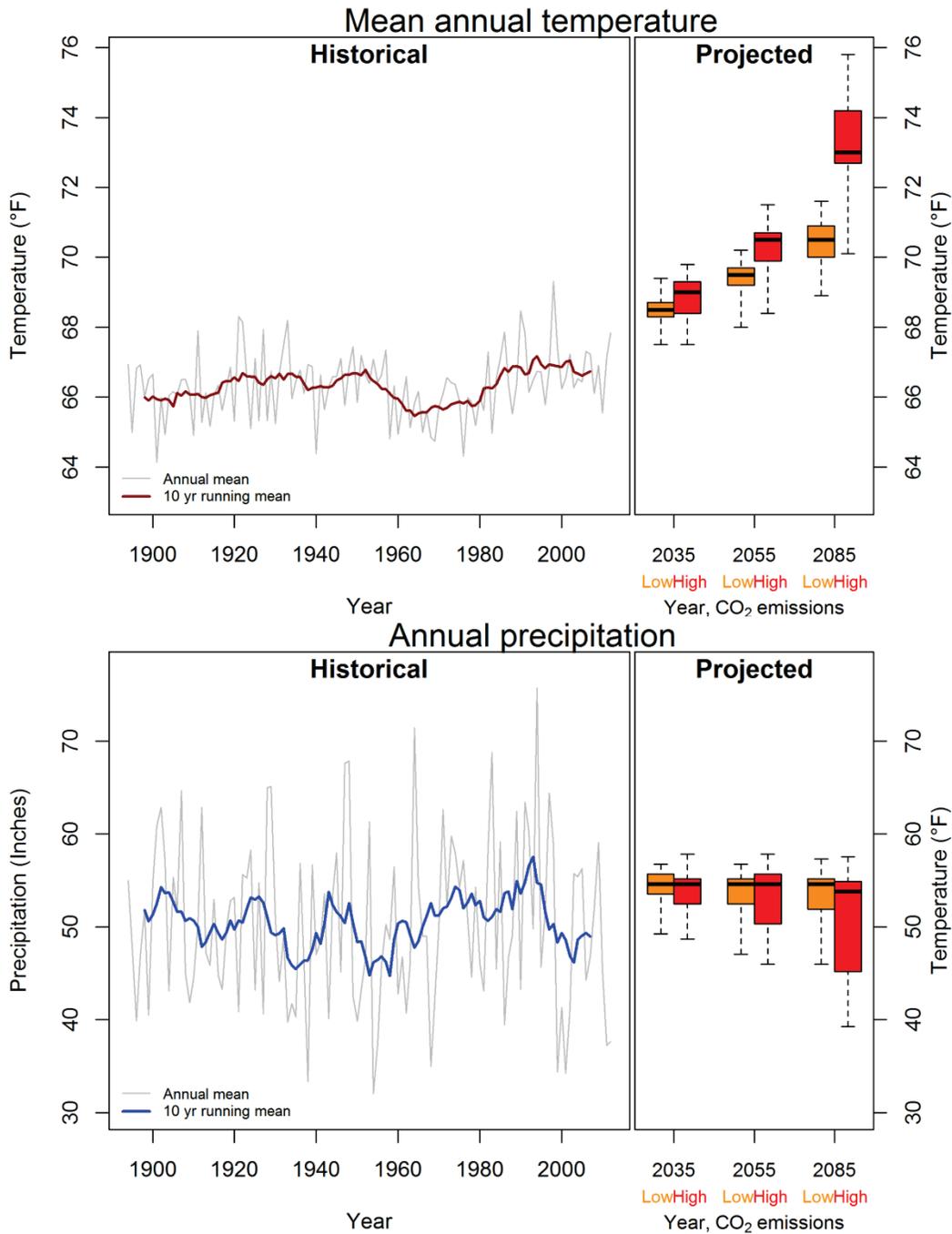
Historical climate trends

Historical climate trends (1894–2012) for Andersonville NHS ([Fisichelli 2014](#)) are based on climate data from a nearby long-term weather station (Albany, GA) acquired from the United States Historical Climatology Network (<http://cdiac.ornl.gov/>). Over the 119 year instrumental record, mean annual temperature showed a weak warming trend, +0.04 °F per decade (see Figure below). Annual precipitation showed strong interannual variability and no consistent trend across the entire record.

Future climate projections

Future climate projections for the area including Andersonville NHS are from multi-model averaged data (see references in [Fisichelli 2014](#)). Mean annual temperature, compared with the 1971–1999 average, is projected to increase 3–4 °F by mid-century and 4–6.5 °F by the end of the century, depending on the greenhouse gas emissions scenario (see Figure below). Past greenhouse gas emissions, long residence times of these gases in the atmosphere, and our current emissions trajectory suggest that climate change will be substantial. Warming by mid-century is projected for all seasons, with the greatest increases likely in summer. There is broad agreement among climate models in the direction and general magnitude of warming over the coming decades. Total annual precipitation may increase slightly by mid-century (see Figure below); however, precipitation variability is likely to remain large over the coming decades, and there is greater uncertainty in the direction of precipitation than temperature changes.

In addition to warmer mean temperatures and changes in annual and seasonal precipitation, climate change will exhibit itself in many other ways within the region including Andersonville NHS (see references in [Fisichelli 2014](#)). These include more frequent heat waves, droughts, floods, and an extended frost-free season. The annual number of days with maximum temperatures > 95 °F is projected to increase 25–30 days by mid-century while the number of days with minimum temperatures below freezing is projected to decrease by approximately 15 days (high [A2] emissions scenario 2041–2070 compared with 1980–2000). Small changes in total precipitation may mask large shifts in the precipitation regime and associated impacts to ecosystems. The annual number of days with heavy rainfall (> 1 inch) is projected to increase by 15–20%, while the maximum number of days between rain events may increase by a few days (high [A2] emissions scenario, 2041–2070 compared with 1980–2000). Significantly warmer temperatures and a more variable precipitation regime may lead to both more frequent droughts and more severe flooding and erosion.



Historical and projected mean annual temperature and annual precipitation for Andersonville National Historical Site. Historical data (1894–2012) are from the Albany, GA weather station (cdiac.ornl.gov). Projected climate change (30 year means) for the region including the park (data from Kunkel et al. 2013) are for three future time periods centered on 2035 (2021–2050), 2055 (2041–2070), and 2085 (2070–2099). Two greenhouse gas emissions scenarios are presented, the **low** (B1) and **high** (A2) scenarios (IPCC 2007). Projected climate boxplots indicate the variability in future projections among 14–15 CMIP3 climate models. Values for the area including the park are based on the mean model output for that location and the range of climate model projections for the region: the bold horizontal black line represents the mean among all models, the upper and lower bounds of the boxes indicate the 25th and 75th percentile model output values and the whiskers show the minimum and maximum change.

2.2. Cultural Resources

Archeological Resources  web ▶			
Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Knowledge	Percent of sites with known date ranges associated with a research theme		100%—Date ranges and themes have been determined for all of the known sites. Inventory: The site boundaries are estimates based on historic maps rather than on subsurface testing.
Inventory	Percent of park adequately surveyed		Approximately 16 percent of the park has been surveyed adequately. There are 6 known archeological sites in the park. The prison has 64 subsites and the cemetery has 4 subsites. There are 2 other sites that are listed as local resources. All of the sites are in good condition.
Documentation	Percentage of known sites with adequate National Register documentation		The prison and national cemetery are listed in the National Register, although the archeological components of these sites are not addressed in the nomination. The other sites have not been evaluated. The sites and all known archeological surveys in the park have been digitized in the SER CR GIS and copies of all but one of the reports have been scanned. The GIS data and reports are available via a web map viewer. In 2012, SEAC completed the report for a geophysical survey and testing project that provided insights into the crowded conditions and deprivation of the prison.
Condition	Percentage of archeological resources in good condition		All of the sites were found to be in Good condition when assessed in FY 2012.

Cultural Anthropology  web ▶			
Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Knowledge	Sufficient research exists to understand the relationship of the park's ethnographic resources and the historic contexts		No Ethnographic Overview and Assessment exists for the park. Some documents provide a good foundation for understanding people and communities associated with the park but they do not provide in-depth cultural anthropological information. The park has submitted a funding request for an Ethnohistorical Study of African Americans at Andersonville.

	Appropriate studies and consultations document ethnographic resources and uses with regards to the park.		No Ethnographic Overview and Assessment exists for the park. Some documents provide a good foundation for understanding people and communities associated with the park but they do not provide in-depth cultural anthropological information. The park has submitted a funding request for an Ethnohistorical Study of African Americans at Andersonville.
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Cultural Landscapes [web](#) ▶

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Knowledge	Sufficient research exists to understand the relationship of the park cultural landscapes to the historic contexts of the park.		A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) to be completed in 2014 addresses the entire park. The CLR includes a site history and evaluates the National Register significance and integrity of the landscape. This report contains research that places the cultural landscape in historical context, provides baseline documentation, and relies on current scholarship.
	Adequate research exists to document and preserve the cultural landscape of the park.		The CLR documents the historic and existing conditions and provides treatment recommendations for the preservation of contributing resources.
Inventory	The scope of cultural landscapes in the park is understood and a determination has been made whether or not they are a fundamental resource.		The park Foundation Document identified the military prison site and national cemetery landscapes as Fundamental Resources. The completion of two certified Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLIs) in 2010 documented the landscape characteristics and features of Andersonville Memorial Landscape and Andersonville National Cemetery. Both landscapes are nationally significant.
	Percentage of landscapes eligible for the National Register with accurate, complete, and reliable Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) data.		In 2010, two cultural landscapes (100%) at Andersonville were certified in the CLI database.
Documentation	Percentage of cultural landscapes with adequate National Register documentation.		Cultural landscapes are not adequately addressed by the National Register nomination (1978). The National Register documentation needs to be expanded to define the period and areas of significance and describe the landscape in greater detail. Features such as the stone stockade corner markers, Star Fort, wells, and earthworks should be added as contributing resources. The CLI data certified in 2010 identify significant landscape characteristics and features that were determined eligible through SHPO concurrence (as part of the certification).

Historic Structures



[web](#) ▶

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Knowledge	Percentage of historic structures evaluated using appropriate historical contexts.		<p>There are 38 historic structures listed on the List of Classified Structures (LCS); 3 of these structures are not listed in the National Register (NR) but are managed as cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia Monument • Stalag 17B Monument • Monument to the Unknown <p>Due to the lack of HSRs for the park’s historic structures the percentage of the park’s evaluated historic structures is very low. The evaluation and documentation of the structures should take place in light of preservation and protection of them.</p>
Documentation	Percentage of historic structures with adequate National Register documentation.		Thirty-five of 38 structures listed on the LCS are documented in the National Register. Some of the park’s identified historic structures have adequate National Register (NR) documentation.
	All historic structures have been recorded commensurate with their significance and mandated purposes.		100% of the ANDE historic structures do not have HSR’s.
Condition	Percentage of historic structures in good condition		95% of historic structures are in good condition.

Resource Brief: Civilian Conservation Corps

On September 28, 1934 a twelve-member contingent of Camp Army-3, Company 1411 set up a temporary camp under the direction of Lieutenant Platos Rhyne. The temporary tent camp was located on the north slope of Andersonville Prison. It consisted of four 50-man tents as barracks, an officer’s tent, and a mess tent. Four days later additional personnel arrived and began construction of a permanent camp west of Highway 49, across from the entrance to the National Cemetery.

By December 1934, four pine barracks were completed to hold 50 men apiece. Additional buildings consisted of a kitchen/mess hall, officer’s quarters, recreation hall, education building, and latrine. North of the buildings was a field used for ballgames and drills. Commander of the permanent camp was John M. Tatum.



This 1930s photograph illustrates the impact the CCC made on the cultural landscape by constructing bridges (white, foreground), rock walls and planting vegetation.

Company 1411 ceased operations at Andersonville Prison Park on December 31, 1935. The work at Andersonville, however, did not end. As a new year arrived, so did a new CCC company. On January 1, 1936 Company 4455, stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia assumed responsibility for the camp at Andersonville. Fifty men were detailed to the camp to do beautification work at Andersonville National Cemetery. Company 4455 worked at the cemetery for one year, departing the premises on January 1, 1937. During their tenure the Civilian Conservation Corps changed the face of Andersonville with roads, bridges, landscaping, stone walls and drains, and stone interpretive markers. Most of their work is still a visible part of the cultural landscape.



Members of Company 1411 attended a fifty-year reunion of Civilian Conservation Corps workers at Andersonville National Historic Site.

History  web ▶			
Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Knowledge	Sufficient research is conducted to understand significance of site.		Current research is insufficient. The pending Historic Resource Study will provide up-to-date scholarship in a cohesive document about all of the park's significant historic themes including Prisoner of War history.
	Sufficient research is conducted to establish the reasons for park creation and site history.		Insufficient research exists documenting the reasons for the park's creation and site history. There is currently no Administrative History.
	Research at the appropriate level precedes planning decisions involving cultural resources.		Research is not at the appropriate level to adequately plan for the management of cultural resources. The current National Register nomination does not adequately describe resources nor does it include a period of significance for the park's resources. CLR, presently in draft form, will inform National Register nomination update.
Inventory	Percentage of cultural resources listed in appropriate Servicewide inventories, including the National Register.		75% of the cultural resources are listed in inventories including the LCS, CLI and National Register. New Deal resources (Civilian Conservation Corps) have not been inventoried.

Documentation	Percentage of historic properties with adequate Nat'l Register documentation or with Determinations of Eligibility.		0%. Current National Register nomination does not adequately address significant historic contexts including New Deal resources. Cultural resources including earthworks, star fort, and wells are not documented in the current NR nomination. The NR nomination does not provide adequate descriptions, analysis or areas and period of significance.
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Resource Brief: Oral Histories Document Captivity Experiences

Visitors to the National Prisoner of War Museum at Andersonville can learn about what life is like as a prisoner of war (POW) directly from the men and women who have suffered captivity. Interactive interpretive media features video clips taken from over 970 oral history interviews conducted by park staff. Former prisoners of war interviewed include a World War I prisoner of war (Melvin Dyson), the longest held enlisted soldier in U.S. history (William Robinson, Vietnam), Tuskegee Airmen (World War II) and the first female African American prisoner of war in U.S. history (Shoshana Johnson, Operation Iraqi Freedom).

In addition to interviews with former prisoners of war, oral histories also include interviews with civilian internees held in the Pacific theater of World War II, immediate family members of POWs and men who served with the Civilian Conservation Corps at Andersonville.

The oral history program continues to document the prisoner of war experience and should surpass 1,000 interviews within the next two years. Each interview is accessioned into the museum collection. A digital video disc (DVD) is made for the interviewee and an additional working copy for staff and researchers.



Private First Class Jessica Lynch was captured during Operation Iraqi Freedom in 2003 and became the first female prisoner of war in U.S. history to be successfully rescued.

Museum Collections  web ▶			
Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Inventory	The scope of museum collections in the park is understood. All resources have been surveyed to determine their appropriateness for inclusion in the museum/archive collection.		Scope of Collection Statement was updated in FY 2014. The park needs an updated archival survey.
	Percentage of objects accessioned and cataloged		The FY 2013 Collection Management report states that 50.38% of the ANDE collections are cataloged. American Alliance of Museums (AAM) identified cataloging backlog as an issue to be addressed. The park needs an updated archival survey that would show the correct backlog for the archival collections.

<p>Documentation</p>	<p>Park has current and appropriate baseline documentation (Scope of Collections Statement, Collection Management Plan, Housekeeping Plan(s), IPM Plan(s), EOP, Security and Fire Safety Plan(s), and Conservation Survey(s).</p>		<p>The ANDE museum collection consists of 74,981 items. Baseline documentation for the ANDE museum collection requires updating and includes the following documents and completion dates: Scope of Collection Statement (2014); Collection Condition Survey (objects on exhibit) 2012; Emergency Operations Plan (2012); Paper Collection Archive Survey (2008); Security and Fire Protection Survey (2006); Collection Management Plan (2005); Museum Collections Emergency Operations Plan (2000). A Collection Conservation Survey will be completed in 2014 and a comprehensive Collections Archives Survey is planned for FY 2015.</p> <p>The park also does not have an Integrated Pest Management Plan, Housekeeping Plan, or Collection Storage Plan which are critical baseline documents for preservation/protection of museum collections and archives.</p>
<p>Condition</p>	<p>Overall condition of the collection based on condition survey and improvements to storage.</p>		<p>The park had a collection condition survey (CCS) completed on objects on exhibit in the POW museum. During the past three years objects in the museum collection have received conservation treatment through NPS project money and through the park's friends group. Conservation treatment is underway (FY 2014). The park had a CCS completed in FY 2000 for objects in museum storage. Donations by former prisoners of war increase number of items in collection each year and add to cataloging backlog. Collections have nearly doubled in a decade.</p> <p>SEAC manages approximately 30 cubic feet of archeological artifacts and just over 14 linear feet of archeological project records from ANDE from 25 accessions, consisting mainly of collections resulting from archeological projects.</p> <p>SEAC also manages approximately 620 cellulose nitrate film negatives (Spinelli Collection) from Andersonville and film reels acquired from the U.S. Navy.</p>

Resource Brief: POW/MIA Flag — the One that Started it All

The black and white flag honoring our nation’s prisoners of war and missing in action has become a national symbol. The flag has flown over the White House and in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda. Legislation requires it be flown on specific days at federal facilities and national cemeteries. The original POW/MIA flag, however, was not a flag.

Helen Hoff, wife of a Navy pilot declared Missing in Action in 1970 and a member of the National League of Families, recognized the need for a symbol to honor POWs and MIAs and to create public awareness of the POW/MIA issue. Mrs. Hoff worked with Annin Company to design a black and white banner with the familiar symbol of a prisoner of war silhouette. The original banner was kept by Mrs. Hoff but the design soon changed to a flag so it could be flown on flagpoles.

The banner hung on the door of the Hoff residence until December 15, 2011. On that day staff from Andersonville National Historic Site staff conducted an oral history interview with Mrs. Hoff and accepted the banner as a donation. In 2013 the Friends of Andersonville provided funding for the banner to receive conservation treatment at Harpers Ferry Center.



Helen Hoff holds the POW/MIA banner that became the model for today’s flag.

2.3. Visitor Experience

Visitor Numbers and Visitor Satisfaction

[web](#) ▶

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Number of Visitors	Number of visitors per year		The total of 122,883 visitors to the park in 2012 is higher than that of 2010 (121,535) and 2011 (108,812) but it is lower than the 10-year average of 145,111 visitors for 2002–2011. Visitor Survey data document that a majority of our visitors are 50 years of age or older; the aging of our largest visitor demographic is subject for some concern. Accuracy of Visitor Use Statistics will improve this year as a broken road counter has been replaced and we are about to replace our data-gathering methodology to be more accurate.
Number of Burials	Number of burials of eligible veterans and/or their spouses		As an active National Cemetery, coordinating the honorable burial of eligible veterans and their spouses is a critical part of park operations. The number of burials has increased to nearly 200 per year due to demographic trends. Present demand meets—and on some occasions exceeds—the capacity of present staff and resources. (192 burials in 2013; 170 in 2003; 126 in 1993). Source: Monthly Public Use Statistics Data, DO-61.

<p>Visitor Satisfaction</p>	<p>Percent of visitors who were satisfied with their visit</p>		<p>Based on the standard visitor satisfaction survey conducted each year, the percentage of visitors satisfied in FY13 was 100.0%, which is higher than the average for the previous five years (99.0%) and ten years (99.2%). Visitor audiences are often segmented by a focused interest in one part of the park or park story; there is a need to conduct an in-depth visitor survey to gain a better understanding of what visitors expect out of their visit. Source: 2013 Visitor Survey Card Data Report</p>
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Resource Brief: National Cemetery Operations



An Air Force honor guard conducts military honors during a committal service at the national cemetery rostrum. NPS photo.

The Andersonville National Cemetery is an integral part of the Andersonville National Historic Site. The cemetery is one of 14 administered by the National Park Service, and one of only two still classified as active. An active cemetery has gravesites available for first interments. In recent years park staff at Andersonville has conducted nearly 200 burials a year. Cemetery operations are a critical part of the park's day-to-day operation; as a measure of this, the only cemetery administrator employed by the National Park Service is a member of the Division of Interpretation and Education. In addition to the Cemetery Administrator, Maintenance staff open and close graves, install and replace headstones, and ensure the appearance of the grounds by maintaining the 27 acre space. During a period around each burial of a veteran, the flag is brought to half-staff, and the road leading to the rostrum is closed to traffic. The number of burials has increased steadily over the past forty years, and the present demand meets—and on some occasions exceeds—the capacity of present staff and resources. Park staff work side by side with funeral directors, vault companies, military honor guards, VA staff, and others to ensure the honorable burial of eligible veterans and their spouses.

Burial operations affect every part of the visitor experience at Andersonville. Next of kin visit recent graves on a regular basis, and in recent years staff have placed a greater emphasis on educating visitors about burials in the cemetery and behavior expectations. This is rooted in the simple realization that respect is a learned value, and must be taught. School tours, groups, and individuals are told if a funeral is scheduled to occur during their visit. School tour planning information and other interpretive products stress cemetery regulations and behavior expectations. Over two centuries of service, honor, and sacrifice are plainly visible at Andersonville, and as burials continue into the future, the cemetery will change along with the nation. Working with next of kin, visitors, and students, the park has a unique opportunity to meet the needs of the present generation, while ensuring the legacy of the National Cemetery for the future.

This activity meets the requirements of the Call to Action goals #3 & 4.

Interpretive and Education Programs – Talks, Tours, and Special Events



[web](#) ▶

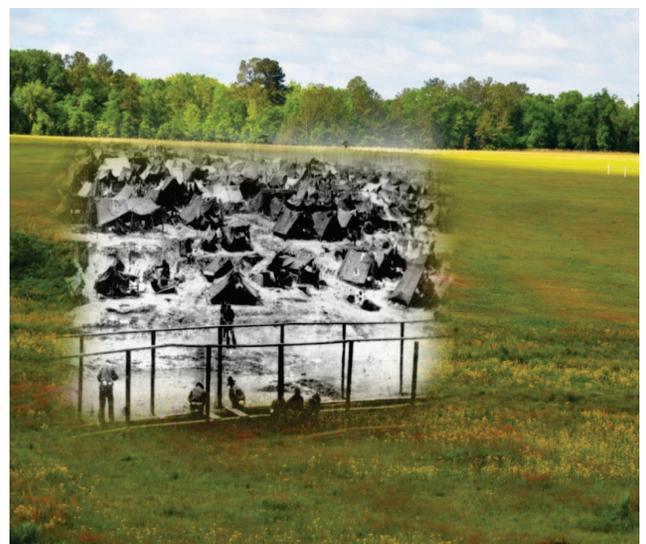
Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
<p>Education Programs</p>	<p>Number and quality of programs, and number of participants</p>		<p>Prior to 2011, education programming had become outdated in terms of accuracy, focus, and pedagogy. Since 2011, an entirely new set of curriculum-based programs and resources have been developed to support classroom teaching and on-site visits. These resources and activities match current scholarship, interpretive themes and curriculum standards. Source: 2013 Servicewide Interpretive Report</p>

<p>Ranger Programs</p>	<p>Number and quality of programs and attendance</p>		<p>After a period of retrenchment, interpretive programs are increasing (283 programs in 2009; 406 in 2013). These programs are in-line with newly-adopted interpretive themes and present park resources in a more articulate and broad fashion, designed to tell multiple stories to multiple audiences. Source: 2013 Servicewide Interpretive Report</p>
<p>Junior Ranger Programs</p>	<p>Number of programs and attendance</p>		<p>An entirely new Junior Ranger booklet will be implemented in the spring of 2014. The older activity book was out of date and focused on activities that did not effectively teach or engage a youth audience. 369 youth completed the activity in 2009, 670 in 2013; this number is expected to dramatically increase. Source: 2009, 2013 Servicewide Interpretive Reports</p>
<p>Special Events</p>	<p>Variety and longevity of events, community involvement</p>		<p>The primary special event in the parks calendar is Memorial Day; over 500 volunteers assist in placing flags throughout the national cemetery; community involvement and youth engagement is critical to the success of this effort. Other events are split between interpretive and commemorative functions and depend on partnerships and volunteers. These include the Living History Weekend, Night Museum, EchoTaps, National POW/MIA Recognition Day, and others.</p>

Resource Brief: *When We Held Each Other Prisoner* — Commemorating the 150th Anniversary of Andersonville

Andersonville National Historic Site will offer a series of events and programs to mark the Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) of the Andersonville Prison throughout 2014 and 2015. The fourteen-month long operation of the Camp Sumter Military Prison, commonly known as Andersonville, is an entry point to a tragic story of the consequences of war. In a war that divided not only states, but families, the experience of prisoners of war touched almost every American home. In addition to exploring Andersonville prison and the stories of the men held here, Andersonville National Historic Site is charged with providing "an understanding of the overall prisoner of war story of the Civil War," and to acknowledge the shared experiences of prisoners in the North and South.

A wide variety of programs during this time will explore the prison site and the prison experience at Andersonville while also addressing the larger story at other military prisons, in the north and south. "First Saturday" programs held on the first Saturday of each month will use the monthly theme to explore the prison story and discuss each featured prison. These programs will vary from month to month. The largest events to commemorate the Andersonville story will occur the third weekend in September 2015. Events scheduled for that weekend include a two-night Memorial Illumination at the prison site and a Funeral for Thirteen Thousand. On September 18 & 19, 2015, volunteers will place nearly 13,000 luminaries on the prison site—each representing the death of a United States soldier during the fourteen-month operation of the prison. On those evenings, the luminaries will be viewable by driving the prison loop road after dark. On September 19, 2015 Andersonville National Cemetery will host a ceremony to remember the nearly 13,000 American soldiers who died while held captive at Andersonville prison, part of the 56,000 Americans who died as prisoners of war during the Civil War. This service will be the funeral they never received.



Past meets present in this view of the south field of the prison site. NPS photo.

This activity meets the requirements of the Call to Action goals #3, 16, & 19.

Resource Brief: *Captured!* — New Junior Ranger Program Promotes Critical Thinking

For many sites, the only point of intersection with youth is through a museum activity or Junior Ranger program. Our new Junior Ranger program is a "choose your own adventure" style booklet titled *Captured! A Prisoner of War Story*. Previous Junior Ranger booklets used a set of random activities such as word searches or scavenger hunts; this busy work did not meet our interpretive vision, but a narrative in which the child was an active participant did. We created a book that propels the visitor through the choices and uncontrollable circumstances of prison life, including features like a maze that either delivers you to a surgeon for treatment or turns you away. We wanted to use activities that kids liked best, but we wanted them to mean something more than a task completed. At the end of the book, they fill out a prisoner memoir to recount their choices. Children and families are encouraged to explore the park and make educated decisions about prison life. What do you try to smuggle into the prison? Where do you build your shelter? Who do you trust to mail a letter? Do you try to escape? All of these questions and many more face a participant as they explore the park.

The program we have created is not easy, and it requires dedication on the part of the families, children, and rangers who handle it. It even takes more time, but for our small staff, limited budgets and greater demands during the 150th anniversary, it was important to engage families and empower them to pursue an uncomfortable history. Former prisoner of war Robert H. Kellogg wrote of the events at Andersonville, "It is a tearful history—a sad record, and many will shrink from the revolting details." It takes creativity to tell a story of suffering and sadness in a way that will not make a child afraid. We hope that by putting the decisions of captivity in their hands that they will come away with not only the idea of "What would I do?" but rather "What would I do differently?"

This activity meets the requirements of the Call to Action goals #3, 15, 16, & 19.



Young visitors view a historic drawing of the prison as they complete Junior Ranger activities. NPS photo.

Resource Brief: Education Programming Better Explores Prisoner Stories



Park Ranger Stephanie Steinhorst leads students on an exploration of a replica prisoner shelter. NPS photo.

Beginning in 2011, park staff reviewed the effectiveness of guided school programs. The scale of the prisoner story is overwhelming and we found that students had trouble understanding the impact of captivity. In response, we developed two curriculum-based programs. For older students we chose to use a few of our thousands of primary resources to create a program titled "Life and Death in a Rebel Prison." This program is a guided walk of the prison site that utilizes individual prisoner narratives for each student. Other sites like the National Holocaust Museum and the Titanic exhibit have used this format with great success. Students use critical reading and physical participation to place themselves in the footsteps of a prisoner of war. Younger students participate in a program titled "Relics of Civilization," which uses the physical resource of earthworks and the stockade reconstruction as well as replica objects to explore the prisoner experience in a hands-on fashion. A variety of classroom activities, self-guided materials and primary sources are also available on the park website. This and other components of educational outreach, including the traveling exhibit curriculum, earned park staff a *Keeper of the Light Award* in 2013 from the National Park Service Southeast Regional Office.

This activity meets the requirements of the Call to Action goals #3, 15, 16, & 19.

Resource Brief: From Civil War to Civil Rights — Reconnecting African American Audiences to Andersonville

Inspired by researching the January 1, 1869 Emancipation Day service at Andersonville National Cemetery, park staff has made significant strides in recent years toward better interpreting African American history at the prison site and national cemetery. African Americans have played an important, but rarely talked about, role throughout the history of Andersonville. The military prison stockade was built by slave labor and African American soldiers were held as prisoners. After the war, freedmen saw a connection between their own enslavement and the captivity endured by the Union prisoners. These new citizens took the first steps to preserve and memorialize the site. Despite these efforts, the US army segregated veterans' burials in the 1940s and 1950s. But Andersonville received national attention as a place of equality for all Americans, when in May 1966, Jimmy Williams, an African American Green Beret killed in Vietnam, was refused burial in his Alabama hometown. PFC Williams was buried with full military honors in an integrated Andersonville National Cemetery, almost one hundred years after freedmen first celebrated their Emancipation only a few yards away.

These stories are now integrated into interpretive programs through a site bulletin, a Civil War to Civil Rights tour in the national cemetery, the Civil War to Civil Rights Trading Cards, and other opportunities. In addition to incorporating these stories into interpretive programs, outreach has included programs with the Albany Civil Rights Institute, the Americus Sumter County Movement Remembered Committee, area historically black colleges and universities, and others.

This activity meets the requirements of the Call to Action goals #3, 4, & 9.



Park Guide Chris Barr leads a tour for the board of directors of the Albany Civil Rights Institute, discussing the experiences of African American prisoners of war confined at Andersonville. NPS photo.

Interpretive Media – Brochures, Exhibits, Signs, and Website



[web](#) ▶

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Wayside Signs	Condition and currency of signs		Thirty wayside exhibits are arrayed along the road system and significant features in the prison site and national cemetery. Installed in the late 1990s, these exhibits are inaccurate, and out of step with present interpretive themes. A significant number of themes and stories, especially relating to controversial issues and ethnic stories are not addressed. There is a need to develop and implement a new wayside exhibit plan. Source: MIDS
Park Directional Signs (off-site)	Usefulness, quantity, and placement		The Georgia Department of Transportation has numerous wayfinding signs on highways within a 50-mile radius of the park. The Highway 26 corridor, east and west of the park is poorly marked with directional signs; this route is becoming more important as a connector to I-75 and Columbus, GA. Source: 2011 Sign Inventory
Park Directional Signs (on-site)	Usefulness, quantity, and placement		The Highway 49 corridor which bisects the park is poorly marked, leading to visitor confusion. Multiple generations of directional signs exist in the park. The park road system can be very confusing to visitors. While a sign inventory was conducted in 2011, a sign plan needs to be developed and implemented.

Exhibits	Main Exhibit Galleries		The main exhibit gallery, which dates to the 1998 opening of the museum, is a multi-room, multi-time period display which explores the POW experience. This exhibit space is densely packed with artifacts, text, and AV displays. Dim lighting leads to a high number of visitor complaints, and aging AV components are often difficult to maintain or replace. A museum exhibit plan needs to be developed to guide updating and replacement of outdated components.
	Civil War Exhibits (Hallway)		Wall-mounted exhibit panels in the museum hallway explore the Civil War story; these panels are placed high on the wall and present an accessibility challenge for young visitors and those in wheelchairs. These exhibits are not consistent with current scholarship and interpretive themes and are the source of numerous visitor complaints. A project statement to replace these exhibits is under development.
	Temporary Exhibits		At present there is a limited capacity to temporarily display artifacts from the museum collection. Free-standing exhibit cases are arrayed in the hallway for temporary exhibits; these cases restrict visitor flow through this space and are an imperfect solution for displaying collection objects.
	Stockade Reconstructions and replica shelters		Two reconstructed portions of the stockade wall serve a valuable role in allowing visitors to visualize the full structure and understand the historic environment of the prison. At the northeast corner reconstruction replica prisoner shelters are maintained by staff and volunteers. A third corner reconstruction was destroyed by a storm and not rebuilt. The reconstruction of the North Gate does not meet physical accessibility standards, although the original plan called for some accommodations for the mobility impaired.
Print Media	Accuracy and availability of primary park publications		The HFC-produced Map and Guide brochure was completely replaced in November 2013, including new maps and text which matches present scholarship and interpretive themes. The park also has a robust in-house publications program, with printing costs funded by the Friends of Andersonville.
Audio-visual Media	Orientation Films		At present, two 30-minute orientation films are offered to visitors. The first is an introduction to the POW experience (developed in 1998) and the second is a brief history of the prison site (developed in 2005). The newer film is limited in scope, with a number of inaccuracies out of synch with present scholarship and interpretive themes. There is a need for a single film that conveys interpretive themes cohesively and concisely.

	Other AV material		A narrated driving tour has been produced and offered by the park since the 1970s. Once offered as a charged service, the tour is available on multiple formats and is used by nearly 10,000 visitors per year. Last updated in 2001, there is a need to revise and update the tour to reflect current research and interpretive themes and utilize modern electronic formats. The long-standing "prisoner database" developed by volunteers and maintained by staff is in need of integration into permanent exhibits and other improvements. Source: Monthly Public Use Statistics Data
Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency and scope of website • Number of website visitors 		The park website is presently comprised of over 300 pages of visitor and resource information. In 2013 more than 550,000 pageviews were made by virtual visitors. A continuing effort is made by staff to update interpretive materials and copy over material distributed through our social media program. Source: Google Analytics, NPS CMS
	Social media: Facebook updates and "likes," overall activity		Since 2010, the park has maintained a robust and evolving social media presence, rooted in an approved social media strategy which is reviewed annually. Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube are used to share park information and interact with audiences. At the beginning of 2014, our Facebook page has over 3,000 followers, and is an integrated part of interpretive operations. Source: Facebook Analytics

Resource Brief: Traveling Exhibit to put the POW Story on the Road

In early 2014, following seven years of development, park staff and partners cut the ribbon for "Victory From Within: The American Prisoner of War Experience," a new traveling exhibit produced by Andersonville National Historic Site in partnership with the Friends of Andersonville and the American Ex-Prisoners of War. Planning and design phases were funded in 2007 and 2008 respectively through the National Park Service Challenge Cost Share Program and matching funds from the Friends of Andersonville.



Former Korean War POW Bill Freeman reads a traveling exhibit panel at a venue. NPS Photo

In 2009, the American Ex-Prisoners of War signed a three-way fundraising agreement with the Friends of Andersonville and the National Park Service to fund the fabrication phase. This ultimately resulted in enough private capital to attract a 50% match of public funding via a park partnership project grant from the National Park Service. The 1,200 square foot traveling exhibit features original objects and video interviews with former POWs, and is based on the thematic organization of the National Prisoner of War Museum, built around the themes of "Capture," "Prison Life," "Those Who Wait," and "Freedom."

Hosting facilities are required to meet NPS standards for temperature and humidity control and security to ensure the preservation of artifacts. Receiving institutions will set-up, promote and market the exhibit, bear shipping costs, arrange for a former POW to attend the exhibit opening, host the exhibit for a three- to six-month period, use NPS-provided educational materials, and record the number of visitors.

This activity meets the requirements of the Call to Action goals #3, 4, 16, 19 & 29.

Accessibility



[web](#) ▶

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Mobility	ADA compliance		While the National Prisoner of War Museum and an adjacent paved trail to the north end of the prison site are fully accessible, the prison site and national cemetery present a number of mobility challenges. The reconstruction of the North Gate is presently not accessible. The Rostrum is equipped with a hydraulic lift which provides access. There is a need for an in-depth accessibility assessment of park facilities.
Visual accommodation	ADA compliance		Museum exhibits and waysides do not include Braille descriptions. The park brochure is not available in Braille. Dim lighting in the main exhibit galleries presents serious challenges and the hallway exhibits are placed too high to be easily read by young visitors and those in wheelchairs. Work to add open captions to the park orientation films was completed in 2013 and should be installed in 2014. A project funded by the Friends of Andersonville to install additional window tinting in the museum in 2014 should help to alleviate some legibility challenges.
Auditory accommodation	ADA compliance		An assisted listening system was added to the museum theater in 2013. There is a need to develop an audio description service for all of the museum exhibits. Wayside exhibits have no auditory accommodation beyond the audio tour, which provides related information.
Public transportation	Access to park via public transportation		Due in part to the rural character of the region, public transportation is not available. A regional excursion train exists, but is not connected to the park.
Multi-lingual resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio and print materials in multiple languages • Bi-lingual staff 		A Spanish language version of the narrated audio tour is available, but no other foreign language resources exist. Demand is generally low for these items, except for Spanish language staff ride groups from the US Army's Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation.

Safety



[web](#) ▶

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Visitor Safety	Recordable incidents		The safety of visitors is a park priority. The park works to quickly identify and mitigate potential hazards, and the number of accidents is very low. Safety messages are conveyed to visitors on a regular basis.

Staff Safety and Training	Number of staff trained		Operational Leadership Training has been completed by some park staff, and CPR, First Aid, and AED training are offered on a space-available basis. Job Hazard Analyses are completed for high-risk activities. Regular safety messages are given and distributed to staff members and safety issues are addressed quickly when identified by staff or volunteers.
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Partnerships  [web](#) ▶

Indicators of Condition	Specific Measures	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Volunteers	Number and hours contributed		Since 2011, the park has actively expanded the volunteer program to better utilize the two RV pads at the site and augment interpretive programs and museum operations. A significant priority has been placed on youth recruitment by present staff. College internship positions have been created through partnerships with the Friends of Andersonville and the Gettysburg College Civil War Institute. Community groups including boy and girl scouts are integral to the success of Memorial Day. In 2013, 775 volunteers contributed 7,548 hours of work.
Partnerships	Number of official and unofficial partnerships		The park has MOUs with Georgia Southwestern State University, the Friends of Andersonville, American Ex-Prisoners of War, and NAM-POWs. Informal partnerships and relationships exist with numerous other organizations, including the American Red Cross, The Ride Home, and the Georgia Humanities Council. Relationships with former prisoners of war and their associated organizations have long been a critical part of the park’s outreach and successful stewardship.

Resource Brief: Historic Interpreter Apprentices Incubate Stewardship

When reading about the men who fought for their lives inside prison walls, their youth is breathtaking. The age of these prisoners, and many guards, is that of high school and college students. In 2011, the ranger staff created the Historical Interpreter Apprentice Program (HIAP) to fill many needs. We wanted a sustainable core of well-trained local volunteers, and we wanted our historic



Historic Interpreter Apprentices portray Union prisoners of war at the prison site. NPS Photo

impressions to have the realistic faces of youth. Each year we accept a small number of high school students into the program. They meet with staff every Saturday for eight weeks, learning basics of interpretation, site history, improvisation, research methods and museum procedures. The culmination of the program is the annual Living History weekend where they portray prisoners and civilians. Our students still struggle to find the right words to begin a dialogue about suffering, but softly and tentatively, they speak of longing for home, ambitions for the future, and a desire for peace. Their words are as powerful in the present day as they would have been in 1864.

In the three years of the program, twenty youth have participated, and most remain active as volunteers. This value of this program in terms of youth engagement and stewardship was recognized in 2012 when park ranger Stephanie Steinhorst received the Southeast regional Freeman Tilden award.

This activity meets the requirements of the Call to Action goals #2, 3, 4, & 29.

Resource Brief: Field Experiences in Civic Education at Andersonville National Cemetery

Burial trenches containing the nearly 13,000 prisoners of war that died at the Andersonville prison are the focal point for many visitors. However, the cemetery is more than simply a Civil War place. Active now for 150 years, a myriad of stories demand to be told. A small section of segregated graves from the 1940s and 1950s give silent testament to the pernicious power of the Jim Crow era. Elsewhere the graves of men killed in Vietnam have lain nearly forgotten for almost 50 years. In several parts of the cemetery, the distance between the Civil War graves and those of servicemen killed in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2003 is as little as 100 yards. Their stories of sacrifice are separated by more than 100 years in the history books, but at Andersonville their stories are separated by only a few hundred paces.

It is precisely this mixture of the past and the present that makes the cemetery a powerful place. It is a living place as well, since a number of commemorative programs occur here throughout the year. The Memorial Day weekend is the apex of the calendar annually, culminating in the placement of 20,000 flags, one for every grave. Central to that process is the assistance of hundreds of youth, mostly Boy and Girl Scouts. Since 2012, the park limits the number of volunteers and offers participants a patch to identify their years of volunteer service. Five times per year volunteers from Warner Robins, Georgia raise the Avenue of Flags, a display of over 200 American flags lining the avenues of the national cemetery. Local scout groups also fold flags as needed after the avenue of flags is taken down. The act of placing a flag, raising a flag, and folding a flag is a memorable way to teach civic values and the meanings of sacrifice. Other events include a variety of seasonal ceremonies such as Echotaps and Wreaths Across America. These events bring visitors of all ages.

In 1907 Andersonville survivor Robert H. Kellogg spoke at the dedication of the Connecticut monument in the Andersonville National Cemetery; he closed his remarks with the reflection that:

“Andersonville becomes an object lesson in patriotism. To this retired and beautiful spot will thousands resort in the long years to come, to learn again and again lessons of heroic sacrifice made by those who so quietly sleep in these long rows of graves.”

Kellogg was speaking strictly of the Civil War graves when he made those remarks, but today his sentiment has a broader meaning that is visible every day in the national cemetery.

This activity meets the requirements of the Call to Action goals #3, 4, 16, & 29.



Boy Scouts place flags near the Indiana Monument during Memorial Day Weekend. NPS photo.

Resource Brief: An Evolving Commemorative Atmosphere Tells Multiple Stories



On National POW/MIA Recognition Day, September 20, 2013, members of the Ride Home dedicated a commemorative plaque honoring women POWs. NPS photo.

While the last large monuments were placed in the Andersonville National Cemetery in the 1980s, memorialization is a critical stewardship activity that continues at Andersonville. In the last twenty-five years, bronze plaques have been placed in the courtyard behind the National Prisoner of War Museum and along a commemorative walkway in front of the museum. These plaques are dedicated to POWs of different conflicts, held in different locations, or captured in specific actions. Outside groups work with the park to develop, place, and dedicate each plaque. In September of 2013, a new commemorative plaque in honor of women POWs, donated by The Ride Home, was dedicated on National POW/MIA Recognition Day.

This activity meets the requirements of the Call to Action goals #3, 4, 16, & 29.

2.4. Park Infrastructure

Overall Facility Condition Index



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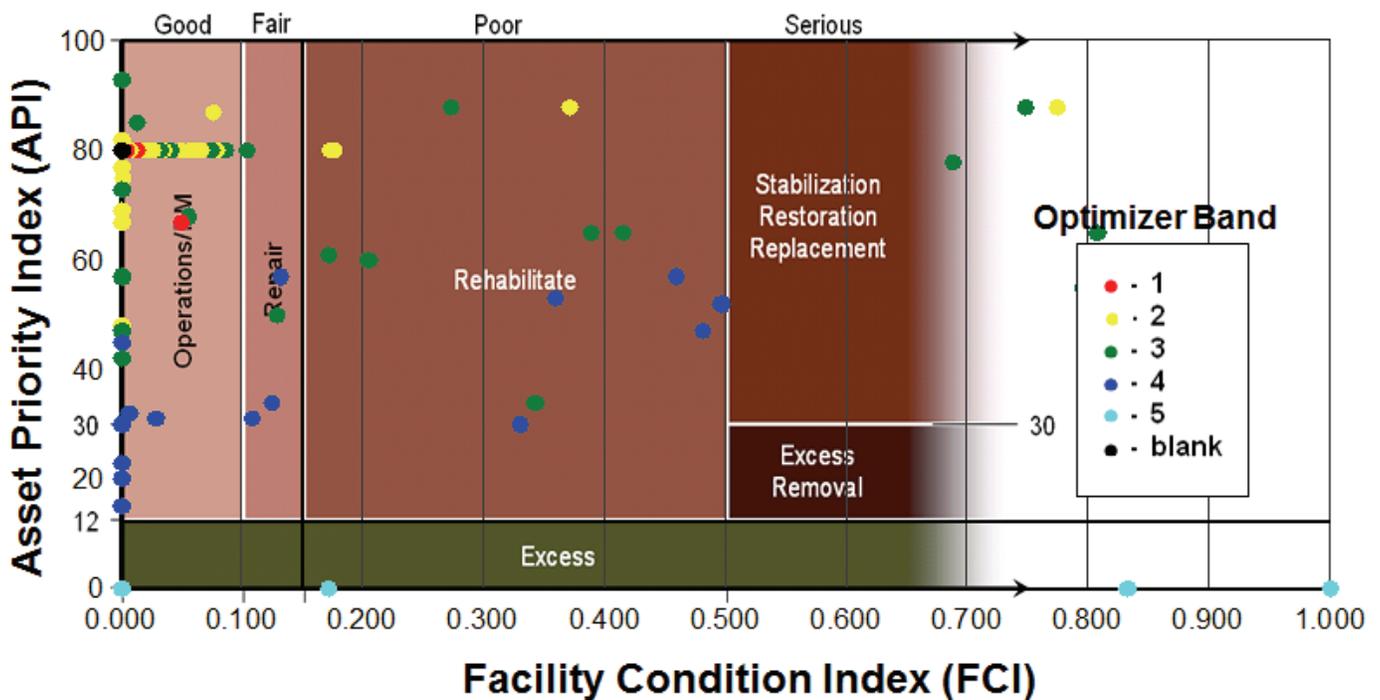
The National Park Service uses a facility condition index (FCI) to indicate the condition of its facilities and infrastructure. FCI is the cost of repairing an asset, such as a building, road, trail, or water system, divided by the cost of replacing it. The lower the FCI number, the better the condition of the asset. The condition of the buildings and other infrastructure assets at each park is determined by regular facility inspections, or “condition assessments”, including daily informal inspections and formal yearly inspections. Deficiencies identified from these assessments are documented in the NPS Facility Management Software System and the cost for each repair determined. Repairs that cannot be completed within the year count against the condition of a structure. The total cost of these deferred repairs divided by the total cost to replace the structure results in the FCI, with values between 0 and 1 (the lower the decimal number, the better the condition). The FCI is assigned a condition category of Good, Fair, Poor, or Serious based on industry and NPS standards. Deferred maintenance projects that require additional funding are identified based on FCI. Planned preventive maintenance on critical components occurs during the year, using a park’s base budget. For additional information about how park managers use information about the condition of facilities and infrastructure to make decisions about the efficient use of funding for maintenance and restoration activities at the park, [Click Here](#).

Asset Category	Number of Assets 2008 / 2013	FCI 2008 / 2013	Condition Status/Trend	Rationale
Buildings	10 / 12	0.035 / 0.045		The park recently updated the Priority Assets Management Plan and Optimizer bands to better manage the buildings and other structures. The Maintenance Building has a formulated project for rehabilitation in FY14. The overall FCIs for buildings have increased due to this project and better FMSS data input from staff.
Trails	1 / 1	0.031 / 0.171		The POW Museum Walkway mortar needs to be replaced including raking and repointing.
Waste Water Systems	3 / 3	0.000 / 0.000		Waste Water Systems are routinely maintained and are in good condition The pump and lift station associated with the POW Museum is operated and maintained by the City of Andersonville. The other two systems are septic tanks and maintained by the park.
Water Systems	3 / 3	0.029 / 0.000		Water systems are routinely maintained and are in good condition. A project was funded in 2011 that replaced the parks galvanized pipes in the older buildings used for domestic water use. This improved the condition that lowered the FCI.
Paved Roads, Parking Areas, Bridges, Tunnels	26 / 27	0.340 / 0.583		All paved roads, parking areas and bridges have high deferred maintenance. No maintenance has been performed on these assets since 1992 with the exception of the construction of POW Road and POW Museum Parking Lot in 1996–1997.
Monuments	----- / 29	----- / 0.054		Monuments, including the cemetery perimeter wall, have been identified separately, from all others. All monuments, including the bronze, have recently been cleaned and polished.

<p>All Others</p>	<p>13 / 35</p>	<p>0.001 / 0.033</p>		<p>The “All Others” category includes the park’s reconstructed stockade wall and north gates exhibits, computer, telephone systems, fuel system, interpretive media, landscapes, fortifications, park boundary and electrical system. The Northgate needs to be reconstructed. The timber used for construction is not treated and is deteriorating.</p>
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Another important facilities management planning tool used at a park is the Asset Priority Index (API). It identifies the importance of the various infrastructure components at a park. The API is determined using five criteria, and is calculated out of 100 possible points. The criteria are weighted based on their importance to NPS core priorities. They are distinct to ensure that each aspect of the asset is measured independently. As a result, most assets will not rate high in every category.

The scatterplot (below) for 2013 shows the FCI for each of the infrastructure asset types at Andersonville National Historic Site. It plots buildings, trails, roads, parking areas, and other infrastructure assets against its Asset Priority Index (API). Park managers and maintenance staff use the FCI and API data for each park asset to focus on preventive maintenance and repairs to facilities that are most critical to their parks.



Optimizer bands—the color of the dots in the scatterplot—are assigned to each facility or asset as a tool to prioritize use of limited funding to maintain park infrastructure. Optimizer Band 1 includes those assets with the highest maintenance priorities. These assets are most important to the park—often linked to the park’s enabling legislation or have high visitor use—and usually are in the best condition. Band 1 assets receive the highest percentage of base funding for routine operations, preventive maintenance, and recurring maintenance to keep them in good condition with proactive, planned maintenance. These assets are important to park operations, but because fewer park base dollars are available after maintaining Band 1 assets, Band 2 assets receive a lesser percentage of remaining funds. Assets in the lower priority bands may only receive preventive maintenance for the most critical components or may require special projects or partner funding to maintain them. For additional information about optimizer bands and how park managers use them to make decisions about the efficient use of funding for maintenance and restoration activities at the park, [Click Here](#).

Resource Brief: Increased Sustainability



An emphasis on sustainability at Andersonville led to the installation of over 150 energy efficient lights in five park buildings.

In 2013 the park was able to implement several specific energy conservation measures that were identified in the 2009 ASHRAE Level 2 Energy Audit. The project included replacing fixtures in five different structures in the park.

In addition to lights, park staff installed occupancy sensors in multiple rooms and offices. The fixtures replaced or upgraded included exterior flood lights, interior lights and exit lights. Fluorescent T12 light fixtures were replaced with T8 LED fixtures, inefficient exit light fixtures were replaced with LED lights.

The recycling program at the park has steadily increased over the past three years and reached a solid waste diversion rate of 89.29% for fiscal year 2013, exceeding the Department of Interior's goal of a 50% diversion rate by fiscal year 2015.

The increase in the waste diversion rate in large part is due to the emphasis placed on sustainability and recycling by Andersonville's Environmental Management Team (EMT). EMT goals and priorities are annually communicated to all park staff. This has also led to an increase in types of material recycled. The park now recycles a

variety of material including aluminum cans, batteries, paper, and plastic.

The fixtures replaced or upgraded include, exterior flood lights, interior fluorescent T12 light fixtures with LED T8 fixtures, inefficient Exit light fixtures with LED Exit lights and installation of occupancy sensors.

Resource Brief: Green Parks Plan

The NPS manages the largest number of constructed assets of any civilian agency in the Federal Government. It operates more than 67,000 structures that account for more than 50 million square feet of constructed space such as visitor centers and historic structures. The [Green Parks Plan](#) (GPP) defines a collective vision and a long-term strategic plan for sustainable management of NPS operations. A critical component of the implementation of the GPP will be informing and engaging parks staff, visitors, and community partners about climate change and sustainability to broaden opportunities to foster change.

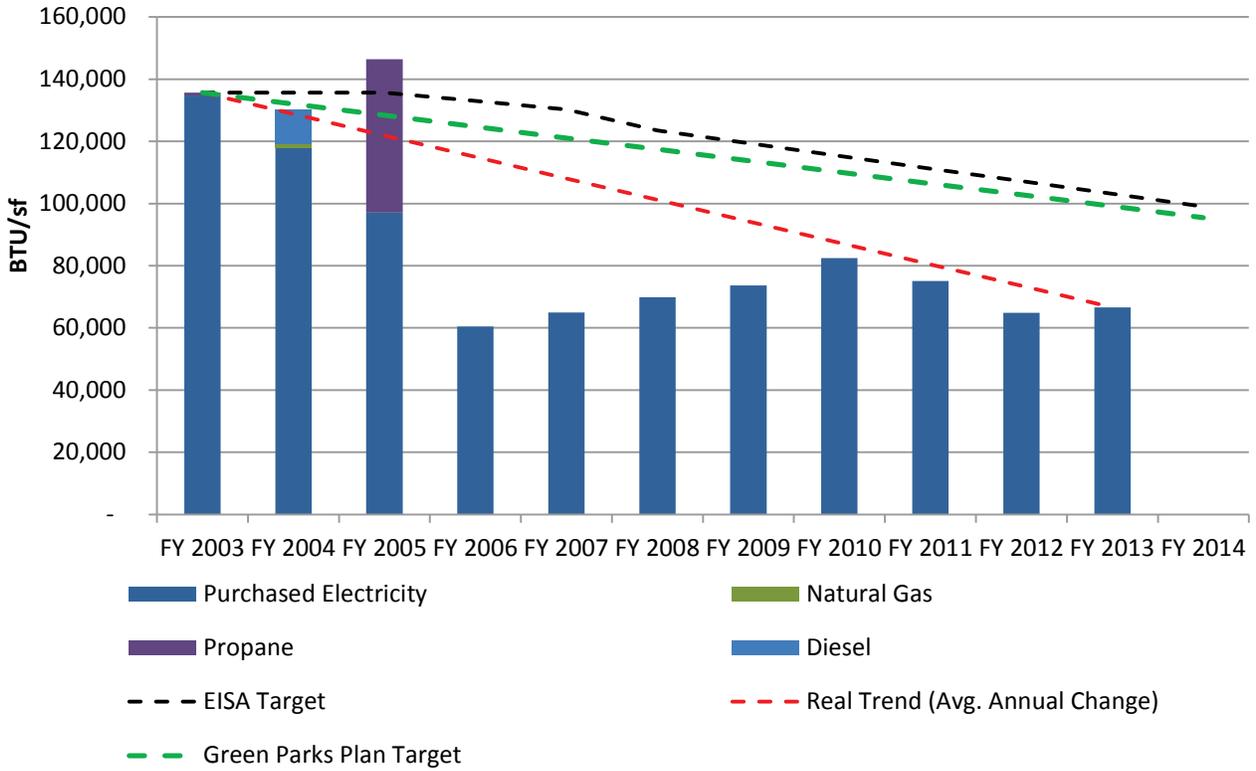
The Vision defined in the GPP plan is, "The NPS will preserve park resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of current and future generations by reducing its environmental impact through sustainable operations, design, decisions, and management at every level of the organization." The plan is based on nine strategic goals that focus on the impact of facilities on the environment and human welfare. Two of those goals are closely aligned with Park Infrastructure as defined in this State of the Park report. Those are:

- Be Energy Smart: The NPS will improve facility energy performance and increase reliance on renewable energy; and
- Be Water Wise: The NPS will improve facility water use efficiency.

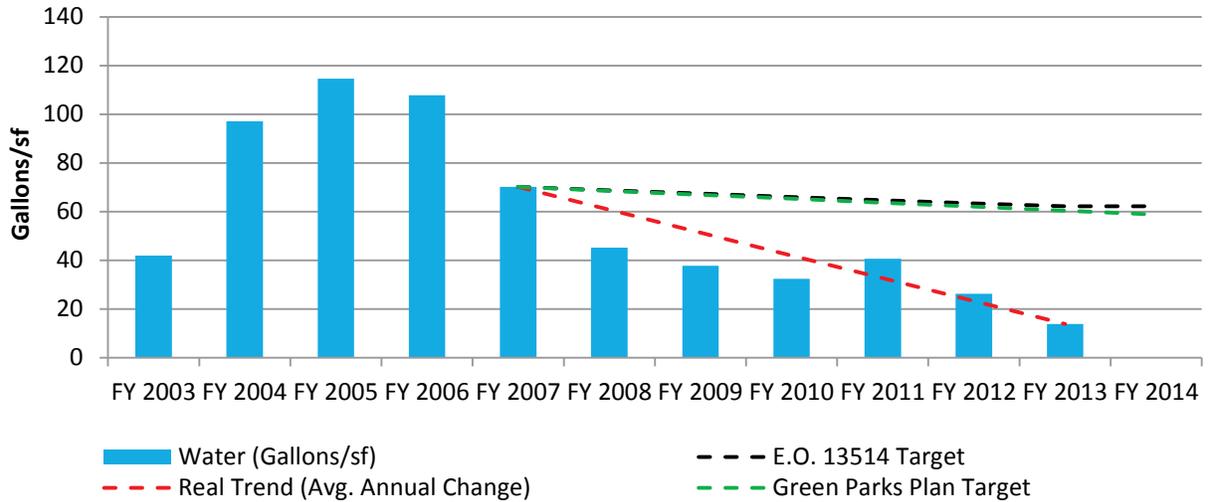
For Energy, one of the performance objectives is to reduce Servicewide building energy intensity by 35 percent by 2016 from the 2003 baseline, where energy intensity is energy consumption per square foot of building space. For Water, one of the performance objectives is to reduce potable water use intensity by 30 percent by 2020 from the 2007 baseline.

Historical data for energy and water consumption reported by ANDE and available in the Energy Data Reporting Tool (EDRT) are shown below.

Annual Energy Intensity



Annual Water Intensity



Highlights for ANDE include:

- Significant reductions in energy consumption have occurred since FY 2005.
- The park is no longer using propane, diesel, or other forms of energy.
- Water consumption has continued to decline since FY 2007.
- Environmental Management Team has made reduction of energy consumption a priority in recent years.

Chapter 3. Summary of Key Stewardship Activities and Accomplishments

Activities and Accomplishments

The list below provides examples of stewardship activities and accomplishments by park staff and partners to maintain or improve the condition of priority park resources and values for this and future generations:

Natural Resources

- Worked with NPS natural resource personnel from the Southeast Regional Office to exclude bats from two historic structures, the National Prisoner of War Museum and Providence Spring. Utilized Boy Scout to coordinate bat house project resulting in construction and placement of six bat houses in the park.
- Biologists from the University of Georgia conducted Phase 1 of a two phase vascular plant inventory during 2013. The project identified over 354 species of plants during the first phase, including 16 invasive species.
- The park annually participates in the Gypsy Moth trapping program administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Trap data are transmitted to the U.S. Forest Service trapping coordinator in North Carolina.

Cultural Resources

- Park staff has conducted over 970 oral history interviews, primarily with former prisoners of war from World War I to Operation Iraqi Freedom. Recent additions include interviews with two female prisoners of war. One of these was Shoshana Johnson, the first female African American prisoner of war in U.S. history.
- During fiscal year 2012, the park museum curator processed 578 accessions into the museum collection and cataloged 97 items. The Andersonville museum collection has almost doubled during the past decade.
- A minimum of two temporary exhibits are produced annually for the National Prisoner of War Museum by cultural resource staff. Exhibits contain museum objects and archives that are in museum storage and would not otherwise be seen by the public.
- Park staff were instrumental in the development of Director's Order #61 (National Cemetery Operations) and Reference Manual #61.
- Cultural Landscape Inventories were developed for two landscapes and a Cultural Landscape Report is in the final edit stage as of this writing.
- Management decision was made to eliminate practice of spraying chemicals to kill grass between headstones in order to prevent staining and damage to the marble. Process used to clean headstones was changed to utilize environmentally friendly chemicals that were not detrimental to the headstones.
- Park staff worked with firms to design and fabricate a traveling exhibit about the prisoner of war story. Museum items were selected, conservation treatment provided and items added to the exhibit which began its national tour October 2013.
- Capacity of museum collection storage was increased with the addition of Space Saver storage units.
- Civilian Conservation Corps erosion control ditches and stone drainage ditches cleared of vegetation.
- Headstones in Andersonville National Cemetery are regularly cleaned and realigned.
- Cyclic program ensures 24 historic structures in the national cemetery and Civil War prison site (monuments, Rostrum, Providence Springhouse) and commemorative plaques at the National Prisoner of War Museum are cleaned and repointed.
- The park completed an updated Scope of Collection Statement in February 2014 and a Conservation Condition survey (CCS) completed in 2012 for objects on exhibit in the POW museum.

Visitor Experience

- In 2013, staff completed a two-year framework for observing the 150th anniversary of the Andersonville prison during 2014 & 2015 involving monthly programming and special events. The anniversary presents a unique challenge because of its length. In addition to exploring Andersonville prison and the stories of the men held here, we will explore the shared experiences of prisoners in the North and South, to better meet our charge of providing “an understanding of the overall prisoner of war story of the Civil War.”
- After the adoption of new purpose and significant statements during the Foundation Document process in 2013, it became clear that a full rewrite of our interpretive themes was needed. Interpretation division staff worked with the Denver Service Center and other partners to draft new themes which better reflect the complex resources present at Andersonville. These themes also better connect the Civil War story to the universal prisoner of war experience. These new themes are a success in that they have already been put into practice in programs and materials and they enable the park to reach new and broader audiences.
- Since the adoption of a new Director's Order regarding National Cemetery Operations in 2010, park staff have worked to improve the standard of care and communicate to the public the operational components of the National Cemetery.

- Our youth volunteer program, the Historic Interpreter Apprentice Program (HIAP), is now in its third year, with seven new participants learning visitor services, interpretation and research skills in order to participate as soldiers and civilians at our annual living history program. In the three years of the program, 20 youth have participated. This value of this program in terms of youth engagement and stewardship was recognized in 2012 when park ranger Stephanie Steinhorst received the Southeast regional Freeman Tilden award.
- In conjunction with staff at the American Red Cross, in 2013, staff developed a mock trial lesson based on the 1865 trial of Henry Wirz to better explore this controversial moment of history and allow youth to make their own decisions about how the laws of war were applied to the commandant of the Andersonville Prison. This partnership was timely in that it also coincided with the development of new interpretive themes that integrate international humanitarian law. Park staff consulted with American Red Cross staff to improve their Civil War themed lesson plans.
- A project funded by the Friends of Andersonville to develop a curriculum to complement our traveling exhibit was also completed in 2013; this curriculum concentrates on teaching the prisoner of war experience with an emphasis on the twentieth century, and is tied to Common Core standards. Former prisoners of war participated in the curriculum development process, and this curriculum uses the concept of sacrifice as its central question and theme. Primary sources and oral history interviews are included in all of the activities.
- Social media outreach presently includes a Facebook page, Twitter feed, and YouTube channel. Our Facebook presence is three years old, and the number of likes doubled in a six month period of 2013, coinciding the posting of long form essays on park-related subjects including Emancipation Day, Operation Homecoming, Battery Wagner, and others. Some of these posts have become permanent content of the nps.gov park website, most especially a “myths of Civil War Prisons” series. Beginning in the fall of 2013 we have begun to develop short interpretive videos for use in all of these platforms.
- US Army Staff rides from Fort Benning and Fort Rucker regularly visit the site, and park staff has worked with army instructors to improve the quality, accuracy, and relevance of instructional materials. Army leadership recognizes that Andersonville tells a relevant story for active duty leadership, and their visits are a highpoint for park staff.
- The new traveling exhibit, "*Victory From Within: The American Prisoner of War Experience*," began traveling the country in late 2013, and will greatly assist in conveying the park story to new audiences. This partnership project was years in the making and relied on the involvement of former prisoners of war for its success.
- A Research Grant program, supported financially by the Friends of Andersonville, has been sustained for nearly a decade, allowing for the park and park staff to encourage and interact with emerging scholars.
- Continuing research on African American connections to the resources of the park has directly led to increased interpretive programs and outreach to African American organizations.
- A new Junior Ranger program will enable youth visitors to directly engage with the Civil War prisoner story; development of a family activity guide to the National Prisoner of War Museum has been funded for 2014.
- A computer database, maintained by park staff, is used daily by visitors seeking information on a prisoner ancestor or looking for a specific grave. Staff update the database on an as needed basis, and correspond with the general public and researchers.
- By the very nature of the resources found at Andersonville, recreational opportunities are generally limited at the park. In April 2012, Andersonville National Historic Site and Jimmy Carter National Historic Site partnered with the River Valley Regional Commission to host the first Park-to-Park bicycle ride from Andersonville, through the city of Americus, to Plains during National Park Week. Exceeding expectations with over one hundred participants, the ride was safe and successful. Building off of this event, the park and its partners planned a second, more ambitious ride to connect two Georgia State parks to the two National Park sites over Veterans Day weekend 2012. One of two Georgia projects selected for the national America's Great Outdoors program, the Presidents & Patriots Bicycle adventure connected five area state and national park sites, including the Sam Shortline.
- Using partnerships, in recent years we have begun recruiting college-age interns to gain practical experience in museum operations. We had three interns provide nearly 1,500 hours of service to the park during 2013. One internship position is funded through the Friends of Andersonville, and a second is in cooperation with the Gettysburg College through their Civil War Institute's Brian C. Pohanka Internship Program.
- While in years past the park's Living History program was left to the direction of long-time volunteers, park staff has refocused the program in conjunction with the Historic Interpreter Apprentice Program. Maintenance of replica shelters has been assumed by park staff and effort has been made to engage volunteers and Boy Scout groups to assist in this process.
- Innovations made last year to the Memorial Day Flag program continued, and nearly 400 volunteers assisted with decorating the 20,000 graves in the national cemetery. Over the Memorial Day holiday, a volunteer also developed our first ever web-ready video.
- A new special event was added in the program schedule in 2012—the *Night Museum* program opens the prison site and museum to the public after dark on two evenings in the fall and winter. This program draws on our high school youth to serve as living historians and other volunteers to oversee candle lanterns and luminaries.
- The park distributes nine trading cards as part of the service-wide Civil War To Civil Rights Trading Cards initiative, and Chief of Interpretation and Education Eric Leonard is a member of the national trading card team. This effort won an NAI media award in 2012, and has been recognized by the Director of the NPS.

Park Infrastructure

- In 2013 the park was able to implement several specific energy conservation measures that were identified in the 2009 ASHRAE Level 2 Energy Audit. The project included replacing fixtures in five different structures in the park.
- Replaced Above Ground Storage Fuel System—The fuel storage tank was not in compliance with National Park Service policies and NFPA codes. The Fuel System is now in compliance.
- Rehabilitation of plumbing in Administration, maintenance and curatorial buildings—replaced the park's galvanized pipes in the older buildings used for domestic water use.
- Rehabilitate POW Museum Exhibit Lighting—The park replaced dim lighting in the Prisoner of War Museum which was noted by the Operation Evaluation Team in 2003 as being unsafe for visitor foot traffic with fiber optic lighting in exhibit areas. These lights create a safer visiting area, contribute to the conservation of museum objects on exhibit and the fixtures are more energy efficient.
- The Rostrum was cleaned to remove mold growth and the iron components were cleaned and painted to preserve these historic assets.
- Six Buildings were painted in FY11 and two of those are historic. Administration Building and Curatorial Building.
- In 2009 the park replaced four wooden cannon carriages with four cast iron carriages, enabling four cannon tubes to be exhibited. Having the carriage cast provided a more sustainable material, with a life cycle well beyond the previous wooden carriages.
- Cyclic Maintenance activities in the National Cemetery which includes cleaning/re-alignment of headstones, grave restoration and hazardous tree removal have been accomplished.

Chapter 4. Key Issues and Challenges for Consideration in Management Planning

This State of the Park Report has benefitted from the recently completed Foundation Document for Andersonville NHS which has affirmed and updated our park purpose, significance statements, interpretive themes, and fundamental park resources and values. The related identification and prioritization of planning and data needs has enabled the park to align annual work plans and funding requests on the following important areas of concern.

Cultural Resources:

Within the last five years, the park has made great strides in addressing foundational gaps in its cultural resources data and planning documents. In 2010, a Cultural Landscape Inventory was completed. In 2014, a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) will conclude. The Treatment Plan in the CLR will provide management direction and project funding justification for preservation of the park's cultural landscapes, including Andersonville National Cemetery.

In 2014, a new Historic Resource Study (HRS) will be initiated. This HRS will help the park prepare an update of our National Register documentation and identify needs for other special history studies. The park's original HRS, done in 1970, (also known as the "Bearss report") covered the Civil War era and some of the post-war events, but a new HRS will cover a broader spectrum of the park's period of significance including contributions by the Civilian Conservation Corps to the cultural landscape. Meanwhile, the park has requested funding for several other important planning needs such as Historic Structures Reports, a Monument Maintenance and Preservation Plan, and a Structural Fire Plan to provide treatment recommendations for the park's historic buildings and other historic structures such as the Rostrum (cemetery committal shelter), the 1878 cemetery perimeter wall, and the two dozen historic monuments throughout the site.

Challenges to the preservation of museum collections are short-term and long-term. An immediate need is funding for the replacement of recalled sprinkler heads for the fire suppression system in the curatorial storage building. As the collection continues to grow—doubling in size in the past decade—the park will need more storage capacity in the future. We bought some time by purchasing space-saving compactable cabinets, but funding has been requested to conduct a feasibility study with a neighboring national park to explore options for a new joint storage facility.

Other cultural resource needs include additional archeology surveys to expand our knowledge of the historic Civil War prison camp so we can share these new stories with the newest generation of park visitors.

Natural Resources:

The park has paid increasing attention in the past five years to natural resources, particularly in terms of how natural resource issues are impacting cultural resources. For example, our ability to manage and eradicate invasive plant species will become more systematic now that the park has completed its first-ever GIS base map and Vascular Plant Inventory. The improved quality and quantity of data will inform a more comprehensive and effective Vegetation Management Plan.

Another natural resource challenge is to gather air quality data from area emissions to determine what, if any, damage may be occurring to the park's historic resources. We are also looking for funding to conduct an Integrated Pest Management Plan to comprehensively mitigate visitor safety hazards and resource damage from nuisance animals—including armadillos, fire ants, and roosting bats. Over the long term, the park will need to engage with the NPS Inventory and Monitoring program to assess and mitigate effects of climate change to park resources.

National Cemetery Operations:

With nearly 200 burials annually, managing the active Andersonville National Cemetery remains an important, and highly visible, component of park operations. Cemetery management issues are complex, are of high interest to military veterans and Congress, and involve aspects of multiple park operational disciplines, including natural and cultural resource management, interpretation and education, and facility maintenance. Over the last five years, Andersonville NHS management worked closely with representatives of all 14 NPS national cemeteries, the NPS Southeast Regional Office and Washington Office, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' National Cemetery Administration to update and complete NPS policy for national cemetery operations with the approval of Director's Order 61 (DO-61) in 2010 and Reference Manual #61 (RM-61) in 2011. Subsequently, the park created an interim Interment Plan to provide guidance to the allocation of remaining burial space in Andersonville National Cemetery while ensuring the preservation of the historic resources within the cemetery.

One key challenge to cemetery operations in recent years has been the mortality of mature trees which have caused safety hazards for employees and visitors and threatened the integrity of historic features of the cemetery such as monuments, grave markers, and the perimeter wall. Recent practice has been not to replace any removed trees. Instead, we are waiting on the recommendations from the Cultural Landscape Report treatment plan. Rather than haphazardly and randomly re-planting trees, the park will develop and implement a tree-planting plan consistent with its late 19th-century/early 20th-century period of historic significance. To provide more detailed guidance to the management of this cultural landscape, the National Park Service will need to develop a plot map to replace the 1940s U.S. Army plot map. The new map will need to reflect existing topography, current practice, and future planning goals. Implementing the CLR treatment plan will ensure preservation of a cemetery landscape that protects its historic graves, provides guidance to remaining modern burials, and achieves an enduring commemorative atmosphere for years to come.

Park Infrastructure:

Over the past five years, the park has successfully received a steady and solid share of NPS project funding to improve the condition of park facilities. For example, grave markers (headstones) have been cleaned, raised and realigned to meet the standards of care articulated in DO-61 and RM-61. Relatedly, the park has developed a Cemetery Operations Plan that details unique aspects of managing Andersonville National Cemetery; in turn, this plan will focus future project funding requests. While the ultimate closure of the national cemetery is still many years in the future, the park has begun to prepare for that eventuality. Among other things, the CLR Treatment Plan will recommend a strategy for preserving, removing, and replanting trees in the cemetery in keeping with the historic character and commemorative values the park is entrusted with protecting. This tree-planting plan will influence the remaining available space for modern burials, necessitate an update of the Interment Plan, and will ensure that Andersonville National Cemetery remains a permanent place of honor for our military veterans.

Through the creation, implementation, and tracking of an Environmental Management Plan, the park has reduced its electricity consumption by replacing fluorescent bulbs with energy-efficient LED alternatives. Museum exhibit lighting was rehabilitated. Water usage was reduced. The establishment and expansion of a recycling program decreased the amount of solid waste heading to the landfill. The park will need to continue to identify and track measures that improve our environmental sustainability—and interpret our success stories to the public.

Monuments and other historic structures have been cleaned and repointed. Buildings and wrought-iron gates and cannons have received new coats of paint. Three buildings have updated plumbing. The fuel system was replaced, addressing an Environment Audit deficiency.

While most assets are in fair to good condition, one of the park's greatest infrastructure needs is its road system. All paved roads, parking areas and bridges have high deferred maintenance. With the exception of the entrance road, built in conjunction with the construction of the National Prisoner of War Museum in 1998, these assets have not received project funding since 1992. The park is scheduled to receive some paving funds in 2017. The historic cemetery perimeter wall (1878-1879) is another asset that has not seen recent project funding, but is scheduled to receive funding for a major wall preservation project in 2020. As a more immediate step, the park may want to explore hiring a brick mason, at least on an interim or seasonal basis, to care for the wall until more resources are available.

Strategic Sustainability:

Given the fiscal challenges of recent years, the park has implemented a human resources strategy predicated on shared supervisory positions with another nearby national park. In Fiscal Year 2014, Andersonville National Historic Site and Jimmy Carter National Historic Site implemented a job-sharing agreement for two division chief positions: 1) a Chief of Administration (Administrative

Officer) and a Chief of Maintenance (Facility Manager). This will allow Andersonville NHS to lower its fixed costs associated with management-level positions, and thus create room in the budget for other staffing needs, such as filling vacant front-line positions and/or hiring seasonal/temporary employees. As other permanent positions come vacant in the future, the park management team will continue to assess our ideal organization and implement other potential restructuring actions that allow us to accomplish our mission in the most efficient and effective manner.

Visitor Experience:

During the recent Foundation Document planning process, the park updated its set of primary interpretive themes to reflect current scholarship and increase relevancy for 21st-century audiences. Simultaneously, the park has developed and implemented a two-year plan to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War military prison and national cemetery for implementation in 2014 and 2015. Next year, we will pivot to focus on the more modern POW experience to coincide with the national commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Vietnam War. Building upon successful outcomes in reaching new audiences in 2013 with “Civil War to Civil Rights” stories and developing new curriculum-based educational materials, park staff needs to continue to apply creativity and innovation to invite, include, and welcome all Americans to make personal connections to the significance of the American POW experience.

While the park has made tremendous progress in recent years with new programs, educational materials, and publications, the next major challenge will be to update aging interpretive media products such as wayside exhibits, museum exhibits, and the park film.

In the meantime, while the park enjoys consistently high visitor satisfaction results from annual surveys, we recognize that there is room for improvement for physical circulation. Among our high priority data needs is a comprehensive visitor survey project which would collect more detailed feedback from park visitors to better meet their needs and expectations related to their park experience. In turn, this would provide impetus for a Visitor Use Management Plan and Universal Accessibility Plan. Among other areas, these plans would address needs for additional parking inside the park for funeral parties, safer vehicular access to the national cemetery, and wheelchair accessibility to the North Gate stockade reconstruction in the Civil War prison site. In the meantime, the park needs to use the data from a recent wayfinding sign inventory to develop a sign plan, and then secure funding for fabrication and installation.

Partnerships:

The park continues to work closely with former POW organizations, and enjoys the great support of the Friends of Andersonville, governed by a Board of Trustees which includes former prisoners of war. In addition to the recently completed traveling exhibit, the Friends group annually funds several other small to medium sized projects. Through the sound and sustainable management of the Andersonville Trust—an endowment dedicated to supporting the park mission—the Friends of Andersonville augment the park’s federal budget, allowing us to address priority needs not otherwise attainable within existing funding sources.

While the membership of POW organizations is declining with the passing of the 20th-century prisoners of war, the sons and daughters of former POWs—the “next of kin”—are taking increasing leadership roles in helping preserve the legacies of their families. As such, we are seeing an increasing number of descendants donating POW artifacts and archives to the park’s museum collections, offering financial contributions, and even serving as park volunteers. Nurturing relationships with POW descendants will help the park preserve important values inherent in the preservation of the place and embodied in the National Prisoner of War Museum—the timeless connection to the prisoner of war experience and the recognition of the continuum of families who have actively commemorated the courage and sacrifice of their loved ones.

Partnership opportunities are not limited to former POWs and their families. The park enjoys several affiliations with other veterans’ organizations, various Civil War and military heritage groups, and educational institutions which result in volunteer assistance, special event support, educational products, and the addition of new commemorative plaques. The challenge for Andersonville is to continually reach out beyond its traditional constituency, deliver programming which broadens the appeal of its story, and work with partners who can help the park reach new audiences.

References

See the [State of the Park Report for the Park website](#) for a more complete list of references to documents and data sets upon which the assessments in this State of the Park report are based. References for several of the key documents cited in this report are as follows:

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See Also:

[Collection of Natural Resource-Related References](#)

[Collection of Cultural Resource-Related References](#)

[Collection of Visitor Experience-Related References](#)

Glossary

See the [State of the Parks home page](#) for a link to a complete glossary of terms used in State of the Park reports. Definitions of key terms used in this report are as follows:

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	Law enacted by the federal government that includes provisions to remove barriers that limit a disabled person's ability to engage in normal daily activity in the physical, public environment.
Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS)	The National Park Service's standardized database for the basic registration and management of park prehistoric and historical archeological resources. ASMIS site records contain data on condition, threats and disturbances, site location, date of site discovery and documentation, description, proposed treatments, and management actions for known park archeological sites. It serves as a tool to support improved archeological resources preservation, protection, planning, and decision-making by parks, centers, regional offices, and the national program offices.
Baseline Documentation	Baseline documentation records the physical condition of a structure, object, or landscape at a specific point in time. A baseline provides a starting point against which future changes can be measured.
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint is generally defined as the total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an organization, event, product or person.
Climate Friendly Park	The NPS Climate Friendly Park designation requires meeting three milestones: completing an application; completing a comprehensive greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory; and completing a Climate Action Plan, which is the actions, policies, programs, and measures a park will put into place to reduce its GHG emissions.
Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)	A Cultural Landscapes Inventory describes historically significant landscapes within a park. The inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, characteristics, and features, as well as other information useful to park management.
Curation	National parks are the stewards of numerous types of objects, field notes, publications, maps, artifacts, photographs, and more. The assemblage of these materials comprises a museum collection. Curation is the process of managing, preserving, and safeguarding a collection according to professional museum and archival practices.
Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT)	One of the ways the NPS is combating invasive plants is through the Exotic Plant Management Program. The program supports 16 Exotic Plant Management Teams working in over 225 park units. EPMTs are led by individuals with specialized knowledge and experience in invasive plant management and control. Each field-based team operates over a wide geographic area and serves multiple parks.
Facility Condition Index (FCI)	FCI is the cost of repairing an asset (e.g., a building, road, bridge, or trail) divided by the cost of replacing it. The lower the FCI number, the better the condition of the resource.
Foundation Document	A park Foundation Document summarizes a park's purpose, significance, resources and values, primary interpretive themes, and special mandates. The document identifies a park's unique characteristics and what is most important about a park. The Foundation Document is fundamental to guiding park management and is an important component of a park's General Management Plan.

Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values	Fundamental resources and values are the particular systems, processes, experiences, scenery, sounds, and other features that are key to achieving the park’s purposes and maintaining its significance. Other important resources and values are those attributes that are determined to be particularly important to park management and planning, although they are not central to the park’s purpose and significance. These priority resources are identified in the Park Foundation Document and/or General Management Plan. The short-cut name that will be used for this will be Priority Resources.
Historic Integrity	Historic Integrity is the assemblage of physical values of a site, building, structure or object and is a key element in assessing historical value and significance. The assessment of integrity is required to determine the eligibility of a property for listing in the National Register.
Indicator of Condition	A selected subset of components or elements of a Priority Resource that are particularly “information rich” and that represent or “indicate” the overall condition of the Priority Resource. There may be one or several Indicators of Condition for a particular Priority Resource.
Interpretation	Interpretation is the explanation of the major features and significance of a park to visitors. Interpretation can include field trips, presentations, exhibits, and publications, as well as informal conversations with park visitors. A key feature of successful interpretation is allowing a person to form his or her own personal connection with the meaning and significance inherent in a resource.
Invasive Species	Invasive species are non-indigenous (or non-native) plants or animals that can spread widely and cause harm to an area, habitat or bioregion. Invasive species can dominate a region or habitat, out-compete native or beneficial species, and threaten biological diversity.
List of Classified Structures (LCS)	LCS is an inventory system that records and tracks the condition of the approximately 27,000 historic structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places that are the responsibility of NPS.
Museum Collection	NPS is the steward of the largest network of museums in the United States. NPS museum collections document American, tribal, and ethnic histories; park cultural and natural resources; park histories; and other aspects of human experience. Collections are managed by professionally-trained NPS staff, who ensure long-term maintenance of collections in specialized facilities.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)	A federal law passed in 1990. NAGPRA provides a process for museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items (e.g., human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony) to lineal descendants and culturally-affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.
Natural Resource Condition Assessment (NRCA)	A synthesis of existing scientific data and knowledge, from multiple sources, that helps answer the question: what are current conditions of important park natural resources? NRCAs provide a mix of new insights and useful scientific data about current park resource conditions and factors influencing those conditions. NRCAs have practical value to park managers and help them conduct formal planning and develop strategies on how to best protect or restore park resources.
Priority Resource or Value	This term refers to the Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values of a park. These can include natural, cultural, and historic resources as well as opportunities for learning, discovery and enjoyment. Priority Resources or Values include features that have been identified in park Foundation Documents, as well as other park assets or values that have been developed or recognized over the course of park operations. Priority Resources or Values warrant primary consideration during park planning and management because they are critical to a park’s purpose and significance.

Project Management Information System (PMIS)	A servicewide intranet application within the National Park Service to manage information about requests for project funding. It enables parks and NPS offices to submit project proposals to be reviewed, approved and prioritized at park units, regional directorates, and the Washington Office.
Resource Management	The term “resources” in NPS encompasses the many natural, cultural, historical, or sociological features and assets associated with parks. Resource management includes the knowledge, understanding, and long-term stewardship and preservation of these resources.
Specific Measure of Condition	One or more specific measurements used to quantify or qualitatively evaluate the condition of an Indicator at a particular place and time. There may be one or more Specific Measures of Condition for each Indicator of Condition.
Visitor and Resource Protection (VRP)	VRP includes, among other responsibilities, protecting and preserving park natural and cultural resources, enforcing laws that protect people and the parks, fire management, search and rescue, managing large-scale incidents, and on-the-ground customer service.
Wilderness	A designation applied to certain federal lands set aside for preservation and protection in their natural condition, in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 .