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

Foundation Document

Valley Forge National Historical Park

Pennsylvania

December 2018

Signatures
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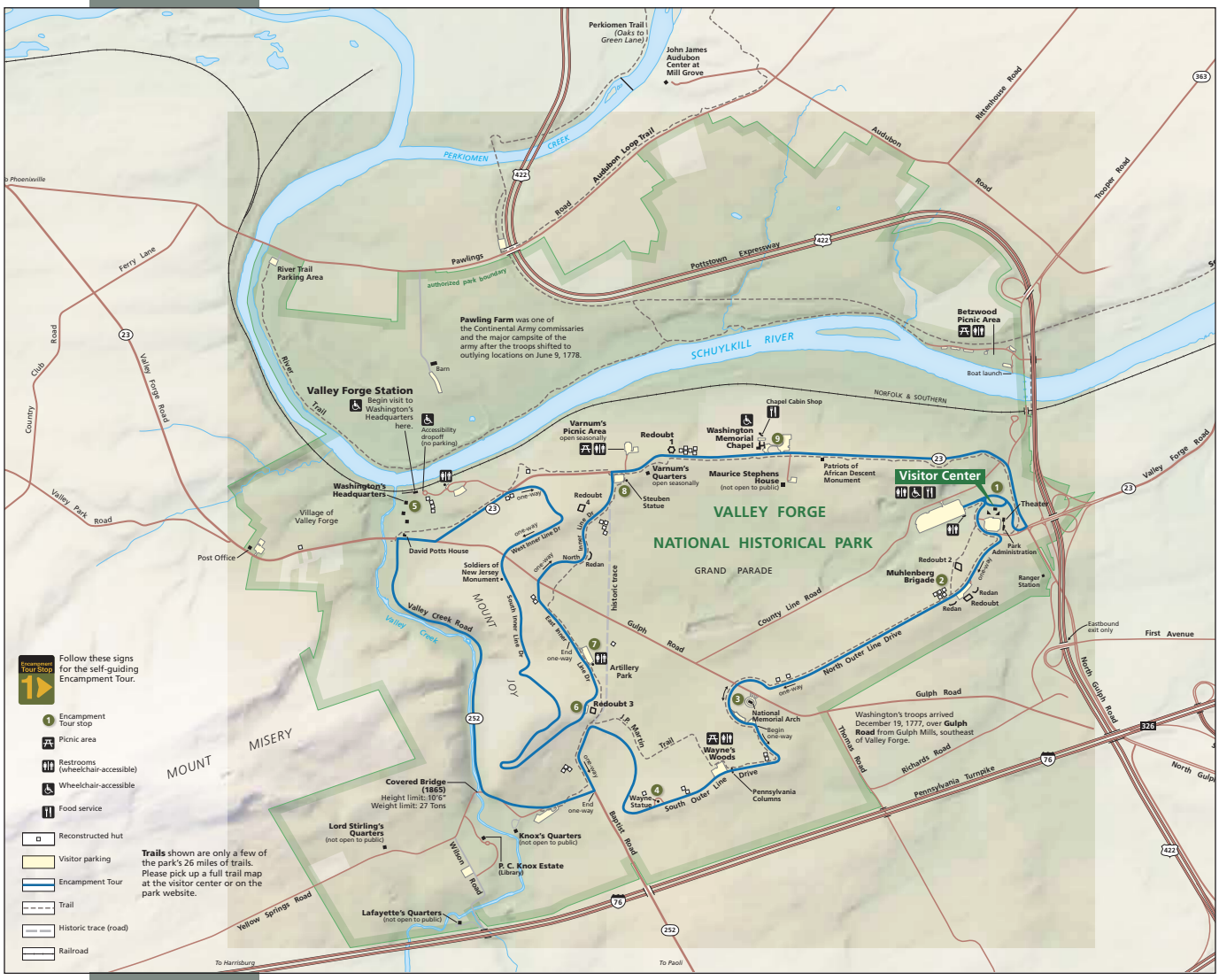
VALLEY FORGE
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
GRAND PARADE
Visitor Center
Theater
Park Administration
Ranger Station
Muhlenberg Brigade
Redoubt 2
Redan
Redoubt
Washington's troops arrived December 19, 1777, over Gulph Road from Gulph Mills, southeast of Valley Forge.
Washington Memorial Chapel
Chapel Cabin Shop
Maurice Stephens House
(not open to public)
Patriots of African Descent Monument
Varnum's Quarters
open seasonally
Varnum's Picnic Area
open seasonally
Redoubt 1
Steuben Statue
Redoubt
Redan
Artillery Park
Redoubt 3
Wayne's Woods
Wayne Statue
National Memorial Arch
Begin one-way
Pennsylvania Columns
Valley Forge Station
Begin visit to Washington's Headquarters here.
Accessibility dropoff (no parking)
Washington's Headquarters
Village of Valley Forge
Post Office
David Potts House
Soldiers of New Jersey Monument
Covered Bridge (1865)
Height limit: 10'6"
Weight limit: 27 Tons
Lord Stirling's Quarters
(not open to public)
Knox's Quarters
(not open to public)
P. C. Knox Estate
(Library)
Lafayette's Quarters
(not open to public)
Pawling Farm was one of the Continental Army commissaries and the major campsite of the army after the troops shifted to outlying locations on June 9, 1778.
Barn
River Trail Parking Area
authorized park boundary
Perkiomen Trail
(Oaks to Green Lane)
John James Audubon Center at Mill Grove
Betzwood Picnic Area
Boat launch
PERKIOMEN CREEK
SCHUYLKILL RIVER
NORFOLK & SOUTHERN
Pottstown Expressway
Audubon Loop Trail
Pawlings Road
Ferry Lane
Valley Park Road
County Club Road
Valley Forge Road
Valley Creek Road
Valley Creek
Gulph Road
County Line Road
North Outer Line Drive
South Outer Line Drive
West Inner Line Dr
South Inner Line Dr
East Inner Line Dr
historic trace
Yellow Springs Road
Wilson Road
Baptist Road
Thomas Road
Richards Road
Pennsylvania Turnpike
North Gulph Road
First Avenue
Eastbound exit only
MOUNT JOY
MOUNT MISERY
To Harrisburg
To Paoli
Follow these signs for the self-guiding Encampment Tour.
Encampment Tour Stop
Encampment Tour stop
Picnic area
Restrooms (wheelchair-accessible)
Wheelchair-accessible
Food service
Reconstructed hut
Visitor parking
Encampment Tour
Trail
Historic trace (road)
Railroad
Trails shown are only a few of the park's 26 miles of trails. Please pick up a full trail map at the visitor center or on the park website.

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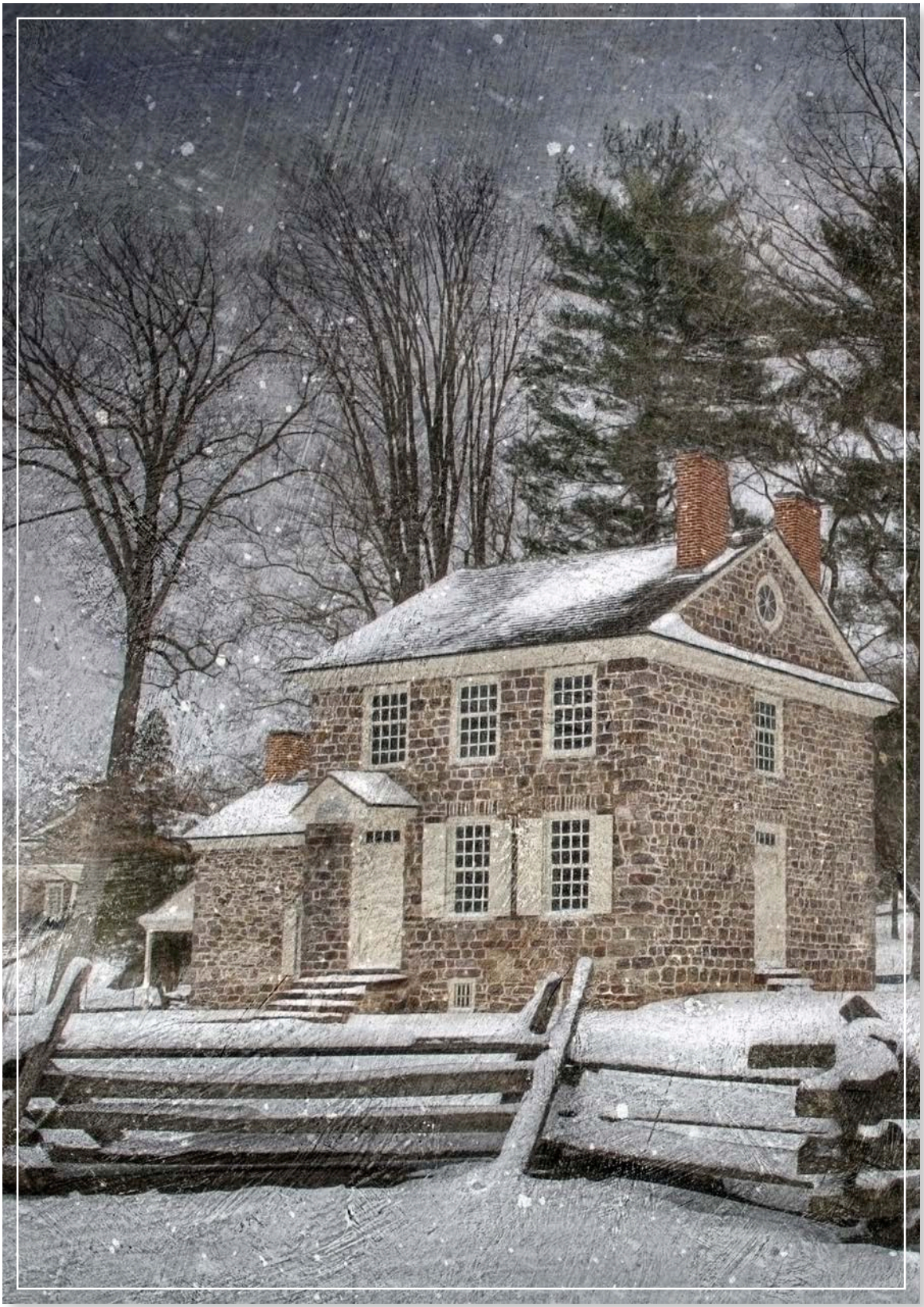


Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Valley Forge National Historical Park encompasses much of the site of the 1777–78 winter encampment of General George Washington's Continental Army. Often called the "most celebrated encampment," the story of Valley Forge was first honored and interpreted in the early 19th century when what might have been an otherwise dreary recounting of suffering and survival was transformed into an inspiring story of triumph through sacrifice. The story has appealed to successive generations of Americans ever since, and 1.9 million visitors were attracted to the park in 2015.

Valley Forge was established as Pennsylvania's first state park in 1893. In 1975, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorized the transfer of the park (by then a national historic landmark) to the federal government. On July 4, 1976, President Gerald Ford established Valley Forge National Historical Park with a mandate to "preserve and commemorate . . . the heroic suffering, hardship, and determination and resolve of . . . Washington's Continental Army."

Valley Forge is in southeastern Pennsylvania, 18 miles northwest of Philadelphia and situated in a rapidly growing edge city. The park comprises 3,452 acres, of which approximately 270 acres are nonfederal, including inholdings, roads, and utilities. It protects many significant cultural resources, including cultural landscapes, historic buildings and structures, monuments, archeological sites, and archives and collections. As suburban sprawl increasingly covers the land around Valley Forge, the park increases in value as a refuge for plants and animals. Supporting more than 1,000 species of flora and fauna, habitats within the park include mixed oak and tulip poplar forests, tall grass meadows, wetlands, and waterways.

In addition to its important cultural and natural resources, the park offers visitors interpretive programming; self-guided walking and driving tours; and exhibits at the visitor center, Washington's Headquarters, Varnum's Quarters, and the Muhlenberg Brigade. Many regional visitors appreciate the park as a place of recreation and renewal, and approximately 80% of its visitors enjoy the park while walking, biking, boating, fishing, horseback riding, and picnicking.

When citizens joined together in the 1870s to protect Valley Forge, their common vision was the preservation of a significant and meaningful place that had inspired the Continental Army—a place that continued to inspire Americans a century later. Since the park's founding, citizens have come together numerous times to advocate for it and to protect its important resources. The tradition of citizen stewardship continues every day as park volunteers and partners participate in the ongoing work of preservation and interpretation. Each of these stewards shares the vision of the park as a meaningful place of inspiration, refuge, commemoration, recreation, and pleasure.

The region has changed markedly since the Continental Army departed in 1778. It now is fully developed and one of the most traffic-choked areas in the state. The build-out of the region has left the park as one of the region's few large natural areas, heightening its value as open space for the Philadelphia region. Valley Forge has served as a recreational destination for almost 100 years, long before its establishment as a national park. Although not included in its legislated purpose, recreation is the predominant use of the park. Local and regional residents use the park for recreational activities ranging from hiking to sledding, from corporate picnics to teaching kids to ride bicycles. Many residents use the park on a daily basis for dog walking or jogging, as a preferred commuting route, or just as a quiet spot to eat lunch while on break from a nearby office park. The park functions as the "back yard" for the community.

Being the community's back yard brings both opportunities and challenges. Large numbers of regional residents with decades of memories and connections care enormously about the park and translate this passion into stewardship through volunteerism, membership in the friends group, or a desire to learn more about the park's history and national significance. The more than one million recreational users represent an important audience for the park. Meeting these visitors "where they are" to provide meaningful historical and natural interpretation at times and in forms that are attractive and convenient is crucial to the park's future relevance.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Valley Forge National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on July 4, 1976 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

Valley Forge National Historical Park conserves and interprets the land and resources associated with the storied 1777–78 winter encampment of General George Washington and the Continental Army. The park commemorates the sacrifices and achievements of the Valley Forge experience, and it provides opportunities for enhanced understanding of the encampment's legacy for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

Park Significance

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

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

1. The legendary six-month 1777–78 winter encampment of the Continental Army took place at Valley Forge. Here, under General George Washington's leadership, the army was transformed into a cohesive and disciplined fighting force that went on to win the Revolutionary War and secure independence for America. The historic landscapes, structures, objects, archeology, and natural resources at Valley Forge are tangible links to a defining event in our nation's history.
2. The history and mythology of Valley Forge evoke the spirit of patriotism and independence and represent the resolve and perseverance of the Continental Army. Valley Forge truly is a citizen's park—created by citizens to preserve a significant and meaningful place that had inspired the Continental Army a century earlier. The park's inspirational quality continues to move us a century later. Since the park's founding, citizens have come together many times to advocate for it and to protect its important resources from threats. The tradition of citizen stewardship continues today.
3. As the world around Valley Forge is more densely developed, the park is increasingly significant as open space—a beautiful and valued place for relaxation, personal renewal, and pleasure and a natural area that supports a healthy ecosystem for animals and plants.

Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Valley Forge National Historical Park:

- **Encampment Landscape.** The encampment landscape retains integrity of landform, topography, views, and aspect, including Mounts Joy and Misery and the Grand Parade; natural systems and features, including the Schuylkill River, Valley Creek, and numerous springs; circulation elements; pre-encampment settlement patterns, including parts of some farm clusters and remnants of the once-thriving iron forge industry; and military adaptations made to support the encampment and fortify the position, including parts of the inner and outer line defenses known as the Triangle of Defense, known sites of earthen forts and road systems, and various buildings and structures used for officers' quarters, storage, or livestock.

- **Encampment-Era Historic Structures.** Sixteen historic structures have been identified as standing, in whole or in part, at the time of the encampment. Two of these, Washington's Headquarters and the house attributed as General Steuben's Quarters, are individually designated as national historic landmarks. The encampment-era structures are primarily domestic with a few associated outbuildings.

- **Encampment-Era Archeological Resources.** These archeological resources include the material remains, sites, and remnants of earthen structures shaped by the encampment of the Continental Army and are of the highest significance for the park because they represent the richest material memory left from the participants. These resources tell us about the lifeways, foodways, military regimen, and social behavior of the Continental Army soldier. Scientifically, they are priceless and of immeasurable value.

- **Commemorative Landscape.** Overlaying the encampment's terrain is a web of scenic drives, memorial allées of trees, 40 monuments and markers, designed scenic vistas, and other intentional gestures intended by 19th- and early 20th-century park designers to honor the encampment through beauty and the evocation of a sense of patriotism and awe.

- **Revolutionary War Militaria Collection.** The 1,500-item Neumann Collection, comprising firearms, edged weapons, military accouterments, and accessories, is an integral part of the park's interpretive effort and illuminates the everyday life of the soldier. This internationally renowned collection is the largest publicly owned collection of Revolutionary War artifacts.

- **Encampment Archival Collections.** Park archival collections contain rare and unique items specific to the encampment at Valley Forge. The most significant archival collection at the park, the John F. Reed Manuscript Collection, contains rare 18th-century manuscripts, broadsides, pamphlets, books, and artifacts. In this collection is the well-known letter written at Valley Forge by General George Washington to the Continental Congress on December 23, 1777.

- **The Valley Forge Story and Myth.** The encampment is one of the most famous episodes of the American Revolution. The significance of the encampment lies both in its fact-based history of leadership, perseverance, and transformation and also in its storied myth. The mythical narrative is important in its own right because it reveals something about our character in the heroic way we wish the Revolution to be remembered— an inspiring story of triumph through sacrifice.

- **A Tradition of Stewardship.** Valley Forge National Historical Park embraces the belief that the mission is maximized and the message amplified through collaborative efforts of many park partners. The foundation of many visitor experiences and park initiatives is the result of work with three formal partners and the vital working relationships with other partners including local schools and universities, youth groups, cultural and natural resource agencies, public health and safety groups, businesses, and volunteers. All find meaning in their service and make important contributions to the work of protecting the park.

- **Valley Creek.** Valley Creek once powered the forge that gave Valley Forge its name and it flows by Washington's Headquarters before joining the Schuylkill River. Today it is a state-designated Exceptional Value Waterway and a Class A Wild Trout Fishery—an astonishing survival in this heavily developed area. It is both an essential component in the historic landscape and a regionally important habitat.

- **Meadows.** The park's 1,500 acres of meadow, the largest contiguous grasslands in the region, provide increasingly rare and essential habitat for native species. Their rough and open nature also mimics the agricultural landscape that was the scene of the encampment.

- **Personal Renewal.** Since its 1893 founding as a state park, Valley Forge has been valued as a place of rest and relaxation, a quiet place to connect with nature. Each visitor shares the vision of the park as a beautiful place of inspiration, refuge, commemoration, and pleasure.

Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Valley Forge National Historical Park:

- **Pre- and Post-Encampment Archeological Resources.** The archeological heritage of Valley Forge National Historical Park is vast and significant. The park's archeological resources document every major period of its occupation and are essential to a full appreciation and interpretation of its rich history. Although the park's archeological sites span more than 8,500 years of human history, the largest group of archeological items in the collections date from the 19th and early 20th centuries.

- **Library Collection and Archival Records.** The park's library collection is one of the largest in the National Park Service and contains books and periodicals on the American Revolutionary War with an emphasis on the Valley Forge Encampment. Materials, including rare books, cover the political, social, and industrial history of the area, and numerous NPS studies and reports describe the resources, administration, and history of the park. Archival records produced in the day-to-day management of Valley Forge by the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge (1878–1893), the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1893–1977), and the National Park Service (1977–present) are invaluable in today's management of park cultural and natural resources.

- **Post-Encampment Cultural Landscapes and Historic Structures.** History did not stand still after the encampment, and the park is a palimpsest of later industrial, agricultural, and transportation cultural landscapes. Former country estates comprise historic designed and vernacular landscapes. More than 60 post-encampment historic structures include farmhouses, estate dwellings, small village residences, barns, and sundry outbuildings that have state and local significance.

- **Suite of Interrelated Biological Resources.** Forests, grasslands, and wetlands cover about two-thirds of Valley Forge and, as the park's major terrestrial ecosystems, provide foraging opportunities, breeding habitat, and shelter for a wide variety of native wildlife species.

- **Recreational Activities.** Recreation is a prominent and even historic use of the park. For more than 150 years, residents of the region have come to Valley Forge to enjoy an outing in a beautiful and historic place. Walking, fishing, riding horses, baseball, boating, and picnicking were early uses. Today, recreation also includes hiking, biking, sledding, photography, and wildlife watching. Many residents use the park on a daily basis for dog walking or jogging, as a preferred commuting route, or just as a quiet spot to eat lunch while on break from a nearby office park. The park functions as the back yard for the community and contributes to health and wellness.

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Valley Forge National Historical Park:

- **The American Revolution and Valley Forge.** The American Revolution created the United States. Although today we regard it as the embodiment of the values and ideals of the American people, the historic record reveals a rich story of people divided by geography, culture, and class and torn by internal strife and uncertainty. The Valley Forge Encampment represents a microcosm of the American Revolution, with its range of people and personalities, and reflects the conflicts, complexities, and contradictions inherent in the American Revolution and the War for Independence.

  Individual motivations and decisions about involvement in the revolution ranged from the ideals of the Enlightenment, loyalty, and religious conviction to practical issues such as daily survival, the promise of freedom, and a secure economic future. The stories of the military and civilian participants of the Philadelphia Campaign and the Valley Forge Encampment reflect a spectrum of motivations and actions.

  How did the colonists defeat the most powerful empire in the world? As the War for Independence progressed, George Washington's strategy focused on staying in the game—holding the army together and turning it into an effective fighting force. By placing the encampment at Valley Forge so close to the main British Army in Philadelphia, the commander-in-chief cleverly chose a strategic position that allowed him to monitor the British from a safe distance. He used the encampment to refine and reform the organizations and systems necessary to support and professionalize the Continental Army.

  More than any other factor, it was George Washington's character, leadership skills, political savvy, and personal integrity that were the basis for the cohesion of the army and ultimate victory of the American cause. At Valley Forge, Washington faced severe challenges to his leadership and organization yet assumed and retained the responsibility to hold the army together.

  The revolution forged an American identity that united both individuals and states around the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence, despite the tensions inherent in subordinating individual liberties and state interests to common goals and the common good. Despite the deprivation, disagreements, and intrigues over leadership and the uncertainty of the outcome, a stronger, more disciplined, better organized, and professional national army emerged from the encampment with a renewed sense of confidence and identity.

- **Natural Resources Stewardship.** Although the landscape of Valley Forge presents a pastoral appearance, the landscape and its natural resources have been devastated numerous times by the effects of war, industry, and agriculture. The landscape's recovery reflects the resilience of its resources and the significance of this place to generations of Americans.

  Citizens have sought to preserve Valley Forge since the mid-19th century. Each generation has assumed the responsibility to actively defend this ground and has redefined the meaning of commemoration. The landscape of the park reflects the imprint of each of these ideas, including reconstruction, beautification, active recreation, and naturalization.

  The park protects a variety of habitat types, each of which supports an impressive diversity of native wildlife. The definition of "natural" conditions in this highly developed region is problematic, however, and the preservation of biotic and abiotic resources at Valley Forge is a conflict between protection and use of resources, a conflict that goes far beyond the boundary of the park.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

- Pennsylvania Act No. 53, July 30, 1975, authorized the transfer of Valley Forge State Park to the federal government. It contains a provision (section 5) that the park land will revert to the commonwealth if the "premises are no longer used for recreational and historical purposes."
- Valley Forge is one of eight sites in the United States where the flag may be flown both day and night (Public Law 94-53, 89 Stat. 259).

Administrative Commitments

- Numerous rights-of-way, rights-of-way permits, and licenses for sanitary sewer, transcontinental and local natural gas lines, power lines, and regional water lines cross the park.
- Fourteen miles of state roadways, maintained by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, traverse the park. When Valley Forge State Park was transferred to the federal government, the roadways were not excluded from the transfer. As a result, the federal government owns the underlying land, and the commonwealth holds a right-of-way permit for the pavement that extends the width of the cartway. There is no right-of-way beyond the cartway.
- The park leases three structures and related curtilage, including the Valley Forge Post Office leased to the U.S. Postal Service, the David Walker Farm leased to the Montessori Children's House of Valley Forge, and the Philander Chase Knox House leased to Total Rental, Inc., and Columbia Station Enterprises.
- The Montgomery County Office of Public Safety provides law enforcement rangers with communication capabilities through the Montgomery County 911 system. The park has an agreement with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation for snow removal on County Line Road.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Encampment Landscape
Related Significance Statements	• The legendary six-month 1777–78 winter encampment of the Continental Army took place at Valley Forge. Here, under General George Washington's leadership, the army was transformed into a cohesive and disciplined fighting force that went on to win the Revolutionary War and secure independence for America. The historic landscapes, structures, objects, archeology, and natural resources at Valley Forge are tangible links to a defining event in our nation's history.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The encampment was a temporary military overlay on an existing agricultural and industrial landscape that in turn had been built on a web of natural features. The encampment landscape is present primarily as terrain—the Triangle of Defense that comprised the valley of the Grand Parade, the rises on which the Outer Line of Defense was constructed, Mount Joy to the west, and the Schuylkill River to the north. • The encampment landscape is not necessarily legible to a visitor without interpretation. • The most prominent feature—the Grand Parade—is impaired by the presence of quarries that were opened when the land was still privately owned; by a modern road—County Line Road—that cuts through the center; and by stands of trees that have grown up around these modern features. **Trends** • Rehabilitation of quarried areas continues and when completed will represent the terrain present during the encampment. • The park accommodates recreation and is increasingly managed to promote biodiversity while still respecting the character-defining features of the encampment landscape.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Erosion resulting from inadequate stormwater management upstream of park. • More frequent and intense storms that damage structures, monuments, and earthworks and erode original landforms. • Visitor overuse leading to loss of earthworks and archeological resources. • Vegetation growing over and through defensive earthworks structures and causing loss of integrity. **Opportunities** • Work with partners and upstream jurisdictions on stormwater control. • Complete asbestos release site remediation and reopen much of historic Grand Parade to public use. • Remove 20th-century tree stands to rehabilitate historic size and extent of Grand Parade. Establish new mown trails to provide access to area and improve scenic views. • Continue partnership with local contractors to remediate abandoned 19th-century quarries that impair Grand Parade. • Remove County Line Road when remediation projects are completed, and regrade terrain to its original contour. • Interpret landform and its history and significance. • Restore historic views among the redoubts built on high points of encampment to help visitors understand strategic use of terrain. • Train park staff to recognize, understand, and preserve these cultural resources.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Archeological overview and assessment of eastern part of park (beginning 2017).
Planning Needs	• None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Encampment Landscape
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.3.5.2) "Cultural Landscapes" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Encampment-Era Historic Structures
Related Significance Statements	• The legendary six-month 1777–78 winter encampment of the Continental Army took place at Valley Forge. Here, under General George Washington's leadership, the army was transformed into a cohesive and disciplined fighting force that went on to win the Revolutionary War and secure independence for America. The historic landscapes, structures, objects, archeology, and natural resources at Valley Forge are tangible links to a defining event in our nation's history.

Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions**
	• Sixteen historic structures have been identified as standing, in whole or in part, at the time of the encampment. The structures are primarily domestic with a few associated outbuildings. Two of the structures—Washington's Headquarters and the house attributed as General Steuben's quarters—are individually designated as national historic landmarks.
	• The condition of the structures ranges from good to poor, in order as listed below. The key determinant of condition is whether the structure is in use and therefore eligible for most sources of NPS funding for ongoing maintenance, rehabilitation, or restoration.
	  • George Washington's Headquarters
	  • General Varnum's Quarters
	  • Lafayette's Quarters
	  • Steuben Memorial Information Center
	  • Mordecai Moore House
	  • Potts Stable
	  • Washington's Headquarters Spring House
	  • Potts Barn
	  • David Potts House
	  • Maurice Stephens Spring House
	  • General Knox's Quarters
	  • Stirling's Quarters
	  • Stirling's Quarters Spring House
	  • Horse-Shoe Trail South House
	  • Pawling House
	  • Meadow Grove Spring House
	• Barriers to accessibility exist.
	Trends
	• Over the last decade, progress has been made on stabilizing most of the structures to ensure their survival. One structure, the Meadow Grove Spring House, is beyond repair.

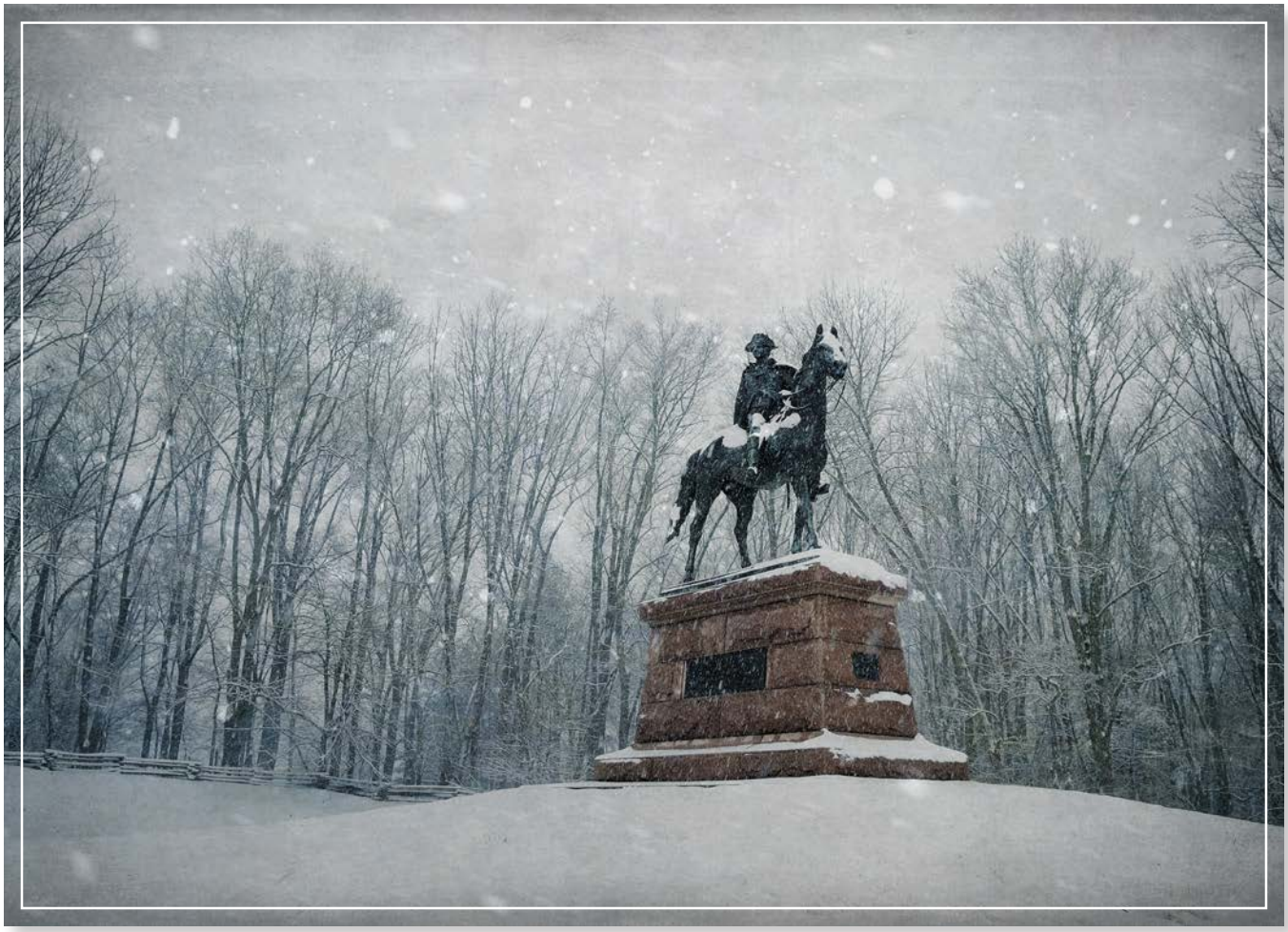
Fundamental Resource or Value	Encampment-Era Historic Structures
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Not all historic structures have programmatic or operational uses, and these are empty. Deterioration and potential loss because of water infiltration, mold and mildew, and other conditions are typical of unoccupied structures. • Washington's Headquarters is subject to flooding, particularly as storms become more frequent and more intense. • More frequent and more intense storms, hotter and more humid summers, and colder winters contribute to deterioration of the masonry and carpentry of historic structures. • Unoccupied buildings are threatened by break-ins and by issues that go unseen such as leaking roofs, the development of mold, and deterioration of walls and woodwork. • Vandalism, including arson. **Opportunities** • A large number of historic structures have been identified as suitable for leasing. Leasing provides sustainable uses and an alternative source of funding to bring the structures to good condition and maintain that condition. Prior to consideration for leasing, many candidate structures need extensive work including on such fundamentals as floors and utilities. • The skilled volunteer program for repairs and upkeep could be expanded. • As structures are rehabilitated, their accessibility, either through architectural modifications or by use of media, could be improved. • Meadow Grove Spring House could be managed as a ruin.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• List of Classified Structures (update).
Planning Needs	• Historic structure report for Potts Barn. • Historic structure report for Horse-Shoe Trail South. • Marketing / leasing assessment and plan for park structures. • Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Encampment-Era Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	• The legendary six-month 1777–78 winter encampment of the Continental Army took place at Valley Forge. Here, under General George Washington's leadership, the army was transformed into a cohesive and disciplined fighting force that went on to win the Revolutionary War and secure independence for America. The historic landscapes, structures, objects, archeology, and natural resources at Valley Forge are tangible links to a defining event in our nation's history.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Encampment-era archeological resources include the sites and structures shaped by the encampment of the Continental Army. • These resources are of the highest significance for the park because they represent the richest material memory left from the participants. They tell us about the lifeways, foodways, military regimen, and social behavior of the Continental Army soldier. Scientifically, they are priceless and of immeasurable value. • The encampment lasted for six months and involved heavy use of the land. A century of research and/or compliance work demonstrates that a remarkable archeological record was left behind. • All known sites are in the park GIS databases. Ninety-six percent of sites are in good condition. **Trends** • All sites in the Archeological Sites Management and Information System (ASMIS) database have been assessed, but the assessments are more than five years old.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Encampment-Era Archeological Resources
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Only approximately 50% of the park has been intensively researched through an archeological overview and assessment. • Recently acquired properties (Pawling Farm and Waggonseller Farm) have not been surveyed and are vulnerable to inadvertent loss. • Original earthworks and charcoal hearths on Mount Joy and Mount Misery are threatened by unmanaged tree growth and uprooting and by off-trail recreational use. • Archeological resources, particularly those adjacent to Valley Creek, are vulnerable to erosion resulting from more intense, more frequent storms. • Archeological resources can be lost to treasure hunters. **Opportunities** • Archeological overview and assessment for the South Side (programmed for FY 17), which would include most of the remaining surveyed area of the park. • Expand education and interpretation for visitors about effects of off-trail use. • Clear trees from historic earthworks. • Train park staff to recognize, understand, and preserve these cultural resources. • Work with partners and upstream jurisdictions on stormwater control.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Archeological overview and assessment for the recently acquired Pawling and Waggonseller Farms (update of North Side overview and assessment). • Convert GIS data to national Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems standards. • Update ASMIS including database updates, and reestablish inspection rotation. • Complete investigation of archeological resources at Woodford's Brigade. • Reconcile parkwide GIS datasets (e.g., internal ASMIS, state, Park Atlas tiles, places).
Planning Needs	• None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Landscape
Related Significance Statements	• The history and mythology of Valley Forge evoke the spirit of patriotism and independence and represent the resolve and perseverance of the Continental Army. Valley Forge truly is a citizen's park—created by citizens to preserve a significant and meaningful place that had inspired the Continental Army a century earlier. The park's inspirational quality continues to move us a century later. Since the park's founding, citizens have come together many times to advocate for it and to protect its important resources from threats. The tradition of citizen stewardship continues today.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Overlaying the terrain of the encampment is a web of scenic drives, memorial groves of trees, 40 monuments and markers, designed scenic vistas, and other gestures intended by 19th- and early 20th-century park designers to honor the encampment through their beauty and the evocation of a sense of patriotism and awe. • The park preserves cultural landscapes from a series of overlapping historic periods spanning almost three centuries. After the encampment, the development of the site as a commemorative park is the most prominent feature in the site's cultural landscape history. From the 1890s through the 1940s, park designers developed a landscape whose scenic beauty was intended to honor the encampment and evoke feelings of pride and patriotism. Long views, scenic drives, monuments and markers, groves and allées of trees, and the removal of most post-encampment structures were devices used in the composition. • The commemorative landscape is in good but declining condition. **Trends** • Commemorative plantings are being lost to age, pests, and disease. • Small-scale features such as masonry walls, iron gates and fences, stone paved areas, and small outbuildings are being lost due to lack of maintenance. • The park accommodates recreation and is increasingly managed to promote biodiversity while still respecting the character-defining features of the encampment landscape.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Loss of century-old trees, which is destroying the integrity of groves and allées. • Erosion resulting from inadequate stormwater management upstream of the park and visitor overuse. • New and emerging pests and diseases impacting commemorative plantings. • Increasing number of severe storms destroying the park's majestic trees. • Continued deterioration of two major monuments, the National Memorial Arch and the Pennsylvania Columns. • Development beyond park boundary encroaching on park's viewshed. • Pollution from vehicle exhaust, coal-fired power plants, and other sources contributing to deterioration of park monuments and commemorative features through acid rain and exposure to sulfur dioxide gas. • Challenge of preserving small-scale features such as historic fences, walls, water features, and paving because such types of features do not score well in the NPS competitive system for project funding. **Opportunities** • Work with partners and upstream jurisdictions on stormwater control. • Institute preventive treatment for emerald ash borer on 75 ash trees selected by the park as important. • Continue management of overbrowsing by white-tailed deer (begun in 2009), which is enabling forest regeneration. • Train park staff to recognize, understand, and preserve these cultural resources. • Expand interpretation for visitors that supports an understanding and appreciation of commemorative features.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Landscape
Data and/or GIS Needs	• None identified.
Planning Needs	• Engineering report and treatment plan for National Memorial Arch. • Engineering report and treatment plan for Pennsylvania Columns.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.3.5.2) "Cultural Landscapes" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*



Fundamental Resource or Value	Revolutionary War Militaria Collection
Related Significance Statements	• The legendary six-month 1777–78 winter encampment of the Continental Army took place at Valley Forge. Here, under General George Washington's leadership, the army was transformed into a cohesive and disciplined fighting force that went on to win the Revolutionary War and secure independence for America. The historic landscapes, structures, objects, archeology, and natural resources at Valley Forge are tangible links to a defining event in our nation's history.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The 1,500-item Neumann Collection comprises firearms, edged weapons, military accouterments, and accessories. It is an integral part of the park's interpretive effort and illuminates the everyday life of the soldier. • The collection is well housed and is in good condition. • A small proportion of the collection is on display in the visitor center gallery, but most of it can be viewed only by appointment. The more fragile items are occasionally displayed in small exhibits. **Trends** • A new visitor center exhibit is being designed that will feature more of the collection and present a more compelling interpretation of the encampment and the military, the camp followers, and the local citizens. • The internet is being used to reach a larger audience. • Museum-quality cabinetry is being installed in which each item has a dedicated storage space when it is not on display. • The collections management plan needs to be updated because it was predicated on establishment of a shared partner facility that is no longer a viable option.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Leather artifacts were treated with Thymol in the 1980s, and there currently is not a person or group willing to handle the needed conservation/removal. • The vault storage capacity is almost at its maximum. • There is no separate research area, and researchers must work in the storage area. Although precautionary measures are taken to ensure security, the situation is not ideal. **Opportunities** • Continue design of new visitor center exhibits that allow more of the collection to be on display. • Continue development of virtual museum exhibit. • Reach out to universities and colleges to encourage academic study of collection. • Expand awareness of collection by continuing to lend items to other museums for temporary exhibition.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Revolutionary War Militaria Collection
Planning Needs	• Collections management plan (update).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III

Fundamental Resource or Value	Encampment Archival Collections
Related Significance Statements	• The legendary six-month 1777–78 winter encampment of the Continental Army took place at Valley Forge. Here, under General George Washington's leadership, the army was transformed into a cohesive and disciplined fighting force that went on to win the Revolutionary War and secure independence for America. The historic landscapes, structures, objects, archeology, and natural resources at Valley Forge are tangible links to a defining event in our nation's history.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Park archival collections contain rare and unique items specific to the encampment at Valley Forge. • The most significant archival collection, the John F. Reed Manuscript Collection, contains rare 18th-century manuscripts, broadsides, pamphlets, books, and artifacts including the well-known letter written at Valley Forge by General George Washington to the Continental Congress on December 23, 1777. **Trends** • Use of the internet to disseminate information in encampment-period documents is increasing. • Threats to documents once handled by researchers are being diminished by the use of scanned and transcribed documents. • Encampment documents have been rehoused in acid-free folders and boxes that are stored in museum-quality cabinets.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Early conservation methods that were used to treat a few documents are now known to be damaging. **Opportunities** • Continue design of new visitor center exhibits that allow more of the collection to be on display. • Continue development of virtual museum exhibit. • Continue use of digitization to send documents to researchers. • Encourage donations for conservation of documents to correct previous damaging treatments.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• None identified.
Planning Needs	• None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Valley Forge Story and Myth
Related Significance Statements	• The legendary six-month 1777–78 winter encampment of the Continental Army took place at Valley Forge. Here, under General George Washington's leadership, the army was transformed into a cohesive and disciplined fighting force that went on to win the Revolutionary War and secure independence for America. The historic landscapes, structures, objects, archeology, and natural resources at Valley Forge are tangible links to a defining event in our nation's history.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The story of the encampment is one of the most famous episodes of the American Revolution. Its significance lies both in its fact-based history of leadership and transformation and in its storied myth of the coldest winter. • The mythical narrative is important because it reveals something about our national character in the heroic way we wish the revolution to be remembered. It is an inspiring story of triumph through sacrifice. Although we value the myth, it could overshadow elements of the story that would be more relevant to today's visitors. • There are surprising stories about the diversity of the encampment's participants. Participants included young white men as well as children, old men, recent immigrants who spoke little or no English, women, free and enslaved African Americans, American Indians, and the civilians who owned the lands and houses where the encampment took place. The range of motivations for staying or leaving, cooperating or not, was vast. Although it is important not to lose sight of the fundamental triumph of the encampment, it also is important to note that the outcome was not inevitable or easy and that the drama of the encampment was in the choices each individual had to make. **Trends** • Visitors increasingly want to know how the history and stories of the encampment are relevant to their own lives. • Visitors who come to the park primarily for recreation indicate that, although they want to know more about the history of Valley Forge, traditional ranger programs are not relevant or convenient.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • An intellectual and emotional connection to this fundamental value is essential if visitors and the community are to continue to understand, appreciate, and advocate for park resources. **Opportunities** • Tell encampment stories in engaging ways that reflect the full range of people, motivations, and choices. • Provide nontraditional interpretation to visitors who are in the park primarily for recreation.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Special history study on minority and enslaved populations present during the encampment. • Special history study on civilian populations present during the encampment.
Planning Needs	• Long-range interpretive plan (update).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • None identified **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education*

Fundamental Resource or Value	A Tradition of Stewardship
Related Significance Statements	• The history and mythology of Valley Forge evoke the spirit of patriotism and independence and represent the resolve and perseverance of the Continental Army. Valley Forge truly is a citizen's park—created by citizens to preserve a significant and meaningful place that had inspired the Continental Army a century earlier. The park's inspirational quality continues to move us a century later. Since the park's founding, citizens have come together many times to advocate for it and to protect its important resources from threats. The tradition of citizen stewardship continues today.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Valley Forge National Historical Park embraces the belief that the park mission is maximized and the message amplified through the collaborative efforts of many park partners. The many visitor experiences and park initiatives are the result of work with three formal partners and working relationships with other partners including local schools and universities, youth groups, cultural and natural resource agencies, public health and safety groups, and businesses. All find meaning in their service and provide important contributions to the work of protecting the park and its mission. **Trends** • A dedicated staff position for volunteer management was established in 2005 and recently expanded to include youth engagement. With few exceptions, the number of individual volunteers and the number of hours served has increased each year, and Valley Forge National Historical Park is recognized for its outstanding volunteer program. • In FY 2015, 1,148 individuals volunteered at the park and provided 23,921 hours of service. By mid-year FY 2016, the park was on track to increase both numbers. • The park's general management plan (2007) calls for a stewardship element to be added to each staff person's performance plan. This has been accomplished for approximately 50% of staff from all divisions. • The park received the 2010 George and Helen Hartzog Award for Outstanding Volunteer Program in the National Park System in recognition of its commitment to fully integrating volunteerism and stewardship in the park. • The park is actively sought as a destination for Volunteers-in-Parks opportunities. An average of 10–15 individual applications for service and 1–5 group inquiries (e.g., corporate, faith, and civic) are received each month through www.volunteer.gov. • A recent assessment of the Volunteers-in-Parks program enumerates more than 50 distinct opportunities for service at Valley Forge. These opportunities are diverse and allow for short- and long-term volunteers of all ages and group configurations. The assessment also lists an additional 16 opportunities that could be developed to help fulfill the park's stewardship goals.

Fundamental Resource or Value	A Tradition of Stewardship
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The park has approximately 175 regularly scheduled volunteers, most of whom are over the age of 50. Outreach generally is not engaging younger or more diverse people, and stewardship will falter if each new generation and the entire community are not actively recruited and engaged. • The State of Pennsylvania recently enacted more restrictive laws for volunteers who work with juveniles. Some national parks are requiring full background checks for existing volunteers because of pressures stemming from liability with minors. **Opportunities** • The recent (2015) assessment of the park's volunteer program established new goals and areas for growth, including continuing to task more staff with roles in fostering stewardship, creating a program to encourage volunteers in leadership and skill development, and focusing outreach on nontraditional communities. • A supervisory park ranger position has been established in the park's Interpretation and Education division. This person works closely with the Volunteer and Youth Program Coordinator and has increased the park's capacity to conduct educational programs both on- and off-site. • In 2015, one of the park's three primary partners, The Valley Forge Park Alliance, hired an executive director whose role is enhanced outreach and fundraising. This added capacity has enabled connections with community organizations and businesses that are providing valuable counsel, manpower, and potential funding. • The park's volunteer program could benefit from the excellent volunteer management expertise and dynamic volunteer programs in the greater Philadelphia region. • Consider how local transportation planning initiatives such as the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority King of Prussia Rail Project could present new opportunities and populations to engage. For example, this rail project anticipates an increase of King of Prussia's current residential population by 33%–47% in 20 years. • Collaborate with Urban Fellows to improve regional engagement of underserved youth and populations.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Evaluate effectiveness of existing cooperatively managed volunteers through The Valley Forge Park Alliance and The Montgomery County Tourism and Convention Bureau.
Planning Needs	• None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • None identified **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 7: *Volunteers in Parks* • Director's Order 26: *Youth Programs*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Valley Creek
Related Significance Statements	• As the world around Valley Forge is more densely developed, the park is increasingly significant as open space—a beautiful and valued place for relaxation, personal renewal, and pleasure and a natural area that supports a healthy ecosystem for animals and plants.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Valley Creek once powered the forge that gave Valley Forge its name. Today, Valley Creek is a state-designated Exceptional Value Waterway and a Class A Wild Trout Fishery—an astonishing story of survival in this heavily developed area. It is both an essential component of the historic landscape and a regionally important habitat. • The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania lists Valley Creek as "impaired" because of urban runoff for siltation and water flow variability and the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Fishing is limited to catch and release because of the PCB contamination. • Uncontrolled rate and volume changes because of upstream development also negatively affect the Valley Creek's temperature, bed, and banks. • The park's Natural Resource Condition Assessment (2014) rates the stream's overall water chemistry as "Good" based on a synthesis of water chemistry measurements: dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, alkalinity, specific conductivity, phosphorous, nitrate/nitrite, sulfate, ammonia, and chloride. • Monitoring of macroinvertebrate communities by numerous agencies provides another indicator of stream water quality, and, based on a 2014 summary of measurements and indices of integrity, the stream is in moderate condition. • In 2002, an average aggregate score for stream habitat of 124.8 indicated the stream was in moderate condition. **Trends** • Generally, the condition of Valley Creek is considered stable and unchanging. • Water chemistry parameters are declining because of upstream development. • Citizens' awareness of water quality and the protection of Valley Creek is generally increasing. • Valley Creek is an increasingly popular fishing location.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The biggest threats to the stream's integrity are the addition of impervious surface area within the watershed and uncontrolled stormwater. • Inadequate management of stormwater generated from impervious surfaces upstream of the park and associated pollutants. • More frequent, more intense storms producing a higher rate and volume of stormwater. • Presence of invasive species such as rusty crayfish and other possible invaders from the Schuylkill River. • Proposed expansion of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, if not designed to meet state law and best management practices, adding unacceptable pollutants and higher rate and volume of stormwater to Valley Creek. • Inadequate permeable areas upstream to recharge groundwater. • Increased runoff and lack of forested buffers are causing an increase in stream temperature that threatens cold-water-adapted species. • Sewer and water lines adjacent to or across the creek causing streambank erosion, streambed degradation, and destruction of riparian areas when the lines are repaired or replaced.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Valley Creek
Threats and Opportunities	**Opportunities** • The condition of Valley Creek is highly dependent on upstream activities beyond the park boundary, and partnerships are essential in managing stream quality. The park will continue to work with interest groups, upstream municipalities, and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection to ensure application and enforcement of protective measures. • Maintain funding for U.S. Geological Survey stream gauge and sediment curve data. • Target key upstream areas for increased or improved buffers. • Increase public interpretation of the value of and threats to Valley Creek. • Promote volunteer work dedicated to stream protection, including establishment and maintenance of vegetated buffers in and upstream of park; regular inspection of the length of Valley Creek; and hand removal of exotic invasive crayfish. • Encourage fishermen to serve as advocates for Valley Creek as a rare fishing opportunity. • Educate upstream land managers (e.g., homeowner associations, corporate parks) and municipalities on best management practices.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Continue temperature collection throughout watershed using HOBO data loggers, analyze data, and evaluate study design. • Continue regular Mid-Atlantic Network sonde data collection and analysis and analyze current sonde data to capture summer lows. • Comprehensive macroinvertebrate data collection and analysis strategy. • Comprehensive water quality monitoring strategy. • Identify major upstream stormwater input locations for targeted best management practices. • Investigation of effects of potential removal of dam on Valley Creek.
Planning Needs	• Washington's Headquarters floodplain rehabilitation plan (underway 2017). • Mitigation plan for potential dam removal on Valley Creek.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Lacey Act, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Invasive Species Act • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • Director's Order 77: *Natural Resource Protection* • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Meadows
Related Significance Statements	• As the world around Valley Forge is more densely developed, the park is increasingly significant as open space—a beautiful and valued place for relaxation, personal renewal, and pleasure and a natural area that supports a healthy ecosystem for animals and plants.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park's 1,300 acres of meadow, the largest contiguous grasslands in the region, provide increasingly rare and essential habitat for native species. The rough and open nature of the meadows mimics the agricultural landscape that was the scene of the encampment. • Beginning in 1995, the meadows were established by the cessation of regular, close mowing. Areas formerly maintained as lawn now are mowed approximately once a year. Numerous native vegetative species have established themselves and are promoted. • Patch size is relatively large and can support more diversity and grass as well as interior species that are rare in this region. **Trends** • The meadows are increasingly dominated by nonnative species and are considered to have poor native plant diversity. • Methods to improve native diversity and various management techniques are being tested to inform development of a meadow management plan (underway). • Grassland breeding bird diversity is considered to be relatively good, but a trend has not been discerned. Rare meadow species are documented more frequently (e.g., short-eared owl, rough legged hawk, horned larks).
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The proportion of exotic invasive species has increased, and invasive species continue to degrade habitat, particularly for ground-nesting birds. • The occasional failure to annually mow an area results in increases in invasive species, the mitigation of which requires major management efforts. **Opportunities** • Completed meadow management plan, which will establish goals and measures for species diversity and provide guidance for sustainable management of the meadows. • Develop partnerships with land management agencies for seed collection and storage (such as currently underway with Fort Indiantown Gap). This reserve seed bank could be important for preserving local genetic ecotypes. • Reintroduce extirpated, critically imperiled species (regal fritillary butterfly).
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Long-term monitoring of butterflies and other pollinators as indicators of meadow conditions. • Long-term monitoring of meadows to evaluate efficacy of the meadow management plan. • Invasive plant mapping update; most recent data more than 10 years old.

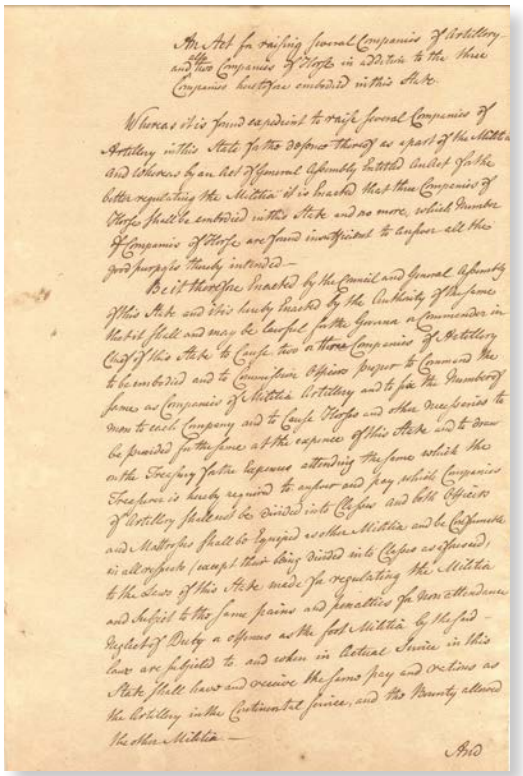
Fundamental Resource or Value	Meadows
Planning Needs	• Meadow management plan / Grand Parade trail plan (underway as of 2017).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 • Lacey Act, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Invasive Species Act • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • Director's Order 18: *Wildland Fire Management* • NPS *Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire Management* • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Personal Renewal
Related Significance Statement	• As the world around Valley Forge is more densely developed, the park is increasingly significant as open space—a beautiful and valued place for relaxation, personal renewal, and pleasure and a natural area that supports a healthy ecosystem for animals and plants.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Since its founding in 1893, Valley Forge has been valued as a place of rest and relaxation, a quiet place to feel a connection with nature. Many visitors experience the park as a place of inspiration, refuge, commemoration, and pleasure. Public involvement over the last two decades consistently shows that these are the characteristics most valued by park visitors from the region. • Large open areas with long views, wooded areas that provide a sense of enclosure, and the opportunity to view wildlife are classic values enjoyed by visitors. • Barriers to accessibility are present for older trails and facilities. **Trends** • Highest visitation is from recreational visitors and is increasing.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The park is surrounded by urban development and major highways, and the contrast felt when entering the park is important. Noise penetrates most areas, however, and development and poorly controlled lighting are increasingly visible. • State roads crossing the park bring high volumes of traffic and noise that are inconsistent with park values. **Opportunities** • Continue to work with Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to complete the Route 422 congestion mitigation projects. • Work with Pennsylvania Department of Transportation on traffic calming on Route 23; relocation of North Gulph Road to the edge of the park; and closure of County Line Road. • Continue to work with Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority to extend a passenger train to the park, thus reducing the need for visitors to drive to the park. • Continue to work with the five adjacent municipalities to manage visual effects of development. • Incorporate universal design during rehabilitation of facilities.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Detailed visitor use survey and analysis.
Planning Needs	• Complete North Gulph Road relocation plan and County Line Road closure plan. • Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Audio disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12) • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management*

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Pre- and Post-Encampment Archeological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The archeological heritage of Valley Forge National Historical Park is vast and significant. The park's archeological resources document every major period of its occupation and are essential to a full appreciation and interpretation of the park's rich history. Park archeological sites span 8,500 years of human history, the largest number of archeology items dating from the 18th and early 20th centuries (approximately 175,000 items). There are 341 archeological sites listed in the Archeological Sites Management and Information System (ASMIS), of which 17 have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. • All known sites are in the park GIS databases. Ninety-six percent of sites are in good condition. **Trends** • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Only approximately 50% of the park has been intensively researched through an archeological overview and assessment. • The recently acquired Waggonseller Farm and Pawling Farm properties have not been assessed for archeological resources. • Archeological resources may be lost because of erosion from more intense and more frequent storms. • Archeological resources may be lost to treasure hunters. **Opportunities** • Archeological overview and assessment for the eastern part of the park (scheduled for FY 2018) will cover most of the remaining unsurveyed area of the park. • Education and interpretation for visitors about the effects of off-trail use. • Train park staff to recognize, understand, and preserve cultural resources. • Continue to work with partners and upstream jurisdictions on stormwater control.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Archeological overview and assessment of eastern part of park (scheduled for FY 2018). • Archeological overview and assessment for the recently acquired Pawling and Waggonseller Farms (update to North Side overview and assessment). • Identify and map specific sites of all charcoal hearths. • Convert GIS data to national Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems standards. • Update ASMIS including database updates, and reestablish inspection rotation. • Complete investigation of archeological resources at Woodford's Brigade. • Reconcile parkwide GIS datasets (e.g., internal ASMIS, state, Park Atlas tiles, Places, etc.).
Planning Needs	• None identified.

Other Important Resource or Value	Pre- and Post-Encampment Archeological Resources
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

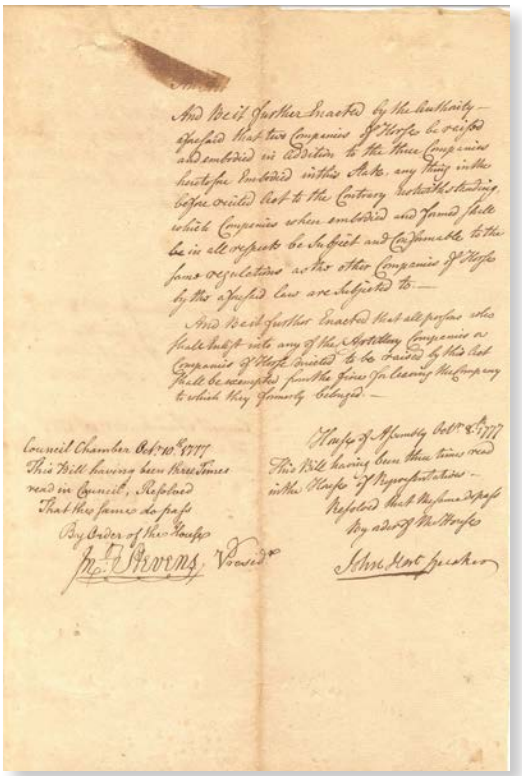


An Act for raising several Companies of Artillery and two Companies of Horse in addition to the three Companies heretofore embodied in this State.

Whereas it is found expedient to raise several Companies of Artillery in this State for the defence thereof as part of the Militia and whereas by an Act of General Assembly entitled an Act for the better regulating the Militia it is enacted that three Companies of Horse shall be embodied in this State and no more, which number of Companies of Horse are found insufficient to answer all the good purposes thereby intended —

Be it therefore Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor & Commander in Chief of this State to raise two or three Companies of Artillery to be embodied and to Commission Officers proper to Command the same as Companies of Militia Artillery and to fix the Number of men to each Company and to raise Horses and other necessaries to be provided for the same at the expence of this State and to draw on the Treasury for the expence attending the same which the Treasurer is hereby required to answer and pay which Companies of Artillery shall not be divided into Classes and bill Officers and Matrosses shall be equipped as the Militia and be Confirmable in all respects (except that they are divided into Classes as aforesaid) to the laws of this State made for regulating the Militia and subject to the same fines and penalties for non attendance Neglect of Duty & offences as the said Militia by the said laws are subjected to and when in Actual Service in this State shall have and receive the same pay and rations as the Artillery in the Continental Service, and the Bounty allowed the other Militia —

And



And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that two Companies of Horse be raised and embodied in addition to the three Companies heretofore Embodied in this State, any thing in the before recited Act to the Contrary notwithstanding which Companies when embodied and formed shall be in all respects be Subject and Conformable to the same regulations as the other Companies of Horse by the aforesaid Law are subjected to —

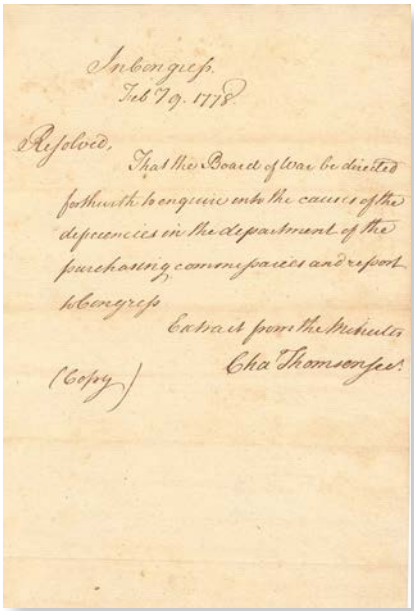
And be it further Enacted that all persons who shall Enlist into any of the Artillery Companies or Companies of Horse hereby to be raised by this Act shall be exempted from the fines for leaving the Company to which they formerly belonged —

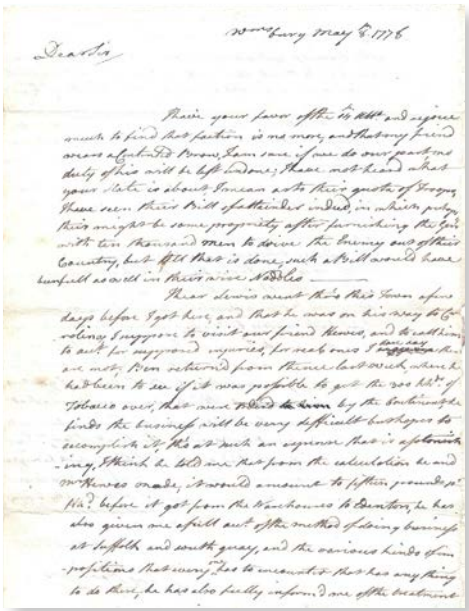
Council Chamber Oct. 10th 1777
This Bill having been three times read in Council, Resolved That the same do pass
By Order of the House
Jno. Stevens Speaker

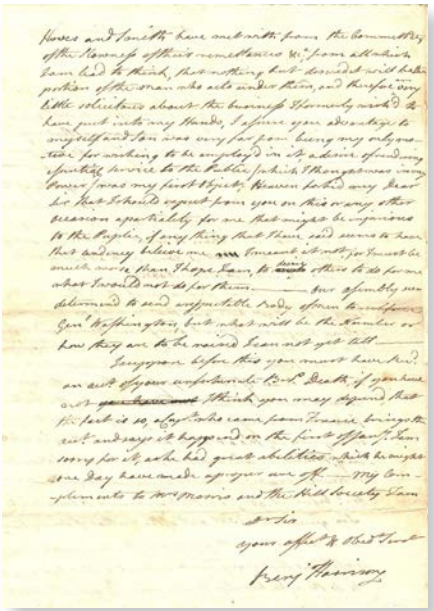
House of Assembly Oct. 8th 1777
This Bill having been three times read in the House of Representatives —
Resolved that the same do pass
By order of the House
John Hart Speaker

Other Important Resource or Value	Library Collection and Archival Records
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park's library collection is one of the largest in the National Park Service and contains more than 8,000 books and scholarly periodicals related to the American Revolutionary War, with an emphasis on the Valley Forge Encampment. Materials, including rare books, cover the political, social, and industrial history of the area, and numerous NPS studies and reports describe the resources, administration, and history of the park. Archival records produced in the day-to-day management of Valley Forge by the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge (1878–1893), the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1893–1977), and the National Park Service (1977–present) are invaluable in managing the park's cultural and natural resources. • The library collection is little used by either the staff or the public. • The library collection is kept in a historic building without adequate fire suppression and environmental conditioning, and moisture leads to frequent outbreaks of mildew. • Part of the archival collection (oversized maps and blueprints) is stored in the basement level of the administration building. Security and environmental conditions are adequate. • Eighteenth-century documents and maps as well as management records are stored in a secure vault that has a fire suppression system. • The cataloged part of the archival collection that includes 19th and 20th century materials and management records is stored in a secure vault that has a fire suppression system. • Although the backlog of cataloging has been reduced by 25%, a backlog remains. **Trends** • Recent funding has contributed to reduction of the archival backlog. • Acquisition of museum-quality cabinets and storage materials has improved preservation efforts. • Scanning of documents allows for greater access and reduces the direct handling that can lead to artifact loss. • The archive continues to grow as management records are created.

Other Important Resource or Value	Library Collection and Archival Records
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Institutional knowledge is lost as staff retire. • Lack of adequate environmental conditioning in storage area increases the possibility of artifact damage/loss. **Opportunities** • Transition new and retiring staff to ensure institutional knowledge is retained. • Consider regional storage consolidation to help address deficiencies in storage conditions. • Continue digitization of records. • Continue electronic cataloging of library materials to allow remote access through interlibrary loans. • Outreach to universities and colleges to encourage academic study of the archives documents and use of the library. • Continue to expand awareness of online library catalog and interlibrary loan availability.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• None identified.
Planning Needs	• Collections storage plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III


In Congress.
Feb 7 1778.
Resolved,
That the Board of War be directed forthwith to enquire into the causes of the deficiencies in the department of the purchasing commissaries and report to Congress
Extract from the Minutes
Cha Thomson Secy
(Copy)


Worcester May 8. 1776
Dear Sir


Yours sincerely
Jeremy Wisner

Other Important Resource or Value	Post-Encampment Cultural Landscapes and Historic Structures
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park is a palimpsest of post-encampment industrial, agricultural, and transportation cultural landscapes. Former country estates comprise historic designed and vernacular landscapes. • The Village of Valley Forge cultural landscape comprises the late 19th-century elements of this former rural industrial town. Extensive demolition in the early 20th century resulted in gap-teeth in the central part of the village. Most small-scale elements, such as walls, remain but need rehabilitation. • The Valley Forge Farms cultural landscape comprises the early 20th-century country estate of Philander Chase Knox. Most features are extant and are gradually being rehabilitated or restored. • The Port Kennedy cultural landscape comprises the scattered 19th-century remnants of a former canal and quarrying town. Most of the structures were demolished by the middle of the 20th century, and those that remain are unoccupied and in poor condition. Modern roadways limit its legibility as a component landscape, and there likely is not enough integrity remaining for this landscape to be national register-eligible. • The Walnut Hill cultural landscape comprises a 19th-century farm. Most of the structures and landscape elements are deteriorated, although the landscape still is legible as a component. • Barriers to accessibility are present within all cultural landscapes and most historic structures. **Trends** • Evaluation of the condition of post-encampment structures continues, and options to stabilize, repurpose, or demolish these structures are being actively pursued. • Leasing of post-encampment-era structures improves the park's ability to maintain and preserve these resources.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Lack of maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation funding threatens the survival of these structures. • Unoccupied buildings are threatened by break-ins and unseen issues such as leaking roofs, mold, and deterioration of walls and woodwork. • Vandalism, including arson, threatens structures. **Opportunities** • As structures are rehabilitated, accessibility measures are incorporated, either through architectural means or through media.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• None identified.
Planning Needs	• Cultural landscape treatment plan for Walnut Hill and Pawling Farms. • Cultural landscape inventory and treatment plan for Waggonseller Farm. • Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility.

Other Important Resource or Value	Post-Encampment Cultural Landscapes and Historic Structures
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*

Other Important Resource or Value	Suite of Interrelated Biological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Forests, grasslands, and wetlands cover about two-thirds of Valley Forge, comprise the park's major terrestrial ecosystems, and provide foraging opportunities, breeding habitat, and shelter for a wide variety of native wildlife species. • Wetlands at Valley Forge support the greatest diversity of reptile and amphibian species in the park and provide a critical stopover for migratory species. • The poor condition of the forest is a result of many years of an overabundant deer population, a problem that is now being addressed. • These interrelated habitats are increasingly recognized as an essential part of the park's visitor experience. **Trends** • Overall, conditions for wildlife habitat are improving as management goals continue to focus on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity. • Management plans focused on managing land for habitat either are complete or are being developed. • Regular documentation of newly seen native species indicates both improving habitat conditions and improving wildlife monitoring systems. • Forest condition, though still poor, is improving since implementation of the deer management plan / environmental impact statement. • Implementation of the meadow management plan (in development) will help meet the park's biodiversity objectives and reflects the significance of the park's grasslands and meadows on regional ecological health. • Mapping of invasive plants in park forests is underway. • Coyotes will likely become a management concern in the future, and understanding population dynamics will be critical to making an informed decision about management.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Invasive species and other pests and pathogens are a constant threat to native diversity. • Projected increases in temperature and precipitation as well as projected increases in frequency and intensity of storm events threaten parkwide natural systems. • Compromised regional air quality threatens the health of park ecosystems and visitors. Pollutants such as ozone, mercury, sulfur, and nitrogen can injure sensitive species, alter soil and water chemistry, reduce forest regeneration, impede natural nutrient cycling, and affect human health. • Valley Forge is home to a number of regionally rare wildlife that are attractive to poachers because of their value on the black market. • Subsidized, unregulated mesopredators (raccoons, skunks, and fox) often become habituated to humans and survive on humans' trash. Because these predators no longer need to actively hunt for food, they have 'time' to kill far more small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians than needed for their survival. Thus, if unchecked by larger predators, they can have a major effect on small vertebrate populations. • Park neighbors are expanding their properties into the park by mowing larger lawns, mowing paths through fields, and building fences and walls and even small sheds and structures on park property. • Off-trail use is an ongoing problem, and a network of unauthorized 'social' trails weaves through park forests and, in some cases, directly through sensitive habitats such as wetlands. **Opportunities** • Citizen science programs to monitor wildlife and provide early detection of new nonnative species. • Educational programs to engage recreational users in natural resource interpretation, protection, and conservation.

Other Important Resource or Value	Suite of Interrelated Biological Resources
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Map invasive plants in park forests (ongoing). • Map invasive plants in meadows (update; data more than 10 years old). • Map priority species and significant resource areas to inform future management planning. • Updated deer sighting index and monitoring protocol. • Coyote population survey. • Vegetation map including rare, threatened, and endangered species (update; current map more than 10 years old). • Cave and karst inventory including associated species. • Develop long-term wetland monitoring program. • Climate change vulnerability assessment (scheduled for 2019).
Planning Needs	• Cave and karst management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1947 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Lacey Act, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Invasive Species Act • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.4) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • Director's Order 18: *Wildland Fire Management* • NPS *Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire Management* • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*

Other Important Resource or Value	Recreational Activities
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Recreation is a prominent and historic use of the park. Regional residents have come to Valley Forge for more than 150 years to enjoy an outing in a beautiful and historic place. Walking, fishing, riding horses, baseball, boating, and picnicking were early uses. Today, recreation also includes hiking and biking on 26 miles of official trails, sledding, corporate picnics, photography, and wildlife watching. Many residents use the park on a daily basis for dog walking, jogging, as a preferred commuting route, or just as a quiet spot to eat lunch while on break from a nearby office park. The park is the "back yard" for the community and, as such, contributes to health and wellness. • The park works with neighboring municipalities to increase trail connections so that more people can arrive on foot or by bike. The regional Schuylkill River Trail runs through the park; connections are almost completed to the regional Schuylkill River West Trail and the Chester Valley Trails; and planning for additional local links is proceeding. • Although this relatively passive recreation is consistent with the purposes for which the park was established, there is consistent pressure to expand recreational uses, particularly large events that are not related to the park's resources or significance. • Numerous social trails, particularly on the park's north side, damage cultural and natural resources. Expanded public engagement and enforcement is needed to manage these trails, including appropriate signage, authorized trails and obliteration of social trails that damage resources. **Trends** • There is increasing pressure to allow large, organized recreational activities that are not related to the purpose for which the park was established and that would pose unacceptable resource and visitor impacts and unsustainable requirements for staff support. • Grand Parade Trail plan scheduled to be completed 2018 will develop trail access to significant and newly restored cultural landscapes associated with the encampment.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • None identified. **Opportunities** • Education and outreach to recreational users to engage them as park advocates. • Continue to work with the manager and staff of an REI store that opened on the boundary of the park in 2016 to plan joint volunteer projects. • Work with major medical centers near the park to promote the health benefits of outdoor recreation and connections with nature. • Organization of various mown trail segments into a full Grand Parade Trail will provide new experiences and interpretation of cultural and natural resource themes.

Other Important Resource or Value	Recreational Activities
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Detailed survey on recreational use.
Planning Needs	• Meadow management plan / Grand Parade trail plan. • Management plan for the park's North Side.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • NPS *Transportation Planning Guidebook*

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Valley Forge National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Continuing the Tradition of Stewardship for a Treasured Place.** The park was founded by citizen stewards, and at key times throughout the park's history citizens have come forward to advocate for it. Fostering and enhancing the tradition of citizen stewardship, partnership, and volunteerism is a park priority and takes ample time from an agile and experienced staff.
    - *Associated planning and data needs:* Evaluate effectiveness of existing cooperatively managed volunteers through The Valley Forge Park Alliance and The Montgomery County Tourism and Convention Bureau
- **Ensuring Relevance/Engaging Communities.** The story of Valley Forge speaks to all Americans but not necessarily in ways and words that all understand. The challenge is to meet all visitors "where they are" in ways that are meaningful to them. The park also benefits from the interest of the densely populated surrounding communities and park staff need to ensure that there is a continual conversation about the park's history, resources, and issues.
    - *Associated planning and data needs:* Detailed visitor use survey and analysis, long-range interpretive plan (update)

- **Improving the Condition of Natural and Cultural Resources.** The park's setting in a densely developed, edge-city places significant pressure on natural and cultural resources. Partnerships and continuous outreach help address many of these issues.
  - *Associated planning and data needs:* Deer sighting index and monitoring protocol (update)
- **Caring for Aging Facilities.** There is "nothing new" in the park, and many of the park's old buildings, roads, trails, and aging utilities need attention. Better prioritization, hard looks at uses, and taking advantage of new authority to lease buildings offer potential to meet park needs, at least at a minimal level.
  - *Associated planning and data needs:* Marketing / leasing assessment and plan for park structures, self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility
- **Supporting Organizational Capacity.** In a time of accelerated change, the park's shrinking financial resources must be used where the needs are greatest. Staff need training, support, and skills to operate in a complex environment.
  - *Associated planning and data needs:* None identified
- **A Management Approach and Identity for the Park's North Side.** The land north of the Schuylkill River makes up 25% of the park; however, although it was a vital part of the encampment, it never received the commemorative landscape treatment that characterizes the south side. Few visitors other than local residents use this part of the park, and it is not generally recognized as part of the national park. What are the appropriate uses of this land and its resources, and what might a 21st-century park look like?
  - *Associated planning and data needs:* Management plan for the park's North Side, cultural landscape treatment plan for Walnut Hill and Pawling Farms
- **Protecting Key Resources from Poorly Controlled Stormwater.** Most park surface waters originate well beyond park boundaries. Valley Creek, a high-quality spring-fed stream, is fed by a 23-square-mile watershed, and the park lies at the bottom of this watershed. As the watershed upstream is increasingly developed and as climate change brings more frequent, more intense storms, the increased rate, volume, and water pollution degrade natural and cultural resources in the park.
  - *Associated planning and data needs:* Climate change vulnerability assessment, comprehensive water quality monitoring strategy, identify major upstream stormwater input locations for targeted best management practices

- **Impact of Nonnative, Invasive Species.** Nonnative invasive species represent the single biggest threat to natural resources and associated biodiversity in the park. Without active suppression efforts, these species would overrun park resources and dramatically reduce native biodiversity. Park staff, partners, and visitors are all actively involved in efforts to manage invasive species in ways that are practical and effective and that ensure the greatest possible survivorship of native wildlife.

  - *Associated planning and data needs:* Meadow management plan / Grand Parade trail plan, long-term monitoring of meadows, map invasive plants in meadows

- **Controlling Traffic Congestion.** Valley Forge was a strategic location for General Washington, and it remains a strategic location for transportation, commerce, and industry. The park is located in one of the most heavily trafficked regions in Pennsylvania, and most of the historic roads in the park are open to through-traffic and carry thousands of commuters each day. The choked condition of the roads surrounding the park makes park roads attractive as alternative routes. These "walls of traffic" effectively cut off certain areas of the park from the core and conflict with bicyclists and slow-driving visitors who want to see the park.

  - *Associated planning and data needs:* Complete North Gulph Road relocation plan and County Line Road closure plan, detailed survey on recreational use

- **Potential Impacts of Climate Change.** Most of Valley Forge's fundamental resources and values are subject to the threats posed by climate change. As the park's mean annual temperature continues to rise by as much as +0.7°F per decade, as the number of days with maximum temperatures exceeding 95°F increases by 12–15 days per year, and as the annual number of days with heavy rainfall (>1 inch) increases by as much as 15% and the number of days between rain events increases, the resiliency of the park's resources and the ability to continue to convey the park's fundamental values will be challenged. A parkwide climate change vulnerability assessment would establish the scope of these threats and identify specific resources (or groups of resources) that require the development of feasible and actionable responses to improve their ability to adapt to climate change. Climate change considerations will be incorporated into all planning efforts throughout the park, and the park will continue to implement its Climate Friendly Action Plan.

  - *Associated planning and data needs:* Climate change vulnerability assessment

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
FRV, Key Issue	Marketing / leasing assessment and plan for park structures	H	Leasing of the park's many unoccupied structures is considered a primary means to invest in their future.
FRV	Engineering report and treatment plan for National Memorial Arch	H	This major monument shows signs of deterioration.
FRV	Engineering report and treatment plan for Pennsylvania Columns	H	This major monument shows signs of deterioration.
FRV, Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan (update)	H	This updated plan would incorporate new scholarship, new stories and themes, and new methods of interpretation.
FRV	Washington's Headquarters floodplain rehabilitation plan	H	This study and plan would investigate the potential for returning some degree of floodplain capacity to an area that was filled with demolition debris.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility	H	This plan would evaluate facilities, services, activities, and programs to identify barriers to full accessibility and set priorities, timelines, and strategies for implementation of accessibility measures.
FRV	Collections management plan (update)	H	This plan would replace the existing plan, which was predicated on a shared partner facility and is no longer viable.
FRV, OIRV	Meadow management plan / Grand Parade trail plan	H	The plan would set management objectives and detail options for achieving them, as well as provide for public access. Programmed to be completed in 2017.
Key Issue	Complete North Gulph Road relocation plan and County Line Road closure plan	H	Plan will identify and evaluate alternatives for re-routing existing commuter traffic off park roads.
FRV	Historic Structure Report for Horse-Shoe Trail South	H	N/A
OIRV, Key Issue	Cultural landscape treatment plan for Walnut Hill and Pawling Farms	M	This recently acquired area of the park needs careful analysis, decisions, and guidance for its management.
OIRV	Collections storage plan	M	The plan would provide strategy for secure and environmentally stable storage of all elements of the collection.
OIRV, Key Issue	Management plan for the park's North Side	M	This integrated plan would address management of cultural and natural resources, visitor use, and sustainability for 25% of the park.
FRV	Mitigation plan for potential dam removal on Valley Creek	L	N/A
OIRV	Cultural landscape inventory and treatment plan for Waggonseller Farm	L	This recently acquired area of the park needs careful analysis, decisions, and guidance for its management.
OIRV	Cave and karst management plan	L	N/A

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
FRV	Historic structure report for Potts Barn	H	This report would clarify treatment and potential reuse for this encampment-era structure.
FRV, OIRV	List of Classified Structures (update)	H	This database of historic structures needs to be revised following acceptance of the update to the park's National Register of Historic Places nomination in late 2016.
FRV, OIRV	Archeological overview and assessment of eastern part of park	H	This overview and assessment of the major remaining part of the park not covered by basic archeological research Is scheduled to begin in 2017.
FRV, OIRV	Convert GIS data to national Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems standards	H	The two most basic aspects of GIS data are location and attributes/metadata. The accuracy of these aspects of the data is fundamental to the data having scientific value and general usability. CRGIS standardization would give the data the value and meaning necessary for all who might use it.
FRV, OIRV	Update ASMIS including database updates, and reestablish inspection rotation	H	ASMIS data are products of the initial stage of research prior to all ground-disturbing projects undertaken at the park. It is essential that these data are up-to-date and accurate.
FRV	Long-term monitoring of butterflies and other pollinators	H	Butterfly populations are an important indicator species in monitoring meadow health.
OIRV	Vegetation map including rare, threatened, and endangered species (update)	H	Current version is more than 10 years old.
OIRV	Coyote population survey	H	Baseline data are needed to manage populations.
FRV	Continue regular Mid-Atlantic Network sonde data collection and analysis and analyze current sonde data to capture summer lows	H	Monitoring data needed to understand changes in water quality in Valley Creek.
FRV	Continue temperature collection throughout watershed using HOBO data loggers, analyze data, and evaluate study design	H	Monitoring data needed to understand changes in temperature throughout the watershed.
FRV	Comprehensive macroinvertebrate data collection and analysis strategy	H	Data needed to monitor the health of Valley Creek.
FRV, Key Issue	Comprehensive water quality monitoring strategy	H	Strategy needed to provide comprehensive understanding of the Valley Creek watershed.
FRV, OIRV	Archeological overview and assessment for the recently acquired Pawling and Waggonseller Farms	M	Survey will provide baseline information for the management of archeological resources and complement existing parkwide overview.
OIRV	Identification and mapping of all charcoal hearths	M	These archeological features are associated with the charcoal making that fed the Valley Forge. Their locations are mostly unknown and unprotected.
FRV, Key Issue	Detailed visitor use survey and analysis	M	A science-based survey and analysis are fundamental to future planning.
OIRV, Key Issue	Deer sighting index and monitoring protocol (update)	M	Needed to evaluate effectiveness of the deer management program.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
FRV, OIRV	Reconcile parkwide GIS datasets	M	The spatial components of resource datasets were developed separately and do not align with the parkwide GIS.
FRV, OIRV	Complete investigation of archeological resources at Woodford's Brigade	M	Documentary research and initial fieldwork were completed in FY 2015. Final fieldwork and completion of the report are yet to be done.
FRV, Key Issue	Long-term monitoring of meadows	M	Meadow monitoring will be critical to adaptive management of park meadows following adoption of the meadow management plan.
OIRV, Key Issue	Climate change vulnerability assessment	M	Study will establish the scope of climate threats and identify specific resources (or groups of resources) that require the development of feasible and actionable responses to improve their ability to adapt to climate change.
FRV	Special history study on minority and enslaved populations present during the encampment	M	This study would inform development of interpretive materials addressing minority and enslaved populations at the encampment.
FRV	Special history study on civilian population present during the encampment	M	This study would inform development of interpretive materials addressing the civilian population at the encampment.
FRV, OIRV	Map invasive plants in meadows (update)	M	This data would inform management of invasive species.
OIRV, Key Issue	Map invasive plants in park forests (ongoing)	M	Data will quantify the types and extent of invasive plants in the forested sections of the park.
OIRV	Detailed survey on recreational use	M	Data will quantify the types and extent of recreational activities in the park.
FRV, Key Issue	Identify major upstream stormwater input locations for targeted best management practices	M	Survey will identify loci of significant upstream stormwater inputs into Valley Creek.
OIRV	Cave and karst inventory	L	A basic understanding of cave and karst resources and associated fauna is needed to properly manage geological resources. This information would inform a cave and karst management plan.
OIRV	Develop long-term wetland monitoring program	L	These data would help identify impacts from stressors.
FRV	Investigation of effects of potential removal of dam on Valley Creek	L	Removal of this dam would allow removal of a large amount of silt that impairs the floodplain; however, it could enable exotic invasive species to infest Valley Creek.
FRV, Key Issue	Evaluate effectiveness of existing cooperatively managed volunteers through The Valley Forge Park Alliance and The Montgomery County Tourism and Convention Bureau	L	Study will identify current use of volunteer program and align their activities with management goals.
OIRV	Map priority species and significant resource areas to inform future management planning	L	Data needed to manage priority species.

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Valley Forge National Historical Park

90 STAT. 796 PUBLIC LAW 94–337—JULY 4, 1976

Public Law 94–337
94th Congress

An Act

July 4, 1976
[H.R. 5621]

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Valley Forge National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes.

Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa. Establishment. 16 USC 410aa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve and commemorate for the people of the United States the area associated with the heroic suffering, hardship, and determination and resolve of General George Washington's Continental Army during the winter of 1777–1778 at Valley Forge, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Valley Forge National Historical Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park"), in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Map. 16 USC 410aa–1.

SEC. 2. (a) The park shall comprise the area generally depicted on the map entitled "Valley Forge National Historical Park", dated February 1976, and numbered VF–91,000, which shall be on file and available for inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia, and in the offices of the superintendent of the park. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, the Secretary may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the park when necessary by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

Publication in Federal Register.

Lands and interests, acquisition.

(b) Within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary may acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer. Any property owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. The effective date of such donation shall not be prior to October 1, 1976.

Right of use and occupancy.

(c) Except for property deemed by the Secretary to be essential for visitor facilities, or for access to or administration of the park, any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his or her spouse, whichever is the later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated, the Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

Termination.

(d) The Secretary may terminate a right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of this Act, and upon tender to the holder of the right of an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

"Improved property."

(e) The term "improved property", as used in this section shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1975 (hereafter referred

to as "dwelling"), together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

Publication in Federal Register. 16 USC 410aa-2.

SEC. 3. When the Secretary determines that lands and interests therein have been acquired in an amount sufficient to constitute an administerable unit, he shall establish the park by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That the park shall not be established until the Secretary receives commitments which he deems to be sufficient from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the appropriations made by acts 320 and 352 of 1974, and act 12A of 1975, of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will continue to be available and obligated for development purposes within the park. The Secretary shall administer the property acquired for such park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

Administration. 43 USC 1457.

16 USC 461.

Appropriation authorization. 16 USC 410aa-3.

SEC. 4. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than $8,622,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands.

(b) For the development of essential public facilities there are authorized to be appropriated not more than $500,000. Within three years from the date of establishment of the park pursuant to this Act, the Secretary shall, after consulting with the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a final master plan for the development of the park consistent with the objectives of this Act, indicating:

Master development plan, consultation with Governor; transmittal to congressional committees.

(1) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and interpretive needs of the visiting public;

(2) the location and estimated cost of all facilities; and

(3) the projected need for any additional facilities within the park.

Approved July 4, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-1142 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 94-817 accompanying S. 1776 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 122 (1976):
June 8, considered and passed House.
June 11, considered and passed Senate.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 12, No. 27:
July 4, Presidential statement.

113 STAT. 1298 PUBLIC LAW 106–86—OCT. 31, 1999

Public Law 106–86
106th Congress

An Act

Oct. 31, 1999
[H.R. 659]

To authorize appropriations for the protection of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania, to authorize the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Pennsylvania Battlefields Protection Act of 1999.
16 USC 410aa note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pennsylvania Battlefields Protection Act of 1999".

TITLE I—PAOLI AND BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELDS

SEC. 101. PAOLI BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION.

(a) PAOLI BATTLEFIELD.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to provide funds to the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, for the acquisition of the area known as the "Paoli Battlefield", located in the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Paoli Battlefield" numbered 80,000 and dated April 1999 (referred to in this title as the "Paoli Battlefield"). The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, for the management by the borough of the Paoli Battlefield. The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the borough of Malvern to assure the preservation and interpretation of the Paoli Battlefield's resources.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $1,250,000 to carry out this section. Such funds shall be expended in the ratio of one dollar of Federal funds for each dollar of funds contributed by non-Federal sources. Any funds provided by the Secretary shall be subject to an agreement that provides for the protection of the Paoli Battlefield's resources.

SEC. 102. BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION.

(a) BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to provide funds to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, or the Brandywine Conservancy, for the acquisition, protection, and preservation of land in an area generally known as the Meetinghouse Road Corridor,

located in Chester County, Pennsylvania, as depicted on a map entitled "Brandywine Battlefield—Meetinghouse Road Corridor", numbered 80,000 and dated April 1999 (referred to in this title as the "Brandywine Battlefield"). The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) WILLING SELLERS OR DONORS.—Lands and interests in land may be acquired pursuant to this section only with the consent of the owner thereof.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the same entity that is provided funds under subsection (a) for the management by the entity of the Brandywine Battlefield. The Secretary may also provide technical assistance to the entity to assure the preservation and interpretation of the Brandywine Battlefield's resources.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $3,000,000 to carry out this section. Such funds shall be expended in the ratio of one dollar of Federal funds for each dollar of funds contributed by non-Federal sources. Any funds provided by the Secretary shall be subject to an agreement that provides for the protection of the Brandywine Battlefield's resources.

TITLE II—VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SEC. 201. PURPOSE.

16 USC 410aa note.

The purpose of this title is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the Valley Forge Historical Society (hereinafter referred to as the "Society"), to construct and operate a museum within the boundary of Valley Forge National Historical Park in cooperation with the Secretary.

SEC. 202. VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AUTHORIZATION.

16 USC 410aa note.

(a) AGREEMENT AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Interior, in administering the Valley Forge National Historical Park, is authorized to enter into an agreement under appropriate terms and conditions with the Society to facilitate the planning, construction, and operation of the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution on Federal land within the boundary of Valley Forge National Historical Park.

(b) CONTENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENT.—An agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall—

(1) authorize the Society to develop and operate the museum pursuant to plans developed by the Secretary and to provide at the museum appropriate and necessary programs and services to visitors to Valley Forge National Historical Park related to the story of Valley Forge and the American Revolution;

(2) only be carried out in a manner consistent with the General Management Plan and other plans for the preservation and interpretation of the resources and values of Valley Forge National Historical Park;

(3) authorize the Secretary to undertake at the museum activities related to the management of Valley Forge National

Historical Park, including, but not limited to, provision of appropriate visitor information and interpretive facilities and programs related to Valley Forge National Historical Park;

(4) authorize the Society, acting as a private nonprofit organization, to engage in activities appropriate for operation of the museum that may include, but are not limited to, charging appropriate fees, conducting events, and selling merchandise, tickets, and food to visitors to the museum;

(5) provide that the Society's revenues from the museum's facilities and services shall be used to offset the expenses of the museum's operation; and

(6) authorize the Society to occupy the museum so constructed for the term specified in the Agreement and subject to the following terms and conditions:

(A) The conveyance by the Society to the United States of all right, title, and interest in the museum to be constructed at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

(B) The Society's right to occupy and use the museum shall be for the exhibition, preservation, and interpretation of artifacts associated with the Valley Forge story and the American Revolution, to enhance the visitor experience of Valley Forge National Historical Park, and to conduct appropriately related activities of the Society consistent with its mission and with the purposes for which the Valley Forge National Historical Park was established. Such right shall not be transferred or conveyed without the express consent of the Secretary.

(C) Any other terms and conditions the Secretary determines to be necessary.

16 USC 410aa note.

SEC. 203. PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION.

Nothing in this title authorizes the Secretary or the Society to take any actions in derogation of the preservation and protection of the values and resources of Valley Forge National Historical Park. An agreement entered into under section 202 shall be construed and implemented in light of the high public value and integrity of the Valley Forge National Historical Park and the National Park System.

Approved October 31, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 659:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106–139 (Comm. on Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):
June 22, considered and passed House.
Oct. 14, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Oct. 18, House concurred in Senate amendment.

○

Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Valley Forge National Historical Park

December 2018

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

Steve Sims — November 27, 2018

RECOMMENDED
Steven Sims, Superintendent, Valley Forge National Historical Park — **Date**

Gay Vietzke — Feb 14, 2019

APPROVED
Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Northeast Region — **Date**

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

VAFO xxx/xxxxxx
December 2018

Foundation Document • Valley Forge National Historical Park

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