



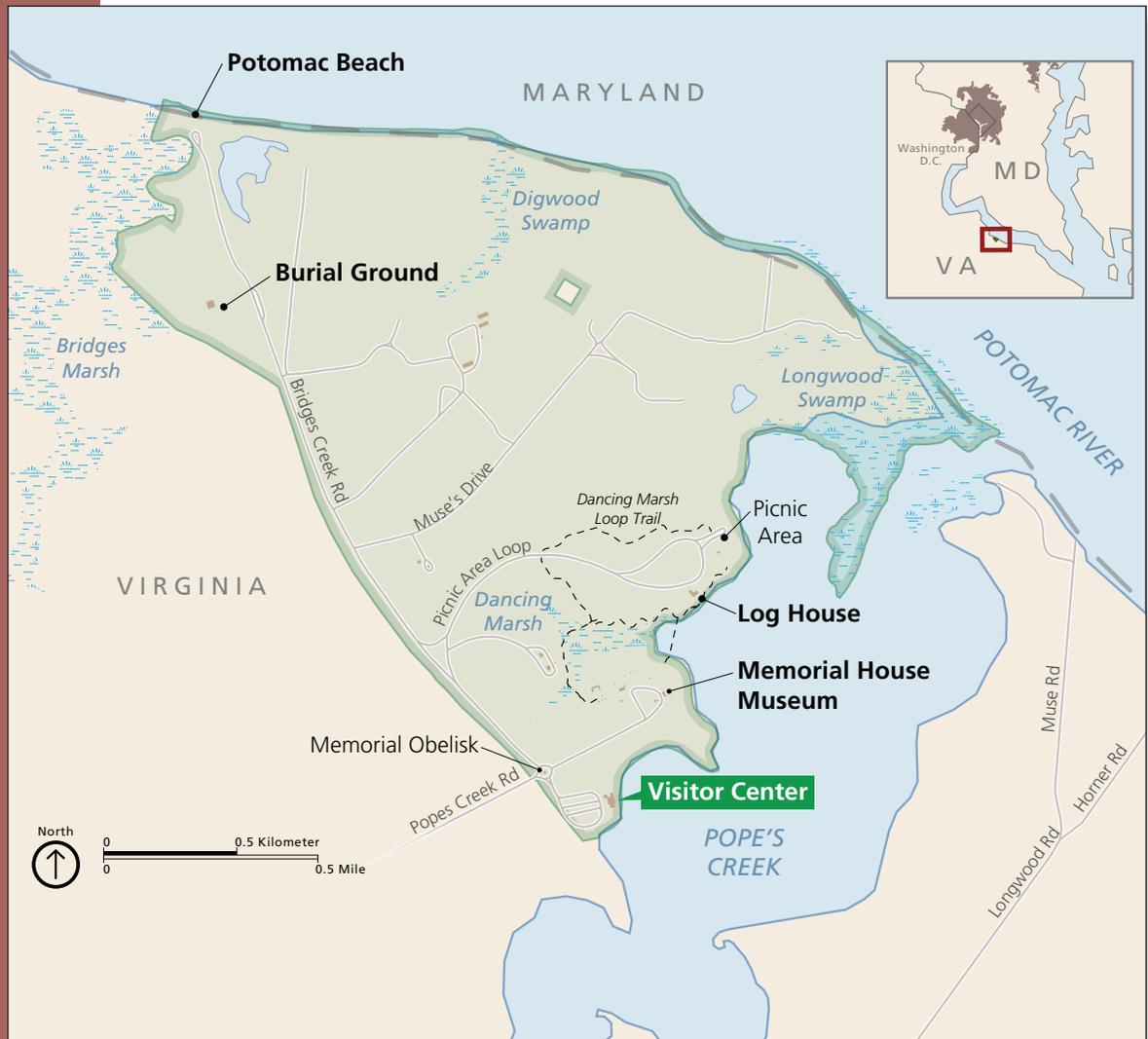
Foundation Document

George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Virginia

October 2018





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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 George Washington Birthplace National Monument can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

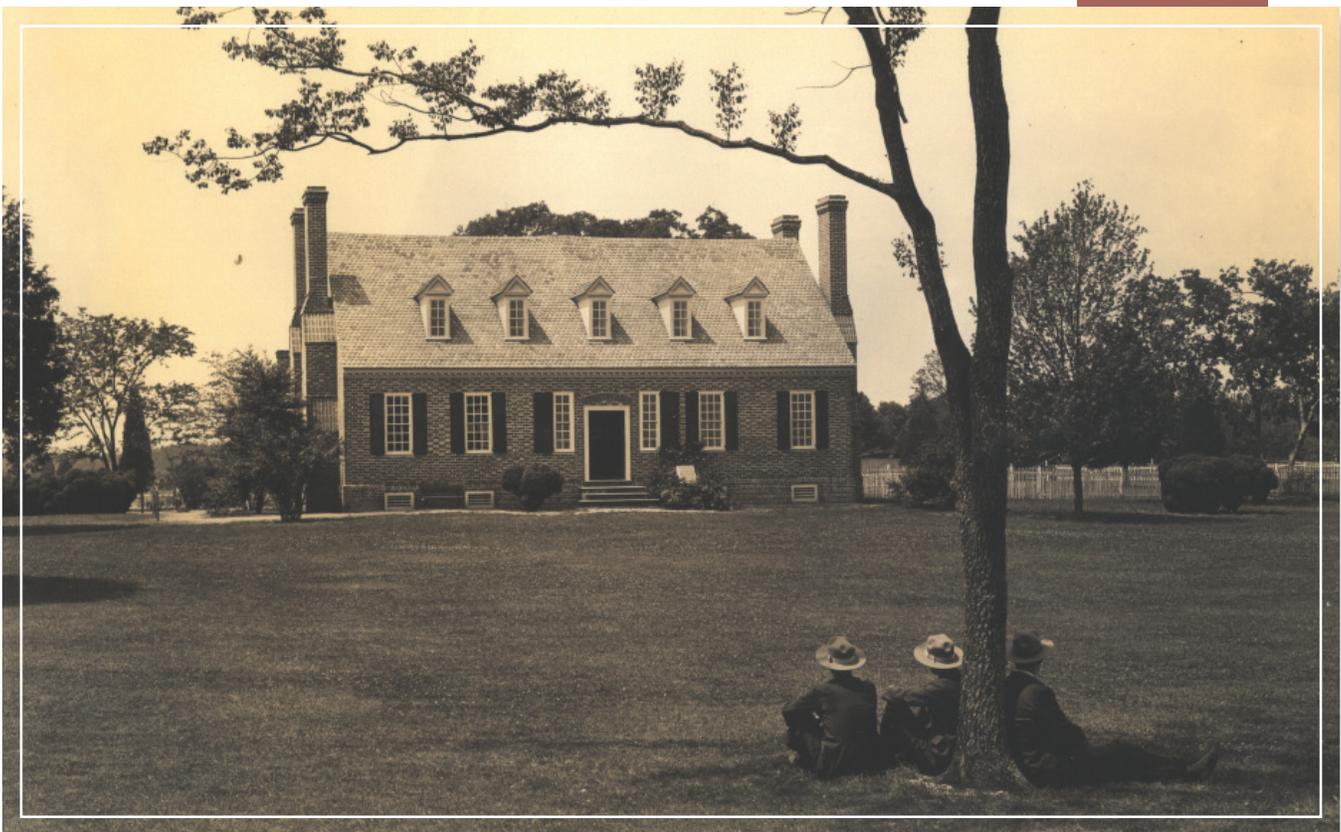
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core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

Brief Description of the Park

George Washington Birthplace National Monument is in the heart of the Northern Neck of Virginia and stands as a tribute to America's founding father, George Washington. Although only here a short time, the culture into which Washington was born helped shape the man he would become and influenced the destiny of the United States of America.

Established to honor the 200th birthday of the first president of the United States, the birthplace represents one of the earliest national and federal efforts to memorialize Washington and remains a physical record of both the lands and waters the Washingtons called home. Many visitors come to the birthplace expecting to find the house in which George Washington was born. Although the park has several Colonial Revival structures that were built in the 1930s, the house in which Washington was born may have been destroyed by fire in the 1770s. The essence of George Washington's story at the site, however, does not reside in wood and brick; rather it is in the land and colonial Tidewater culture, which forever shaped Washington's life.

Although Washington, DC, is only 60 miles north along the Potomac River, the birthplace has retained its rural character and the surrounding area remains essentially undeveloped. Visitors to the birthplace can still experience the sights and sounds that would have been familiar to the Washington family.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for George Washington Birthplace National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on January 23, 1930 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

Situated on lands settled by the Washington family, GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT preserves and interprets the birthplace of the first president of the United States, the generations of the Washington family and contemporaries who lived in the vicinity, and the 18th century plantation life and society into which he was born.



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 George Washington Birthplace National Monument, 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 George Washington Birthplace National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- The park contains the birthplace of George Washington and the lands and archeological resources of the Washington family.
- Established to honor the 200th birthday of the first president of the United States, George Washington Birthplace National Monument represents one of the earliest national and federal efforts to memorialize Washington.
- The birthplace is an excellent example of the rich land and water resources that attracted American Indians and later attracted 17th-century Europeans to the Northern Neck of Virginia. Here, the Washingtons and their contemporaries made the most of these resources to establish family plantations and a society that would become influential in the founding of the nation.
- The lack of development over time has resulted in a quality and breadth of archeological resources throughout the park that contain critical information about the lives of all who inhabited this land. Many of the people at Popes Creek, including the Washington family, are underrepresented in the documentary record; thus, the archeological record has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding.



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 George Washington Birthplace National Monument:

- **Cultural Landscape.** The cultural landscape encompasses the entire park boundary and includes both agricultural landscape features created by Washington’s ancestors, as well as the memorial landscape superimposed on the plantation lands in the 1930s. Cultural landscape features include historic agricultural ditches, the ice pond, the Washington family cemetery, the Colonial Garden, and traffic circle. Roads and trails that played a role in the administration of the Washington plantation, as well as the development of the park, facilitate visitor uses today. The waterways surrounding the park, including Popes Creek and Bridges Creek, were critical historically to the functioning of area plantations. The Potomac River provided access to the Chesapeake Bay, and hence to trade with England and other colonies.
- **Historic Structures.** The park contains historic structures dating to the Washington era (1657–1814), including the ice pond dam and agricultural ditches. The park also contains historic structures dating to the commemorative period (1814–1976) including the Memorial House, colonial kitchen, blacksmith shop (a.k.a. farm workshop), spinning and weaving shop, chicken houses, tobacco barn, spring house (a.k.a. the pump house), Rockefeller Barn, the obelisk, quarters 1 and 2, and the Log House.



- **Museum Collection.** Historic and archeological artifacts and archival material associated with the Washingtons, as well as objects relating to a broader understanding of plantation life at Popes Creek, are part of the museum collection and contribute to the national significance of the birthplace. Artifacts and archival materials directly related to the development of the park and the memorialization of George Washington are also represented.
- **Archeological Resources from the Washington Era.** Significant archeological resources can be found throughout the park. These resources include multiple sites such as the original location of Augustine Washington’s Popes Creek Plantation House, John Washington’s dwelling, and field slave quarters.
- **Rural Landscape Context.** Geography, topography, and various features of the rural landscape help visitors understand why this area was attractive to American Indians and European settlers, including the Washingtons. The approach to the park passes through lands that are still owned and farmed by Washington descendants.
- **Viewsheds.** Views in and from the park provide a cohesive image of the birthplace’s cultural landscape and historic setting, largely uninterrupted by modern development or intrusions. The relatively undeveloped view across Popes Creek from the historic area is particularly important in maintaining the historic viewshed.
- **Natural Sounds and Night Sky.** Natural sounds and the night sky are key components of the birthplace that support the rural context of the land and protect the integrity of the environment.

Other Important Resources and Values

George Washington Birthplace National Monument 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 George Washington Birthplace National Monument:

- **Archeological Resources and Collections Related to the Pre-Washington Era.** Multiple precontact period archeological sites provide evidence of American Indian use of the property from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods (3000 BC–AD 1600), as well as the site of the first European settlers to the area. The museum collection contains archeological collections from American Indian and historic sites in the park.
- **Passive Recreation.** The ability for visitors to walk the trails, explore the waters, and use the picnic grounds and other areas of the birthplace enables a greater understanding of and appreciation for the landscape that would have been familiar to the Washington family.
- **Natural Resources.** Abundant natural resources, such as creeks, rivers, marshes, forests, and wildlife, attracted both American Indians and Europeans to the area. These resources are still abundant in the park and help visitors understand why people have been drawn to live here for thousands of years. Natural resource specimen collections are part of the park’s museum collection.

Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close association with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/stakeholder.

The following related resources have been identified for George Washington Birthplace National Monument:

- Homes related to the Washington family include Mount Vernon (Mount Vernon, Virginia), Ferry Farm (Fredericksburg, Virginia), Kenmore (Fredericksburg, Virginia), Mary Washington House (Fredericksburg, Virginia), Mary Ball Washington House (Lancaster County, Virginia), George Washington House (Barbados), and Sulgrave Manor (England).
- Historic sites along the Northern Neck including Stratford Hall, Menokin, and the birthplaces of Presidents James Madison and James Monroe.
- National Park Service scenic and historic trails including Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, and the Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail.
- Units of the National Park Service including Fort Mifflin National Battlefield, Longfellow House–Washington’s Headquarters National Historic Site, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Morristown National Historical Park, Colonial National Historical Park, the Washington Monument, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Independence National Historical Park, and Federal Hall National Memorial.



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 George Washington Birthplace National Monument:

- George Washington’s birth at Popes Creek and his formative years as the third son of a middling family among Virginia’s colonial gentry could hardly predict the emergence of our nation’s most iconic leader. Washington’s personal journey from the young boy in Northern Neck plantation society to “founding father” provides a window into the circumstances, choices, striving, and deliberate self-formation through which charismatic leaders are made.
- At Popes Creek, George Washington and his family occupied a place at the intersection of many worlds abundant with possibilities. The Washingtons shaped an American identity through the surrounding landscape and through encounters and relationships with diverse peoples including Europeans, American Indians, and enslaved people of African descent who were all struggling to define their place in the Atlantic World.
- The creation of George Washington Birthplace National Monument emerged from more than a century of efforts to memorialize the first president of the United States by his family, local and state advocates, women activists, and an emerging federal preservation community. Collectively, these overlapping and, at times, competing ideals, memories, and aspirations were written on the commemorative landscape in continuously unfolding stories.



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 George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

Special Mandates

George Washington Birthplace National Monument does not have special mandates.

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for George Washington Birthplace National Monument, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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



Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is situated on the Northern Neck between Bridges Creek, Popes Creek, and the Potomac River. It encompasses 550 acres and includes much of the original Washington family lands and later commemorative landscape features. • The relationship of the park to the surrounding waterways, including Chesapeake Bay, is significant to the understanding of the park significance. • There is good historic integrity representing the site's period of significance. • Overall, the cultural landscape is in fair condition. The Colonial Garden is in fair condition. The dam and agricultural ditches are in fair to poor condition. • Invasive plants are present throughout the park and are currently being managed. • Park roads are in good condition. • Park trails are in good to fair condition. • The park serves as a trailhead on the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, and the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail water and land-based trails. • Nonhistoric structures (e.g., corn crib) in the historic core are impacting the cultural landscape. • Grounds maintenance requires a significant commitment of park staff. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation growth and management of the cultural landscape exceed the current capacity of park staffing. • Aging landscape features require increased maintenance.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree roots are compromising the integrity of the agricultural ditches. • The Potomac shoreline and bluffs are being compromised by erosion that is also impacting the walking trails adjacent to the shoreline. • Potential for new construction on park inholdings and adjacent land could negatively impact the cultural landscape and viewsheds. • Nonnative and invasive species negatively impact the cultural landscape. • Increased storm frequency and intensity are inundating the landscape with floodwaters that impact plant habitats and the cultural landscape. (See “Existing Data and Plans” below.) <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue relationships with the local Master Gardener program. • Removal of some nonhistoric structures from the historic core could aid in the restoration of the cultural landscape. • Continue to work with the NPS Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network (NCBN) to monitor shoreline erosion. • Consider cultural landscape needs and related expertise when developing the park’s position management plan. • Cultural landscape management training for park staff. • Holistic management of the historic core. • Begin planning for the park’s centennial and the tercentennial of George Washington’s birth. • Work with the NPS Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network to monitor shoreline erosion, forest health, and estuarine water quality. Salt marsh monitoring (last data collected 2012).
<p>Related Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chesapeake Bay Office (NPS resource). • Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. • Star-Spangled Banner Trail National Historic Trail. • Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail. • Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail. • Stratford Hall. • Ferry Farm. • Mount Vernon.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Trends and Vulnerabilities, George Washington Birthplace National Monument (2017). • Adapting to Climate Change in Coastal Parks (2015). • Status, Evolution, and Storm Vulnerability Assessments of the Shoreline at George Washington Birthplace National Monument (2009). • Cultural landscape report and cultural landscape inventory. • Water resources management plan. • Strategic plan for managing alien and invasive vegetation. • Integrated pest management plan. • NCBN monitoring reports. • George Washington Birthplace National Monument natural resources condition assessment (2012).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree inventory and assessment. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure / cultural landscape management and cyclic maintenance plan. • Agricultural leasing and resource protection plan. • Climate change monitoring strategy. • Climate change scenario plan. • Updated integrated pest management plan. • 2032 centennial-tercentennial strategy.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • “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” • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13508, “Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration” • Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement • Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2014 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) “What Constitutes Park Resources and Values” (identifying scenery as a resource that is subject to non-impairment) • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources”



Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site’s historic structures (cemeteries, obelisk, agricultural ditches, dam, pump house, and historic area buildings) range from good to poor condition. • Design of the current accessible ramp at the Memorial House is contributing to deterioration of historic woodwork. • Currently, the park’s information technology (IT) infrastructure and sewage lines run through the historic ice pond dam. • The Washington Monument (obelisk) may be settling. It is in need of repair, cleaning, and monitoring for movement. • Cemetery walls need to be repaired and repointed; cemetery stones need to be cleaned. • Some historic structures lack fire suppression systems. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park will actively include the Colonial Revival period in its interpretive themes. • Aging historic structures require increased maintenance.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic ice pond dam is showing signs of weakened structural integrity such as the earthen sides sloughing off. Causes could include storm damage, upstream beaver dams, and park infrastructure contained within. Some stabilization work was done in 2016. • Changes in landscape or structures to accommodate visitor access could have an adverse impact on the historic character of site resources. This is likely to be exacerbated by climate change. • Deferred maintenance backlog. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic management of the historic core. • Begin planning for the park’s centennial and the tercentennial of George Washington’s birth. • Historic structures preservation training for park staff.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Josephine Wheelright Rust House—the structure on which the Memorial House design is based. • Blenheim Farm. • Mount Vernon. • Ferry Farm. • Colonial Williamsburg.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice pond dam condition assessment. • Structural fire assessment for historic core buildings.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure / cultural landscape management and cyclic maintenance plan. • Historic core use plan. • Accessibility transition strategy. • Climate change scenario plan. • Finalize historic structure report for the Memorial House and colonial kitchen. • Historic structure reports on other outbuildings in the historic core. • 2032 centennial-tercentennial strategy. • Update the interim furnishings / interpretive plan for Memorial House. • Washington Monument (obelisk) condition assessment and monitoring strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • “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” • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 15-01, “Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities”





Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum collection consists of more than 300,000 objects and contains artifacts ranging from prehistoric to modern times. • Most of the collection is in fair to excellent condition. Some of the colonial-era furniture is in dire need of conservation. Most of the period documents and organic and metal objects in the collection are also in need of conservation. • Additional storage area is needed to accommodate examples of original Log House furniture, the Thomas Stone National Historic Site collection, and in particular, larger architectural elements from the Thomas Stone site that need to be accessioned. George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Thomas Stone National Historic Site share staff and administrative functions. • Improvements to the existing environmental / heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems are needed. • Management is currently guided by the 2003 collection management plan and updated scope of collections statement (2016). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS-wide focus on tightening scope of collections statements.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited storage space for items that the park would acquire in the future consistent with the collections management plan and scope of collections statement. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an internship program with the University of Mary Washington. • Continue professional collaboration with other NPS and private museums.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan (2003). • Scope of collections statement (2016). • Historic furnishings assessment (2002). • Administrative history (2006).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibits plan. • Updated collections management plan. • 2032 centennial-tercentennial strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1.2) "Natural Resource Information" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.1) "Research" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources from the Washington Era
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites are generally in good to fair condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal, paleontological, and archeological monitoring data are beginning to be looked at in a holistic manner to guide management decisions. The birthplace has adopted a conservative approach in maintaining the overall integrity of archeological sites so that episodic impacts from maintenance or other activities are minimized, particularly in more-developed areas of the park.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Potomac shoreline and bluffs are consistently being eroded by river flow. Severe storms often accelerate erosion. Erosion and flooding have the potential to uncover archeological resources. Possible danger of vandalism. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff to integrate archeological information into interpretive programs. Use future excavations to connect park visitors to archeological resources. Work with Ferry Farm and Mount Vernon on Washington-related research. Use improved technologies, such as LiDAR or terrestrial scanning, to expand the scope and depth of documentation of park sites. Work with local universities or field schools to investigate sites.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ferry Farm. Mount Vernon. National Endowment for the Humanities Grant participant for Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac River Valley at Contact, AD 1500–AD 1720.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Trends and Vulnerabilities, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, 2017. Adapting to Climate Change in Coastal Parks: Estimated Exposure of Park Assets to 1 Meter of Sea Level Rise, 2015. NPS Technical Report: Status, Evolution, and Storm Vulnerability Assessments of the Shoreline at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, 2009
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated GIS information. Geophysical survey of historic core to provide information on plantation building foundations. Climate change vulnerability assessment. Updated research on Washington-era archeological sites in the park, including Building X and slave quarters.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural leasing and resource protection plan. 2032 centennial-tercentennial strategy. Climate change scenario plan.

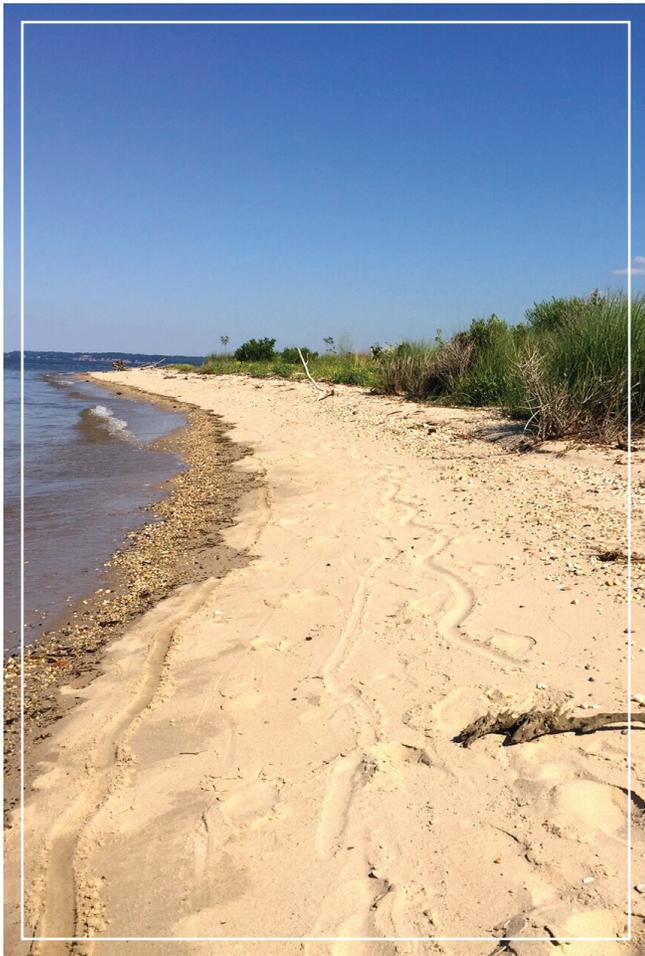
Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources from the Washington Era
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • "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" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Rural Landscape Context
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the surrounding area is still owned by Washington family descendants or descendants of early settlers who value that connection and are good stewards of the land. There are large undeveloped tracts of land surrounding the park. • The viewsheds from the park are rural in nature and consistent with the historic integrity of the park. • The power plant on the Maryland shore across the Nice Bridge is visible from the beach area. This is one of the only modern visual intrusions in the viewshed along the shoreline of the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trend has been for the area to remain largely undeveloped. That could change, however, if surrounding properties change ownership. • Development continues to move south on the peninsula, along the Virginia State Route 3 corridor. • The Northern Neck Land Conservancy recently received national accreditation and is becoming increasingly more active in conservation efforts.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for future development if surrounding properties change ownership. • Future development on adjacent lands and increased traffic on adjacent roadways, including State Route 3, has the potential to negatively affect park viewsheds. Development in Maryland, across the Potomac River, has the potential to affect the park. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering with the Northern Neck Land Conservancy to preserve the rural character of the surrounding landscape and roadways.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land conservation strategy to identify priorities for potential easements.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • “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” • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Viewsheds
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The viewsheds from the park are rural in nature and consistent with the historic integrity of the park. • The power plant on the Maryland shore across the Nice Bridge is visible from the beach area. This is one of the only modern visual intrusions in the viewshed along the shoreline of the park. • Air quality and visibility are generally good. • Large undeveloped tracts of land surround the park. • Distant views are often obscured by pollution-caused haze. Average natural visual range is reduced from about 115 miles (without the effects of pollution) to about 45 miles because of pollution at the park. The visual range is reduced to below 25 miles on high pollution days. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Northern Neck Land Conservancy pursues land conservation in the area through easements. The conservancy recently received national accreditation and is becoming increasingly more active in conservation efforts. • The trend has been for the area to remain largely undeveloped. That could change, however, if surrounding properties change ownership. • Development continues to move south on the peninsula along the State Route 3 corridor. • Visibility/pollution-caused haze improved over the past decade.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for future development if surrounding properties change ownership. • Future development on adjacent lands and increased traffic on adjacent roadways including State Route 3 has the potential to negatively affect park viewsheds. Development across the Potomac, in Maryland, also has the potential to affect the park. • Air pollution-caused haze sometimes diminishes views and comes from emissions sources including coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, urban development, dust, fire, and agriculture. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with Northern Neck Land Conservancy to conserve the rural character of the surrounding landscape and roadways. • Maintain relationships with local governments.
Existing Data and Plans related to FRV Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Park Service, Air Resources Division. "Air Quality Conditions and Trends by NPS Units: For George Washington Birthplace NM." National Park Service. Denver, CO.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewshed inventory and analysis.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land conservation strategy to identify priorities for potential easements. • Viewshed management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Viewsheds
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • "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" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" (identifying scenery as a resource that is subject to nonimpairment) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Sounds and Night Sky
Related Significance Statements	None identified.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural sounds are generally unaffected by modern intrusions. Night skies are minimally affected by development. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued munitions testing by the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy impact the acoustic environment. Artificial light and noise are increasing due to increased development and population growth.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for development in the area has the potential to impact the rural character of the park including natural sounds and the night sky. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with local astronomy organizations. Maintain relationships with local governments. Maintain relationship with U.S. Army and U.S. Navy. Work with NPS Natural Sounds and Night Sky Division.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soundscape monitoring. Night sky survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land conservation strategy to identify priorities for potential easements. Soundscape management strategy. Night sky management strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources and Collections Related to the Pre-Washington Era
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost 50 documented American Indian sites exist throughout the birthplace. • The birthplace includes artifacts from the Archaic period through the Woodland period, most of which are transient sites. • Sites reflect short-term and/or repeat occupations. • Some sites have been lost due to storms and cliff erosion. • Prehistoric and Henry Brooks sites are in danger from erosion. Materials collected thus far from the prehistoric and Henry Brooks sites are in good condition. • Other 17th and 18th century sites with potential to make significant contributions to the archeological record are present in the park. • Continue working with the Pamunkey and Rappahannock Tribes in areas of common interest. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued monitoring. Coastal, paleontological, and archeological monitoring data are beginning to be looked at in a holistic manner to guide management decisions. • The birthplace has adopted a conservative approach in maintaining the overall integrity of archeological sites so that episodic impacts from maintenance or other activities are minimized, particularly in more developed areas of the park.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Potomac shoreline and bluffs are consistently being eroded by river flow. Severe storms often accelerate erosion. • The Henry Brooks site and American Indian sites are more threatened by erosion due to their locations along cliffs and creeks. • Possible danger of vandalism or disturbance. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with NPS Northeast Region archeologists, paleontologists, and the NPS Northern Coastal and Barrier Network to monitor sites and collect data. • In light of new federally recognized tribes, work to identify areas of commonality and encourage engagement. • Data recovery to document sites that are in imminent danger of being lost to erosion. • Incorporate archeological findings into interpretive programs. • Incorporate interpretive opportunities into any ongoing archeological investigations.
<p>Related Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial National Historical Park.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic GIS for all prehistoric sites, as well as the Henry Brooks site.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 strategy.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources and Collections Related to the Pre-Washington Era
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • “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” • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>





Other Important Resource or Value	Passive Recreation
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A different type of visitor typically comes to the birthplace for recreational opportunities as compared to those who come for history. These visitors experience the park through various means of passive recreation including walking trails, fishing, picnicking, bird-watching, horseback riding, kayaking, and enjoying the Potomac River beach. • Although not prohibited, the park does not encourage swimming due to erratic tides, strong currents, and submerged hazards. At least one drowning and a near drowning have occurred in the park in recent years. • The park serves as a trailhead for the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, and the Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail, a stop on the Road to Revolution Heritage Trail, and is one of the only NPS sites with access to Chesapeake Bay via the Potomac River. • The park is a trailhead along the proposed Northern Neck Heritage Trail Bicycling Route Network, part of the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail. • The birthplace continues to have one of the few free public beaches in Westmoreland County. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of beach area by traditionally underserved populations.

Other Important Resource or Value	Passive Recreation
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential for development in the area has the potential to impact the rural character of the park. • Erosion is continuing to impact walking trails adjacent to the shoreline, the beach, and fishing area. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue partnerships with the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, and the Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail, the Northern Neck Tourism Commission, Westmoreland State Park, and Stratford Hall for increased recreational opportunities. • Consider partnerships with local recreational organizations to increase recreational opportunities. • Continued outreach to traditionally underserved populations in the local area.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network. • Chesapeake Bay Office (NPS resource). • Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. • Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail. • Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail. • Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail. • Road to Revolution Heritage Trail. • Stratford Hall. • Westmoreland State Park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS data for park trails.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility transition strategy. • Communication and outreach strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2014 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birthplace natural resources are in overall good condition. • The park contains more than 200 different animal species including mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and insects. • Wooded areas throughout the park evoke the historic setting and also provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife. • Bald eagles are found in the park. • Northern long-eared bats have been found in the region and could potentially be in the park, but none have been observed. • During the 1970s, a pine plantation was planted within the park boundary. • The park boundary ends at mean high-tide waterline. • There are few modern sound intrusions that would potentially affect park natural resources. • Two globally rare communities were documented within the park boundary during the NCBN Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) vegetation mapping effort: Coastal Plain Dry Calcareous Forest / Woodland and Non-Riverine Wet Hardwood Forest. The Calcareous forest was ranked “A”—as big as some of the best occurrences known to date. • The park lies within the Potomac River watershed and the greater Chesapeake Bay watershed. The three small sub-basins that drain into the Potomac at the park—Popes Creek, Bridges Creek, and a third unnamed creek—are subject to land-use changes. Currently within these three sub-basins, land use is largely agricultural. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of the marsh areas caused by severe storms.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued shoreline and bluff erosion. • Potential development of adjacent land. • Sea level rise and increased frequency and intensity of storms and subsequent erosion have the potential to threaten park natural resources. • Compromised regional air quality threatens the health of sensitive park ecosystems. Excess nitrogen and sulfur deposition, and ground-level ozone can injure sensitive species, alter soil and water chemistry, alter plant composition, impede natural nutrient cycling. Sources of air pollution include coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, urban development, dust, fire, and agriculture. • The majority of watersheds are upstream and outside the park boundary, which affects park water quality, especially from agriculture. • Invasive species have the potential to impact natural and cultural resources. • Water quality may be diminished by agricultural runoff. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and the U.S. Geological Survey on park water quality issues. • Continue to work with natural resource experts in the NPS Washington Office, the NPS Northeast Regional Office, and other parks for natural resource consultation and support. • Continue to work with the Northern Neck Land Conservancy on easements that would help protect park natural resources. • Hire a seasonal biological technician. • Park natural resources provide an opportunity for environmental education. • Work with NCBN Inventory and Monitoring Program to evaluate estuarine water quality, forest health, shoreline monitoring, and marsh vegetation monitoring.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chesapeake Bay watershed. • Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, Star-Spangled Banner Trail National Historic Trail, and the Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail. • Area state parks (e.g., Westmoreland, Caledon, and Belle Isle).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuarine water quality reports from the NPS Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network (2009 and 2015). • Forest health data from NPS Mid-Atlantic Network (2007–2010, 2011, and 2012). • Vegetation map. • Marsh vegetation monitoring from NPS Northern Coastal and Barrier Network (2010, 2011, and 2013). • Climate Change Trends and Vulnerabilities, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, 2017. • Adapting to Climate Change in Coastal Parks: Estimated Exposure of Park Assets to 1 Meter of Sea Level Rise, 2015. • NPS Technical Report: Status, Evolution, and Storm Vulnerability Assessments of the Shoreline at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, 2009. • Amphibian and reptile inventory from NPS Northern Coastal and Barrier Network. • Bird inventory from NPS Northern Coastal and Barrier Network. • Fish inventory from NPS Northern Coastal and Barrier Network. • Soil survey. • Mammal inventory (excluding bats) from the NPS Northern Coastal and Barrier Network. • Paleontological surveys from the NPS Northern Coastal and Barrier Network (2003, 2014). • Shoreline erosion report. • Bat survey (2014). • Baseline entomology study. • Bee study. • Natural Resource Condition Assessment for George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Thomas Stone National Historic Site (2012). • A Synthesis of Natural Resource Information for George Washington Birthplace National Monument (2007). • Storm inundation study. • Water resources management plan (1997).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated species inventories, including population estimates. • High resolution elevation data for shoreline and water level data to model the effects of sea-level rise. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree management and cyclic maintenance plan. • Land conservation strategy to identify priorities for potential easements. • Updated integrated pest management plan. • Climate change scenario plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 13690, "Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input" (amends Executive Order 11988) • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Protection" • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Endangered Species Act • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2014 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection (and all parts)</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"



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 George Washington Birthplace National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Climate Change and Erosion in Regard to Effects on Natural and Cultural Resources.** According to the 2017 report, “Climate Change Trends and Vulnerabilities, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,” climate change has already had a significant impact on many park resources, and this impact will probably become more severe in the future. Located on a peninsula, the park is bordered by the Potomac River, Bridges Creek, and Popes Creek, all of which are tidal and subject to storm surge and flooding. Recent climatic conditions are already shifting beyond the historical range of variability. Ongoing and future climate change will likely affect all aspects of park management, including natural and cultural resource protection as well as park operations and visitor experience. Effective planning and management must be grounded in our comprehension of past dynamics, present conditions, and projected future change.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Climate change vulnerability assessment, climate change scenario plan, shoreline monitoring to track erosion over time, shoreline erosion management plan, resource stewardship strategy (in progress), archeological investigations in areas of greatest threat from coastal erosion

- **Community Engagement and Outreach.** George Washington Birthplace National Monument has been a touchstone on Virginia’s Northern Neck since the park’s creation in 1930 and for over a century prior as the place our nation’s first president was born. While the place and the park are omnipresent, the relationship of the park to the surrounding community ebbs and flows. The park has identified the need to strengthen engagement with and outreach to the surrounding community, both geographically and thematically, as a key parkwide issue. Given the current limitations on staffing and the desire to increase community engagement, the park also recognized the importance of developing a volunteer program to help address both engagement and long-term sustainability goals at the park.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Park partner benchmark survey, park partner action strategy





- **Balancing Park Operational Needs in a Sustainable Way.** As George Washington Birthplace National Monument plans for the future, the challenges of long-term operational sustainability were identified as a key parkwide issue. While operational demands will remain constant or increase, budgets will likely decrease. The park will need to make decisions as to what operations are sustainable given budget constraints, as well as reevaluate fixed costs on a regular basis and consider new ways of doing business.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Strategic plan, position management plan, environmental assessment

- **Updated Baseline Documentation Based on Current Scholarship.** The park has a number of reports related to its history and resources. Many of these reports, however, rely on outdated or unverified information. Even some of the most recent reports simply cite previous reports that we now know to be based on incomplete and, in some cases, inaccurate information. Emerging historical, archeological, and ethnographic research suggests a different understanding of the region than what we currently have. Therefore, the park’s baseline research needs to be written and/or updated, as it is vital for accurate interpretation for the public and an updated understanding of park resources in order to make informed management decisions.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Historic resource study; updated archeological overview and assessment; traditional use study (including American Indians); 17th and 18th century inhabitants and their regional role; the enslaved workers; and 19th and 20th century commemoration efforts; historical landscape study that employ modern technologies; updated ethnographic overview and assessment; historic structures report for historic core outbuildings, the log house and quarters; HALS documentation of cultural landscapes; HABS documentation of several Colonial Revival buildings; updated cultural landscape inventories; updated cultural landscape report

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 and OIRV	Accessibility transition strategy	H	An accessibility transition strategy would ensure compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act and increase access for all visitors and employees.
FRV	Historic structure reports on other outbuildings in the historic core	H	Historic structure reports on outbuildings in the historic core are essential to developing a historic core use plan and grounding management decisions regarding resource protection and visitor needs.
Key Issue	Resource stewardship strategy (in progress)	H	
FRV	Historic structure / cultural landscape management and cyclic maintenance plan	H	The park contains historic structures and cultural landscapes that require ongoing maintenance and continuous management. A historic structure / cultural landscape management plan is needed to identify a long-term strategy for each historic structure and cultural landscape, taking into consideration the limited funding available. While this plan is important for all the park's historic structures, it is particularly important for the ice pond dam and agricultural ditches that are some of the only remaining features from the Washington period.
FRV and OIRV	Land conservation strategy	H	The land conservation strategy would promote large-scale connectivity and protection of outstanding waters, scenic vistas, viewsheds, and lands retaining rural character.
FRV	Climate change monitoring strategy	H	This strategy would outline priorities and methods for continued monitoring of the impact of climate change on natural and cultural resources and protocols for emergency data recovery.
OIRV	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 strategy	H	The park has had inadvertent discovery of remains and there is a high potential for additional discoveries. The seven federally recognized tribes in Virginia would be consulted in the development of this plan.
Key Issue	Shoreline erosion management plan	M	
Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	M	
Key Issue	Strategic plan	M	
Key Issue	Position management plan	M	
OIRV	Tree management and cyclic maintenance plan	M	A tree management and cyclic maintenance plan would help manage trees in a proactive manner.
FRV	Agricultural leasing and resource protection plan	M	To establish best practices for farming and protection of subterranean resources.

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	Historic core use plan	M	A historic core use plan is needed as the park moves toward its 100th anniversary and the 300th birthday of George Washington and begins planning efforts related to these events. The plan would guide management decisions in regard to resource protection and meeting visitor needs. This plan would increase in importance as 2032 draws near.
OIRV	Communication and outreach strategy	M	A communication and outreach strategy would develop a range of ways to increase public awareness of the park, visitation, and volunteerism, as well as increase the park's presence in the communities surrounding the park.
FRV	Updated collections management plan	M	An updated plan would identify the park's preferred strategies for care of museum collections in the context of regional and national trends, with concern for long-term preservation and safekeeping.
FRV	Update the interim furnishings / interpretive plan for Memorial House	M	Update the interim furnishings plan, as recommended in the 2003 collections management plan, and updated comprehensive interpretive plan.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Climate change scenario plan	M	Integrate climate change considerations in all park planning processes.
FRV	Viewshed management plan	M	Using the information from the viewshed inventory, the plan would identify goals, objectives, and strategies for protecting the valued characteristics of important views.
FRV and OIRV	Updated integrated pest management plan	L	An updated integrated pest management plan is necessary to protect museum collections and historic buildings from pest damage.
FRV	Exhibits plan	L	An exhibits plan would be needed as the park embraces new interpretive themes and moves toward its 100th anniversary, the 250th anniversary of the Revolutionary War, and the 300th birthday of George Washington.
FRV	2032 centennial-tercentennial strategy	L	The 2032 centennial-tercentennial strategy would comprehensively address how the park views, manages, and interprets the historic core. This would include honoring the original intent of the park as envisioned in the 1930s, while updating interpretive and exhibit spaces in keeping with contemporary trends. Ultimately, the strategy would increase the park's audiences and promote future sustainability of operations. This strategy would increase in importance as the park moves toward 2032.
FRV	Washington Monument (obelisk) condition assessment and monitoring strategy	L	The obelisk has not had a comprehensive condition assessment since it was moved to its current location in 1932 and is in need of an assessment to guide maintenance efforts.
FRV	Soundscape management strategy	L	Using the results of the soundscape monitoring, this strategy would help the park manage the preservation of natural sounds.
FRV	Night sky management strategy	L	Using the results of the night sky survey and the six principles of fully sustainable lighting, this strategy would help the park manage the preservation and enjoyment of viewing the night sky.

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
Key Issue	Shoreline monitoring to track erosion over time	H	
Key Issue	Archeological investigations in areas of greatest threat from coastal erosion	H	
Key Issue	Park partner benchmark survey	H	
FRV	Ice pond dam condition assessment	H	The ice pond dam periodically has partial failures. Park infrastructure running through it may have weakened the dam and may jeopardize its integrity. The ice pond dam is one of the few remaining Washington-era structures in the park.
FRV	Structural fire assessment for historic core buildings	H	Buildings in the historic core lack fire suppression systems. A structural fire assessment is needed as a first step toward defining fire suppression needs and subsequently funding a project for installation of fire suppression systems in these historic buildings.
FRV	Updated research on Washington-era archeological sites, including Building X and slave quarters	M	Much of park research on Washington-era sites was conducted many years ago. The use of current research methods and technology would broaden context and help fill gaps in what is known about the Washington family at Popes Creek.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Climate change vulnerability assessment	M	Assess the vulnerability of all park resources and assets to climate change.
OIRV	High resolution elevation data for shoreline and water level data to model the effects of sea level rise	M	These data would enable the park to plan for the impacts of climate change on park resources.
FRV	Tree inventory and assessment	M	This inventory would provide information on tree populations in high use areas and better inform management decisions.
FRV	Updated GIS information for archeological resources from the Washington era	M	These data would inform management decisions and help protect resources from the Washington era.
FRV	Geophysical survey of historic core to provide information on plantation building foundations	M	This survey would inform management decisions regarding proposed activities in the historic core, and help protect archeological resources.
Key Issue	Historic resource study	M	
FRV	Viewshed inventory and analysis	L	A viewshed inventory and analysis would inventory the overlooks and viewsheds in the park, identify their current conditions, and inform the visual resource management plan, as well as the land conservation plan.

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	Soundscape monitoring	L	A soundscape monitoring program would gather reliable data about the park’s existing acoustical environment such as what natural and cultural sounds can be heard at the park; what types of human-caused sounds can be heard; where, when, and how often are they heard; and how loud the sounds are. The information gathered would be used to identify the potential impacts of unnatural sounds and proposed developments or actions that may affect the acoustical environment.
FRV	Night sky survey	L	A night sky survey would provide information about existing night sky quality and the departure from natural conditions and would identify what is causing any degradation. This study would establish a baseline and become the foundation for monitoring programs to detect long-term changes.
OIRV	Updated species inventories, including population estimates	L	An updated species inventory would provide data for increased understanding of current conditions and potential threats to resources.
OIRV	Basic GIS for all prehistoric sites, as well as the Henry Brooks site	L	These data would inform management decisions and help protect these resources.
OIRV	GIS data for park trails	L	These data would inform management decisions and help protect these resources.
Key Issue	Archeological overview and assessment (update)	L	
Key Issue	Traditional use study (including American Indians)	L	This study would include 17th and 18th century inhabitants and their regional role; the enslaved workers; and 19th and 20th century commemoration efforts.
Key Issue	Ethnographic overview and assessment (update)	L	
Key Issue	Historic structures report	L	This report would cover historic core outbuildings, the log house, and quarters.
Key Issue	HALS documentation of cultural landscapes	L	
Key Issue	HABS documentation of several Colonial Revival buildings	L	
Key Issue	Cultural landscape inventories (update)	L	
Key Issue	Cultural landscape report (update)	L	

Part 3: Contributors

George Washington Birthplace National Monument

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Type	Number	Date	Description
Public Law	34, Chapter 24	January 23, 1930	Establishment of George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Presidential Proclamation	1944	March 30, 1931	Additional lands added
Public Law	105-355, title V, S. 509	November 6, 1998	Ferry Farm easement
Public Law	107-354	December 17, 2002	Boundary revision

SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 24, 25. 1930.

CHAP. 24.—An Act Authorizing an appropriation for improvements upon the Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, the birthplace of George Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$65,000, which shall be used and expended as follows: The sum of \$15,000 shall be used in moving the monument erected by the United States and now located upon the plot of ground owned by the United States at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, to another site on said plot of ground; and the sum of \$50,000 shall be paid to the Wakefield National Memorial Association of Washington, District of Columbia, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia for use by the said association (a) in erecting on the Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, the building permitted by Act of Congress entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the Wakefield National Memorial Association to build upon Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, a replica of the house in which George Washington was born, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1926; (b) in restoring and improving the gardens and grounds at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia; and (c) in erecting such other buildings as shall be deemed necessary: *Provided*, That the plans for all said buildings and gardens to be constructed or restored hereunder and the location of said monument shall be subject to the approval of the Fine Arts Commission and the Secretary of the Interior, and the expenditure of said funds shall be subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That said building and all lands owned by the Wakefield National Memorial Association shall on completion of the restoration be conveyed to the United States as a gift for administration, protection, and maintenance as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the said premises and all structures thereon shall constitute the George Washington Birthplace National Monument at Wakefield, Virginia, which is hereby established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and the said national monument shall be hereafter administered by the National Park Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 535), as amended.

SEC. 3. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Approved, January 23, 1930.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

George Washington Birthplace National Monument is officially part of and committed to participating in the following national trails. The park, however, does not have an active role in the day-to-day management of these resources.

- Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail
- Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
- Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
- Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Westmoreland County Sheriff	General agreement	2013 – 2017	Westmoreland County Sheriff's Department	Reciprocally provide emergency assistance and backup as requested and as initiated by authorized personnel.	Park is mostly exclusive jurisdiction with some concurrent jurisdiction and relies on local cooperators for assistance when needed.
U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) for Intra-Agency Support during Emergency Incidents	Memorandum of agreement (MOA)	2013 – 2017	Other USDI agencies	Agreement to create framework for USDI bureaus and offices to expedite request and provide intra-agency support during an emergency.	Requests for assistance under this MOA are initiated by emergency incident resource orders. Emergencies are defined as unusual events or incidents that require immediate bureau or office response to return to normal operations.
Cross Designation of USDI Enforcement Officers	Interagency agreement	2004 – Due for renewal	Other USDI agencies	Standard USDI agreement to reciprocally provide emergency assistance and backup as requested and as initiated by authorized personnel.	Agency officers may support one another in the enforcement of applicable laws and regulations in areas within their responsibility or control.
Commonwealth of Virginia and the Virginia State Police	General agreement	2011 – 2016	Virginia State Police	Standard NPS agreement to reciprocally provide emergency assistance and backup as requested and as initiated by authorized personnel.	Park is mostly exclusive jurisdiction with some concurrent jurisdiction and relies on cooperators for assistance when needed.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Oak Grove Fire Department	General agreement	2009 – In process of renewal	Oak Grove Fire Department	Provide fire, emergency medical services, and search and rescue services to the park.	Park has limited ability to perform fire, emergency medical, and search and rescue services and relies on local cooperators for assistance when needed.
Colonial Beach Fire Department	General agreement	2009 – In process of renewal	Colonial Beach Fire Department	Provide fire, emergency medical services and search and rescue services to the park.	Park has limited ability to perform fire, emergency medical, and search and rescue services and relies on local cooperators for assistance when needed.
Westmoreland Fire Department	General agreement	2009 – In process of renewal	Westmoreland Fire Department	Provide fire, emergency medical services, and search and rescue services to the park.	Park has limited ability to perform fire, emergency medical, and search and rescue services and relies on local cooperators for assistance when needed.
U.S. Department of the Navy	General agreement	2012 – 2020	U.S. Department of the Navy	Provide access to and use of range marker 17 in the park.	Allows U.S. Navy to monitor munitions testing over the Potomac River from a marker in the park.
USDI/NPS with Mr. Lawrence Latane	General agreement	2015 – 2020	Lawrence Latane	Allows National Park Service to treat invasive plants on private land along the park boundary.	Park efforts to control invasive plants in the park are greatly enhanced by assisting neighboring landowners in the same efforts along the park boundary.
USDI/NPS with Mr. Jim Latane	General agreement	2015 – 2020	Jim Latane	Allows National Park Service to treat invasive plants on private land along park boundary.	Park efforts to control invasive plants in the park are greatly enhanced by assisting neighboring land owners with the same efforts along the park boundary.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Shenandoah National Park	Interpark agreement	2012 – 2017	Shenandoah National Park, Fredericksburg Spotsylvania National Military Park	Provide dispatch services for park and Fredericksburg Spotsylvania National Military Park.	Dispatch services are critical for law enforcement and other park operations.
Sulgrave Manor	Sister park arrangement	2007 – 2012	Sulgrave Manor	Cooperate with Sulgrave Manor to promote public information and education regarding George Washington and the Washington family.	Renewal in progress.
Eastern National	General agreement	– 2020	Eastern National	Standard NPS agreement between cooperating association and National Park Service.	Eastern National sells park-approved educational and commemorative materials and provides donation money to the park from these sales.
NPS Mid-Atlantic Exotic Plant Management Team (MAEPMT)	Charter	2015 – None	18 other NPS units in Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia	Document concurrence of the 18 parks included as to the purpose, structure, administration, and functions of the MAEPMT.	Assistance from the MAEPMT is vital to the park's ability to manage invasive and nonnative plants.
Verizon	Right-of-way	2012 – 2022	Verizon and inholders	Maintain underground telephone lines in the park.	Phone lines running through the park supply phone service to three inholdings.
Dominion Power	Right-of-way	2004 – NPS Northeast Region is leading process of renewal	Dominion Power and inholders	Maintain overhead powerlines in the park.	Powerlines running through the park supply power to three inholdings.

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

Title
Cultural Landscape Plan and Treatment Study
List of Classified Structures (database)
Superintendent's Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements and other Restrictions Imposed Under Discretionary Authority
General Management Plan (converted to planning portfolio)
Collection Management Plan
Long-Range Interpretive Plan
Archeological Monitoring – Environmental Controls System Project (PMIS 77437)
NPS Mid-Atlantic Exotic Plant Management – Exotic Vegetation Management Report
Road Inventory
Strategic Park Management Plan
Resource Management Plan
Archeological Investigation
Land Protection Plan
Master Plan
Historic Structures Survey
NPS GRI GEWA geologic map: 2009. Digital Geologic Map of George Washington Memorial Parkway and parks in the National Capital Area, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia (NPS, GRD, GRI, GWMP, ROCR, NACE, GREE, CHOH, GWMP digital map). NPS Geologic Resources Inventory Program. Lakewood, CO.
NPS GRI GEWA Geologic Report: Thornberry-Ehrlich, T. 2009. George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Thomas Stone National Historic Site Geologic Resources Inventory Report. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRPC/GRD/NRR—2009/127. National Park Service, Denver, CO.
NPS NCBN Paleontological Inventory Report: Tweet, J. S., V. L. Santucci, and T. Connors. 2014. Paleontological resource inventory and monitoring: Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network. Natural Resource Technical Report NPS/NCBN/NRTR—2014/897. National Park Service, Fort Collins, CO.
National Park Service, Air Resources Division. "Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: For George Washington Birthplace NM." National Park Service. Denver, CO.
Ozone Sensitive Species in George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)." IRMA Portal version. National Park Service.

**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
George Washington Birthplace National Monument**

October 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.

Melissa Cobern

10-1-18

RECOMMENDED

Melissa Cobern, Superintendent, George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Date

Gay Vietzke

October 10, 2018

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.

GEWA 332/148826

October 2018

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