



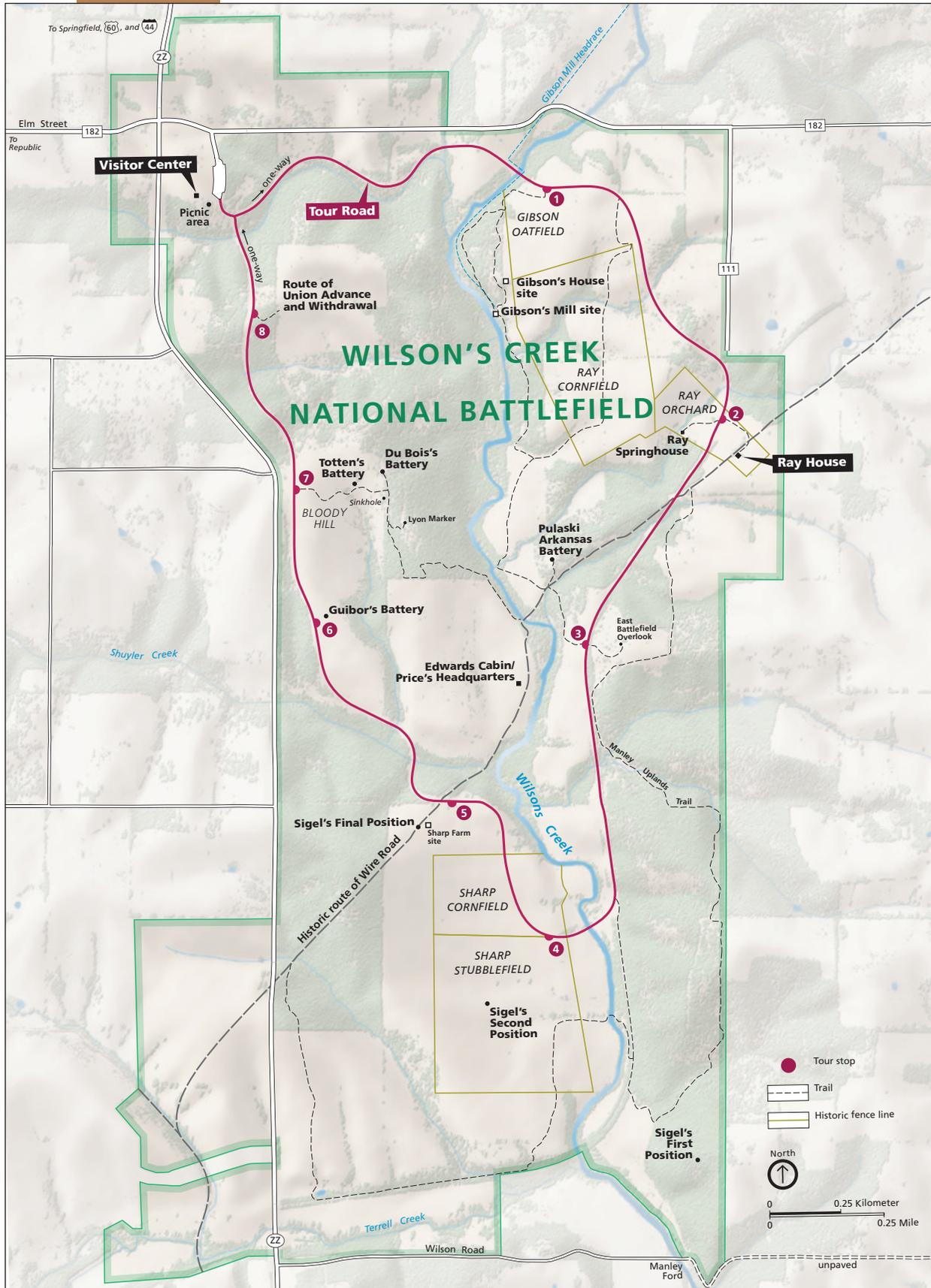
# Foundation Document

## Wilson's Creek National Battlefield

Missouri

January 2017





# Contents

<b>Mission of the National Park Service . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction. . . . .</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Part 1: Core Components . . . . .</b>	<b>3</b>
Brief Description of the Park. . . . .	3
Park Purpose . . . . .	5
Park Significance . . . . .	6
Fundamental Resources and Values . . . . .	7
Other Important Resources and Values . . . . .	8
Interpretive Themes . . . . .	9
<b>Part 2: Dynamic Components . . . . .</b>	<b>10</b>
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments . . . . .	10
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	10
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values . . . . .	10
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	24
Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	26
<b>Part 3: Contributors. . . . .</b>	<b>30</b>
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield . . . . .	30
NPS Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network . . . . .	30
NPS Midwest Regional Office . . . . .	30
Denver Service Center, Planning Division . . . . .	30
<b>Appendixes . . . . .</b>	<b>31</b>
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield . . . . .	31
Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments . . . . .	34
Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts . . . . .	35



## 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 Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield 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

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield is approximately 10 miles southwest of Springfield, Missouri, in Greene and Christian Counties. The park was established on April 22, 1960, to preserve and commemorate the site of the Battle of Wilson's Creek, the second major battle of the Civil War and the first major battle west of the Mississippi River. The area where major military operations took place west of the Mississippi River is known as the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the Civil War. On August 10, 1861, 5,400 Union troops under the command of General Nathaniel Lyon clashed in a brutal fight with 12,000 Confederate and Missouri State Guard soldiers under Generals Benjamin McCulloch, Nicholas Pearce, and Sterling Price. The casualties were about equal on both sides—1,317 Union and 1,222 Confederate, and included General Lyon who was the first Union general killed in battle. Although the Union lost the Battle of Wilson's Creek, its defeat signaled that Union reinforcements were desperately needed to prevent Missouri's total fall to the Confederacy. The decisive Union victory at Pea Ridge on March 7–8, 1862, ended any serious Confederate threat to Missouri for the next two years, and this victory by Union forces was, in part, the result of lessons learned at Wilson's Creek. The war in the Trans-Mississippi Theater was characterized by brutal small-scale battles, complex logistical challenges due to the undeveloped condition of the region, and vicious guerilla warfare. Missouri ranks third in the number of Civil War military actions within its border.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield encompasses 2,369 acres and preserves 2,011 acres of the battleground; 172 acres are protected by Ozark Greenways, Inc., in easement outside park boundaries. Most visitors drive along the 4.9-mile tour road and stop at the eight pullouts featuring the major historic points of the battle. Many visitors bicycle around the tour road or spend time walking or horseback riding on the trails in the park. Although many of the park's 50 known archeological sites are associated with the battle, more than half date to pre-European contact. The park preserves cultural landscapes and historic Civil War-era structures including the Ray House, a 19th-century home that was used as a field hospital and where General Lyon's body was taken after the battle.

The Wilson's Creek National Battlefield's Civil War Museum is home to one of the finest publicly held museum collections and contains the nation's largest archival and materials collections related to the Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi West. In August 2005, purchase of the Sweeney Museum collections added over 8,500 unique items specific to the Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi West to the park's extant collection of more than 60,000 items. The outstanding collection includes the sword belt and sash of Arkansas General Patrick Cleburne and the flag of the Confederate Cherokee Braves. The museum collections include objects and documents from many of the Trans-Mississippi battles. The collections also contain objects from prisoner of war camps in which Trans-Mississippi soldiers were detained and perished, items documenting battlefield medicine and advances in treatment, objects and documents that provide a greater understanding of the role of women in the Civil War, and items documenting the naval aspect of warfare in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. One-of-a-kind pieces related to the battle include items such as General Lyon's presentation sword and scabbard, the Lyon bed, and the counterpane used to cover Lyon's body. The main battlefield library collections contain more than 11,000 volumes and extensive primary documentation.





Interpretation and education at Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield are based on what is symbolically described as a “three-legged stool”—the cultural landscape that is one of the finest preserved battlefields in the national park system, the finest Trans-Mississippi library collection in the United States, and the finest collection of Trans-Mississippi artifacts in the United States. Researchers contact the park weekly requesting information as they research their topics on the Trans-Mississippi Theater. During the past 12 years, the Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield Foundation has assisted with construction of a new library wing, the addition of acres purchased or protected through conservation easements, and the purchase of the Sweeney Collection.

Interpretation and visitor services are centered at the visitor center, which offers a 30-minute film overview of the battle, permanent exhibits of the battle and the war in the Trans-Mississippi Theater, a gift shop, rotating interpretive exhibits, and a multipurpose room that is frequently used for special programs and interpretive exhibits. The Ray House, open for tours when staff is available, offers an opportunity to interpret the role of the house as a field hospital for the battle wounded, slavery, and the experience of civilians caught up in the conflict. Interpretive wayside exhibits are placed at the tour road pullouts and along the Bloody Hill interpretive trail. A Junior Ranger program is offered.

Educational programs, offered primarily in the spring, include programs on the life of the average soldier, Civil War medicine, tours of the Ray House, historic weapons firing programs, and special events. Due to the park’s location near a significant urban area, it has the potential to provide educational programs to schools through on-site visits and outreach services.

Although serving as a memorial to the battle, the park also is a place where nature can be enjoyed by cyclists, walkers, equestrians, and runners who use the tour road and 10.6 miles of trails, including the historic Wire Road. With Springfield’s population expected to increase 40% by 2020, Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield may increasingly serve as a natural and recreational oasis. The park also is a sanctuary for wildlife and plant life disturbed by human encroachment including two federally threatened species and an endangered species.

Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield is a member of the Climate Friendly Parks program, a network of parks nationwide that are putting climate friendly behavior at the forefront of park operations and resource management. Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield is committed to implementing a sound environmental management program and demonstrating environmental leadership in the preservation and conservation of the park’s cultural and natural features. This commitment includes energy, water, solid waste, chemical use, and greenhouse gas emissions reductions (collectively called sustainability).

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield 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 April 22, 1960 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD is to commemorate the Battle of Wilson's Creek, preserve the associated battlefield, and interpret the battle within the context of the Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi West.*

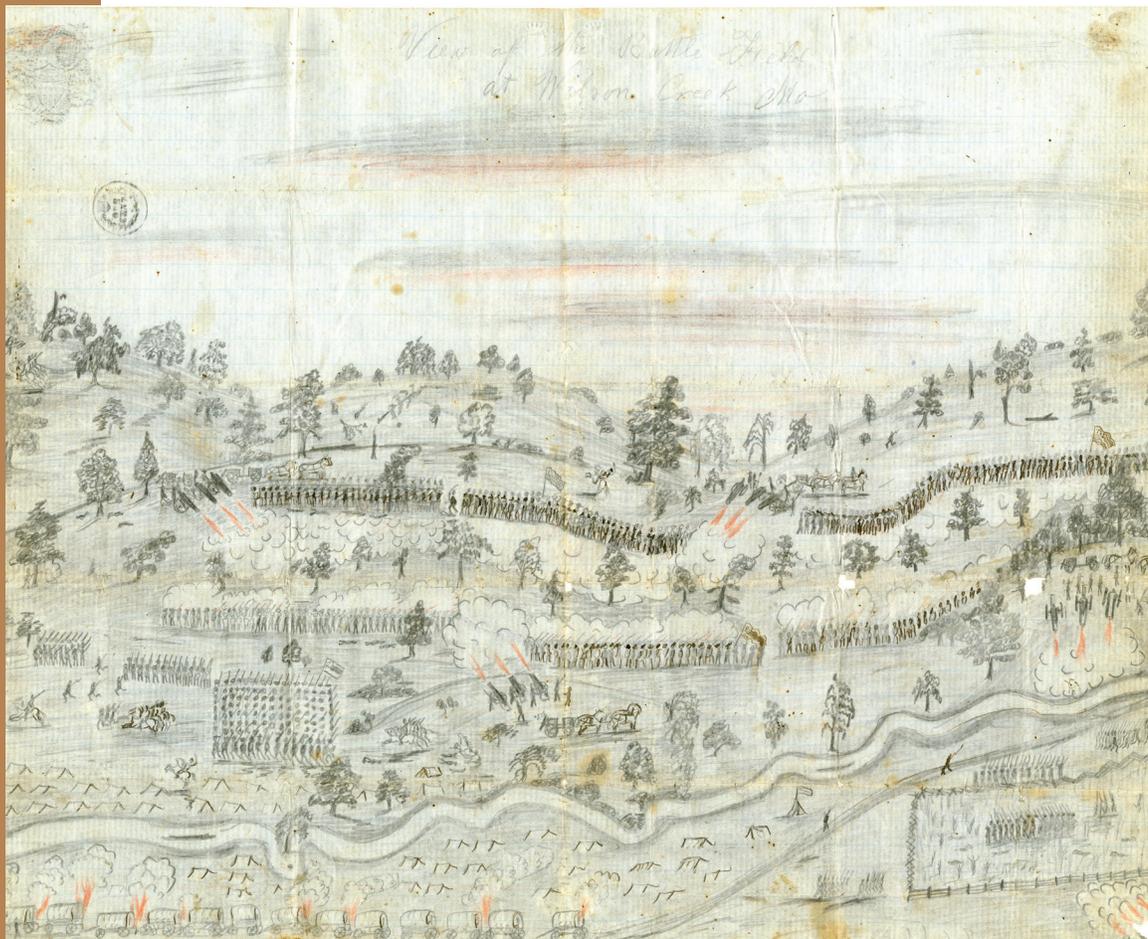


## Park Significance

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 Wilson's Creek National Battlefield 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 Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The Battle of Wilson's Creek was the second major battle of the Civil War and the first major battle west of the Mississippi River.
2. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield was the site of the death of General Nathaniel Lyon, the first Union general killed in the Civil War. Lyon's death focused national attention on the potential loss of Missouri to the Confederacy.
3. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield's comprehensive cultural landscape and rural character evoke the setting at the time of the battle that allows for interpretation and understanding of the events.
4. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield's extensive research library, archives, and museum collections represent a nationally prominent and in-depth record of the battle and the Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi West.



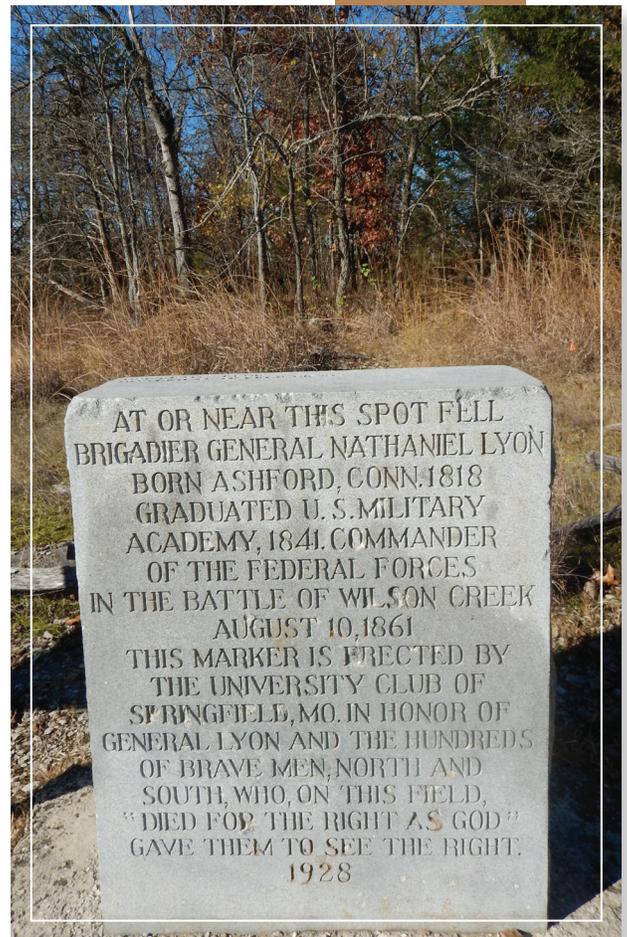
## Fundamental Resources and Values

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 Wilson's Creek National Battlefield:

- **Battlefield Landscape and Historical Views.** The cultural landscape and features present at the time of the Battle of Wilson's Creek or evocative of the landscape that those present at the battle would have experienced. Key features include Bloody Hill, oaks (witness trees), Wilson's Creek, springs, Edgar Cemetery, and a sinkhole that was used as a burial site. Views within the battlefield landscape of significant Union and Confederate positions provide an understanding of how the battle was fought.
- **Ray House and Ray Spring House.** The Ray House and the Ray Spring House, both of which were occupied by the Ray family at the time of the battle. Following the battle, the Ray House was used as a hospital. The Ray House surroundings include Wire Road.
- **Collections.** The park's museum collections related to the Civil War include items associated with the battle such as the Albright flag, coverlet, and Lyon bed and items associated with the Trans-Mississippi Theater such as General Pat Cleburne's sash, General William Rosecrans's presentation pistol, and the flag of the Confederate Cherokee Braves.
- **Library.** The park's extensive library of over 11,000 items includes primary documents and secondary sources related to the Battle of Wilson's Creek and the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the Civil War. The library is a unique resource for researchers.
- **Memorial Qualities.** The value of maintaining a quality of solemnity by preserving surroundings and the soundscapes at the battlefield, providing a place to learn about and reflect on the battle. In so doing, the park provides a place to relate to history and reflect on the growth of our nation.
- **Rural Setting.** This refers to the current viewshed and setting of the park within the region and encompasses soundscape. From the vantage point of park visitors, the rural setting of the park is much the same as at the time of the battle. The minimal visual and audio intrusions help visitors understand the battlefield.

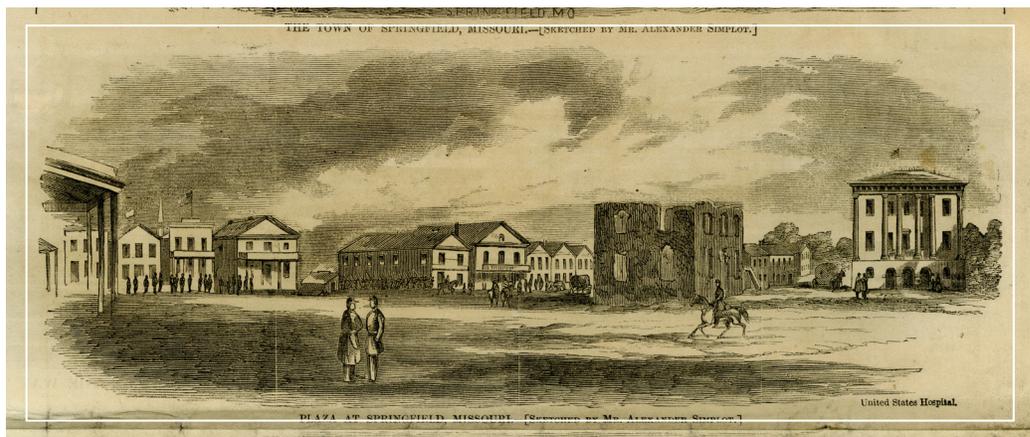


## Other Important Resources and Values

Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield 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 Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield:

- **Appropriate Recreation.** The park provides opportunities for passive recreation. Wildlife viewing, horseback riding, jogging, and biking are popular recreational activities at the park.
- **Archeological Resources.** Humans have occupied the area of Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield for at least 5,000 years. With 50 known archeological sites in the park, human use of the land presents itself as a rich and varied legacy.
- **Butterfield Stagecoach Route.** The route of the Butterfield stagecoach through the park is the same as the Wire Road and is currently under study as a potential national historic trail.
- **Cannons and Fences.** The cannons and fences in the park are not authentic to the battle itself, but their placement adds power to interpretation of the battlefield and views.
- **Cave Resources.** Caves in the park provide habitat for the gray bat and other species of concern.
- **Structures and Landscape Features from Other Historic Periods.** Buildings and landscape features not related to the Battle of Wilson’s Creek and from periods other than the American Civil War. Possible historic structures in the park include the HS6 barns and Manley Cemetery.
- **Threatened and Endangered Species.** Two federally listed species (the Missouri bladderpod and gray bat) and four state listed species (stenosiphon, buffalo grass, blue grama, and thelesperma) are present in the park. The endangered gray bat is present in one of the park’s caves. All of these species are provided protection and conservation by ongoing resource management and rehabilitation programs.
- **Research Opportunities.** Expertise is available at the park that would otherwise not be available to the public. The park allows the public access to research using its library materials and collections.



## 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 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 Wilson's Creek National Battlefield:

- **Missouri's Position as a Border State.** The Battle of Wilson's Creek resulted partially from Missouri's position as a western border (slave) state where social, economic, ethnic, and political differences fueled animosities between groups.
- **Political/Military Leaders and Missouri's Strategic Importance.** Missouri's key strategic importance and the diverse personalities, critical decisions, and complex motivations of political and military leaders greatly influenced the campaign and battle.
- **Battle Outcome the Result of Many Interrelated Factors.** The outcome of the battle of Wilson's Creek, a bloody and difficult fight, was the result of many interrelated factors—leadership and tactics; lack of communication, terrain, weapons, uniforms, and equipment; and men experiencing combat for the first time that culminated in surprise and confusion.
- **Union Defeat and the Death of Lyon.** The Union's defeat at Wilson's Creek and the death of General Lyon gave hope and confidence to the Confederacy and focused national attention on the potential of Missouri's secession, forcing the North to reassess its commitment to the war in the Trans-Mississippi Theater.
- **Lives of the Residents.** The lives of residents who experienced the campaign and Battle of Wilson's Creek reveal the dramatic impacts of war and tragedy of loss on civilian populations.
- **The Trans-Mississippi Theater.** The war in the Trans-Mississippi was characterized by brutal small-scale battles, complex logistical challenges due to the undeveloped condition of the region, and vicious guerrilla warfare. Missouri ranks third in the number of military actions within its borders. Many regional animosities that developed during the Civil War are still present today.
- **Preservation and Commemoration.** The preservation and commemoration of the battlefield and its associated resources foster an understanding of the era of the battle, encourage respect for the legacy of personal choice, and reflect a desire to remember and honor the dedication to duty, patriotism, and sacrifices of soldiers and civilians.



## 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 Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield has no special mandates. For more information about the park's administrative commitments, 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 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 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	Battlefield Landscape and Historical Views
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park protects most of the geographic area associated with the battle.</li> <li>• Some battle areas within the perimeter of the park are not protected. The park's legislative boundary includes about 375 acres that are not protected by the National Park Service through fee ownership or easement.</li> <li>• Natural resources and systems that played an important tactical role in the battle include Wilson's Creek, Skegg's, Manley, Short's, and McElhaney's Branches, numerous springs, prominent landforms such as Bloody Hill, and open fields previously associated with active agriculture.</li> <li>• Many of the park's formerly open areas now are densely vegetated and some important battlefield views are blocked, making interpretation of the battlefield landscape difficult.</li> <li>• Key views as identified in the park's cultural landscape report are obstructed.</li> <li>• Agricultural activities currently conducted at the park under the historic lease program approximate field patterns thought to have existed during the Civil War period and contribute to the site's integrity of setting. Hay and crop cultivation leases cover parts of the battlefield; both the Ray cornfield and Sharp cornfield were on crop rotation in the 2015 season but normally have representative cornfields.</li> <li>• According to the State of Missouri's 2014 Clean Water Act Integrated Report 303(d) Impairment List, Wilson's Creek is impaired, meaning that it fails to attain one or more state-designated beneficial uses because of excessive <i>E. coli</i> bacteria in its water and elevated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in its sediment.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b></p>	<p><b>Battlefield Landscape and Historical Views</b></p>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The flow of Wilson’s Creek depends on the approximately 12 billion gallons of treated effluent discharged annually by the Southwest Wastewater Treatment Plant in Springfield, Missouri.</li> <li>• Access to the battlefield landscape is provided by various means including horse trails, hiking trails, tour road, and biking.</li> <li>• Trails primarily are designed for access, not to provide a chronological interpretive experience.</li> <li>• Trails are both contemporary and historical trails (trails built out of necessity and convenience).</li> <li>• Through use, visitors are expanding existing trails and creating new trails and creek crossings.</li> <li>• Some nonnative plants are present in the park. The park has an on-site exotic plant management team because the NPS Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Program office is based at the park.</li> <li>• There is a representative orchard in front of Ray House.</li> <li>• There is an interpretive cabin on the site of Edwards Cabin.</li> <li>• Split-rail fencing is used along historical fencelines.</li> <li>• Caves are present in the park, which is underlain by limestone karst geology. Gray myotis (the gray bat), a state and federally listed endangered species, inhabit one of the caves.</li> <li>• A vegetation map was recently completed.</li> <li>• The landscape provides a generally very high quality representation of the historic view.</li> <li>• Significant vistas are identified in the draft vegetation management plan and cultural landscape report.</li> <li>• The landscape is still used today by the U.S. Army, which brings soldiers out to study the warfare tactics on-site.</li> <li>• Historic views are often impacted by pollution-caused haze from sources including power plants, vehicle exhaust, agriculture, fire, and dust. Average natural visual range is reduced from about 120 miles (without the effects of pollution) to about 40 miles because of pollution in the park area. The visual range is reduced to below 25 miles on high pollution days, but visibility is improving.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quality in Wilson’s Creek has improved since the 1970s because of upgrades at the City of Springfield’s wastewater treatment plant facilities.</li> <li>• Trails in the southwestern portion of the park are experiencing rapid erosion.</li> <li>• The Manley Trail is experiencing heavy erosion due to both equestrian use and rainfall.</li> <li>• The night sky character of the park is changing as development occurs outside park boundaries. Although there are nighttime special events in the park, the change in character is not a major issue for visitors because there is no regular nighttime access to the park.</li> <li>• The types of vegetation in the park are changing due to climate change.</li> <li>• The dominant geologic issue at the park is the development of hazardous sinkholes, which are common in karst terrain. For example, Sigel’s Sinkhole formed between late 2010 and early 2011.</li> <li>• High voltage powerlines and easements negatively impact the viewshed.</li> <li>• Ground-level ozone sometimes reaches levels that can make breathing difficult for sensitive groups including children, the elderly, people with existing health problems, and active adults.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape and Historical Views
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitors are expanding existing trails and creating new trails and creek crossings.</li> <li>• Erosion is occurring near Short Spring.</li> <li>• Glades and forest require vegetation management.</li> <li>• Urban and agricultural runoff threatens Wilson's Creek.</li> <li>• Unmarked caves and sinkholes could pose a danger to NPS staff and visitors.</li> <li>• Increased numbers and intensities of severe weather events (tornadoes, wind) due to climate change threaten landscape resources.</li> <li>• Erosion from rain threatens landscape features and trails. Erosion problems are likely to worsen because extreme rainfall events are projected to become more common due to climate change.</li> <li>• Woody encroachment into landscape features and viewsheds threatens historic views of the battlefield.</li> <li>• New sinkholes, such as a sinkhole near Tour Stop number 5 (Sigel's final position), pose potential visitor safety issues. At least three sinkholes have developed in the park since 2011.</li> <li>• Changing plant communities due to northward movement of species' ranges and earlier phenology, both caused by climate warming.</li> <li>• Increases in artificial light from nearby developments could threaten night sky character.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure other management plans and actions (fire management, vegetation management, etc.) are aligned with the goals of cultural landscape management.</li> <li>• Improving views of forest, glade, and savannah through prairie restoration using native grasses.</li> <li>• Partnering with the U.S. Geological Survey or other NPS park units to obtain LiDAR information.</li> <li>• Training staff to better manage views and vegetation.</li> <li>• Promoting a fully restored landscape as an attraction for visitors.</li> <li>• Improving the viewscape, thereby increasing opportunities to tell the battlefield story and help the public connect with the battlefield.</li> <li>• Developing media such as brochures and wayside signage to tell the battlefield story.</li> <li>• Opportunity for the park to work cooperatively with others to anticipate, avoid, and resolve potential conflicts, to protect park resources, and to address mutual interests regarding quality of life for community residents, while at the same time considering economic development and resource and environmental protection.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LiDAR for southern part of park.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cave management plan.</li> <li>• Interpretation plan for cultural landscape report recommendations.</li> <li>• Vegetation management plan.</li> <li>• Visual resource management plan.</li> <li>• Climate change scenario plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape and Historical Views
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Clean Water Act</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977</li> <li>• Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988</li> <li>• Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Migratory Bird Species Act of 1916</li> <li>• Endangered Species Act of 1973</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4.6) "Park Resources and Values"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4) "Biological Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.5) "Fire Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6) "Water Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) "Air Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.8) "Geologic Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.2) "Visitor Use"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire Management</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>• <i>NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 11B: <i>Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Ray House and Ray Spring House
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ray House and the Ray Spring House are the only structures remaining in the park that were present when the battle occurred. Both are in good condition.</li> <li>• The Ray House is open intermittently to the public depending on availability of volunteers. It is also open for special events including the Ray House Jamboree and Christmas events. The Ray House is central to the park's interpretive and educational programming.</li> <li>• Exteriors and grounds of the historic structures are available to visitors whenever the park is open.</li> <li>• The Ray Spring House, made of rock, is open whenever the park is open.</li> <li>• The Ray House features reproduction items and some museum objects including the bed where Lyon's body was placed.</li> <li>• The Ray House has a wet fire suppression system comprising small tank units that do not meet National Fire Protection Association code.</li> <li>• The Ray House has no adequate Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access; that is, no ramp. A paved sidewalk that starts at the Ray House parking lot leads to the Ray House exterior and grounds but ends before the house itself.</li> <li>• Termites and flying insects are present in the historic structures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ray House needs frequent cyclic maintenance (not yearly but often).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ray House and Ray Spring House
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weather events such as hail, tornadoes, and high winds could damage historic structures. Projected climate change (warmer, more extreme hot days, more extreme rainfall) may increase the risk of structural damage and the need for cyclic maintenance.</li> <li>• Termites and other flying insects at the Ray House could damage the structural integrity, as well as museum objects and reproduction items on exhibit in the Ray House.</li> <li>• Vandalism and theft could occur at the Ray House and the Ray Spring House because of their isolated location and the lack of camera surveillance.</li> <li>• Wildfire or lightning could cause fires at historic structures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More frequent availability of the Ray House interior to visitors.</li> <li>• Upgrade of fire suppression in the Ray House.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic resources study.</li> <li>• Fire protection survey.</li> <li>• Security survey.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpretive plan for the Ray House, Ray Spring House, yard, and Wire Road.</li> <li>• Historic structure report for the Ray House and surroundings (update).</li> <li>• Housekeeping plan.</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Significance statement 4.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 87,802 items in the park's collection, of which 10,177 are museum objects. The collection is considered the nation's most significant in clarifying and enhancing the public's understanding of the Civil War west of the Mississippi River. (Totals from the 2015 collections management survey.)</li> <li>• Museum objects are currently stored in two rooms at the visitor center / administrative facility: Storage 1 and Storage 2.</li> <li>• Currently there are 857 items on exhibit at the park. And online an additional 207 items are exhibited through the NPS Web Catalog, over 900 items are exhibited on the Trans-Mississippi Theater Virtual Museum, and 1 item is exhibited through the Google Cultural Institute.</li> <li>• Storage facilities for collections are out of compliance due to overloading. Museum storage facilities in the visitor center meet 80% of NPS museum standards.</li> <li>• Because of safety concerns, park staff had to move all collections into the visitor center in 2011 after the Joplin tornado; however, the visitor center was not designed as a collections storage facility and is inadequate for that purpose.</li> <li>• The collections area is on a heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system, but the system is not isolated from the rest of the building and humidity control is a concern.</li> <li>• Some items in the collections are outside the scope of collections.</li> <li>• Some items need conservation treatment; however, because there has been no comprehensive assessment, the number is uncertain. To date, the only objects that have had such treatment are those planned for exhibit.</li> <li>• Cabinet spaces are inadequate for current storage needs.</li> <li>• New exhibits incorporate collection items.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections size has significantly increased in the past 10 years.</li> <li>• The 2016 collections management survey is expected to show increases in both the museum object category and the archive category.</li> <li>• Donations and purchases of collection items are increasing.</li> <li>• All of the above make it difficult to work with the collection.</li> <li>• Exhibit lighting was replaced with LED lights in 2014 and motion sensors were installed, decreasing light degradation of sensitive artifacts.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper storage imperils items, and the extent of this threat is not fully understood.</li> <li>• Tornadoes are common in the area and could impact storage facilities.</li> <li>• Environmental conditions (humidity) could damage items. Projected climate change (warmer, more extreme hot days, more extreme rainfall) may increase the need for better environmental controls in collection facilities.</li> <li>• Pests threaten the collection, primarily in Storage 1 because a nearby exterior door allows bugs, spiders, and other pests to enter the building.</li> <li>• Collections displayed in the Ray House are threatened by environmental conditions. Pests may also threaten these collection items.</li> </ul>

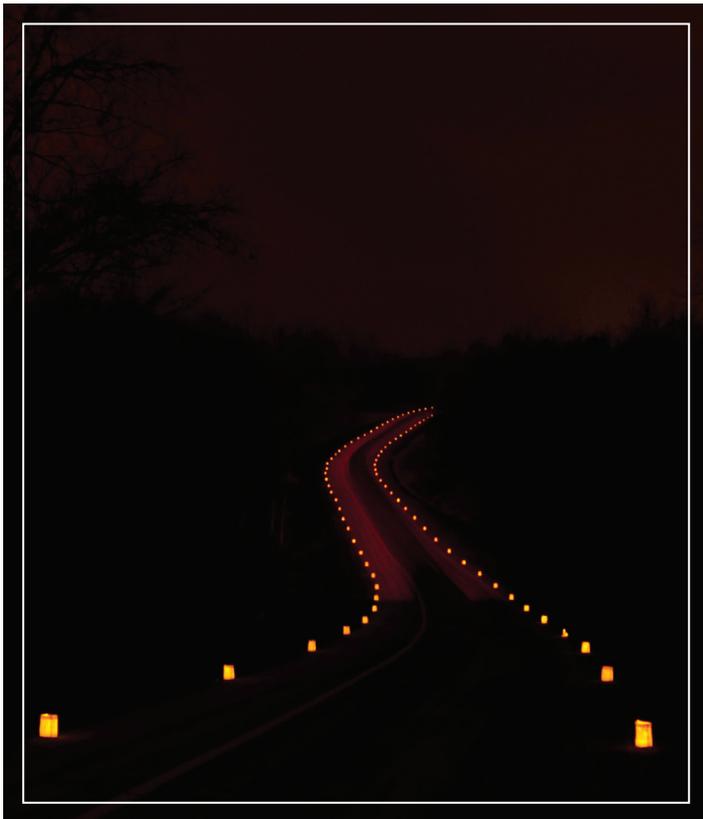
Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reallocation of office space to allow for expansion of collections storage.</li> <li>• Locating a multipark repository for collections storage at the park, which would improve storage conditions of museum objects. (The NPS Midwest Region is currently updating multipark plans.)</li> <li>• Installing a ground source heat pump to provide better climate control.</li> <li>• Installing space-saver storage to alleviate overcrowding.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections conditions survey.</li> <li>• Fire protection survey.</li> <li>• Security survey.</li> <li>• Comprehensive archive survey.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections management plan (update).</li> <li>• Collections storage plan.</li> <li>• Digital data management plan.</li> <li>• Integrated park improvement plan.</li> <li>• Scope of collections statement (update).</li> <li>• Housekeeping plan.</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>• Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 11B: <i>Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>

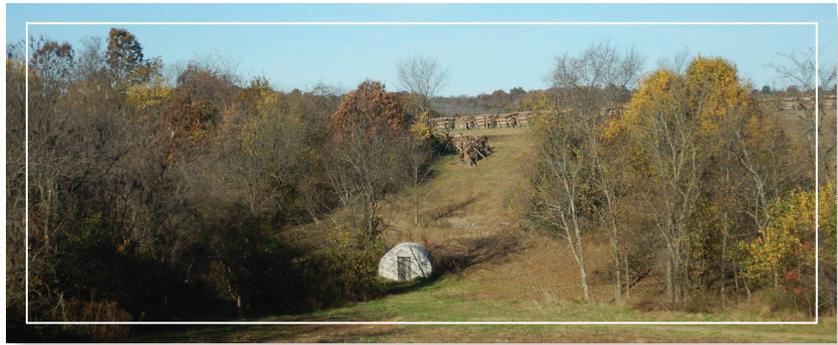
Fundamental Resource or Value	Library
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are over 11,000 items in the park's library. The library is located at the visitor center / administrative facility. It is a noncirculating library.</li> <li>• The maximum storage capacity of the current shelf space is rapidly being reached.</li> <li>• The collections area is on an HVAC system, but the system is not isolated from the rest of the building and humidity control is a concern.</li> <li>• The library is used by researchers for scholarly work and for genealogy research and information.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Library use is increasing.</li> <li>• A library use plan is in progress.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tornados are common in the area and could impact the library.</li> <li>• Environmental conditions (humidity) could damage items. Projected climate change (warmer, more extreme hot days, more extreme rainfall) may increase the need for better environmental controls.</li> <li>• Surface-mounted ceiling lighting in the library extends into the library space sufficiently that it could impact sprinkler heads if they discharge.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installing space-saver storage to alleviate overcrowding, especially in the library.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital data management plan.</li> <li>• Integrated park improvement plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2) "Studies and Collections"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 11B: <i>Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Qualities
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two monuments are in the park—the Lyon marker on Bloody Hill and the Missouri State Guard monument (erected by the Sons of Confederate Veterans) outside the old museum building.</li> <li>• Commemorative features that evolved at the site during visits and pilgrimages by soldiers, veterans, and others in the initial part of the commemorative period—a rock cairn, access road, trail, and flag—have not survived.</li> <li>• Visitor perception of the park as a local recreational area affects memorial qualities. Walking, jogging, biking, and horseback riding are popular recreational activities of the local community.</li> <li>• Interpretive and educational staff is insufficient for outreach programs in the community.</li> <li>• Outside noise generally does not interfere with visitor memorial experience.</li> <li>• A commemorative ceremony is held annually on the anniversary of the battle.</li> <li>• Since the mid-1980s, an annual, first-person living history moonlight tour of the battlefield has been held on a summer night. Vignettes on the battlefield depict events before or after the battle.</li> <li>• Each year in December more than 2,500 luminaries are placed at intervals along the tour road to represent the battle casualties. Visitors can drive by to view these luminaries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nonnative plants and woody encroachment threaten battlefield view.</li> <li>• Noise could increase with the potential for the airport or other nearby developments to expand.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realignment and redesign of the park trail system along historic lines / troop movements to provide visitors an interpretive experience.</li> <li>• More consistent messaging to visitors and the public to encourage memorial experiences and understanding the value of commemoration.</li> <li>• Soundscape study to identify threats and possible improvements to the soundscape that could enhance memorial qualities.</li> <li>• Additional human resources to expand park’s educational and interpretive potential.</li> <li>• Acquisition of additional land, artifacts, and landscape restoration to enhance interpretation of the battle and the Civil War.</li> <li>• Opportunity to balance recreational opportunities and memorial conditions.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Qualities
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative history.</li> <li>• Soundscape study.</li> <li>• Visitor surveys.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation management plan.</li> <li>• Trail management plan (updated).</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) "Park Facilities"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Rural Setting
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<p>Significance statements 1, 2, and 3.</p>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park has a good rural setting for an NPS battlefield.</li> <li>• The vision of the cultural landscape report has not yet been achieved.</li> <li>• The park’s strong rural character and interpreted agricultural component continue to support the park’s ability to convey 19th-century conditions.</li> <li>• Views of the surrounding landscape remain relatively unencumbered by large-scale urban, suburban, and industrial development.</li> <li>• Suburban housing development associated with the communities of Springfield, Republic, and Battlefield continues to encroach on the park from all sides.</li> <li>• There are easements on battlefield land as identified by the American Battlefield Protection Program outside the park boundary managed by the Ozark Greenways, Inc. These easements were made possible by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and private monies from park partners—the Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield Foundation and the Civil War Trust. These lands are adjacent to Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield. These are the only two U.S. Department of Agriculture conservation easements in the state of Missouri. The easements total approximately 120 acres.</li> <li>• The park is involved in cooperative partnerships around the issue of the rural setting regionally, e.g., the James River Basin Partnership.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic growth of surrounding cities and counties continues.</li> <li>• Suburban housing and industrial development continue to expand closer to park boundaries.</li> <li>• Ground-level ozone sometimes reaches levels that can make breathing difficult for sensitive groups including children, the elderly, people with existing health problems—active adults are most vulnerable.</li> <li>• Landscape views are often impacted by pollution-caused haze from sources including power plants, vehicle exhaust, agriculture, fire, and dust. Average natural visual range is reduced from about 120 miles (without the effects of pollution) to about 40 miles because of pollution at the park. The visual range is reduced to below 25 miles on high pollution days, but visibility is improving.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suburban housing development associated with the communities of Springfield, Republic, and Battlefield.</li> <li>• Climate change may impact vegetation communities.</li> <li>• Nonnative plants.</li> <li>• Woody encroachment.</li> </ul>

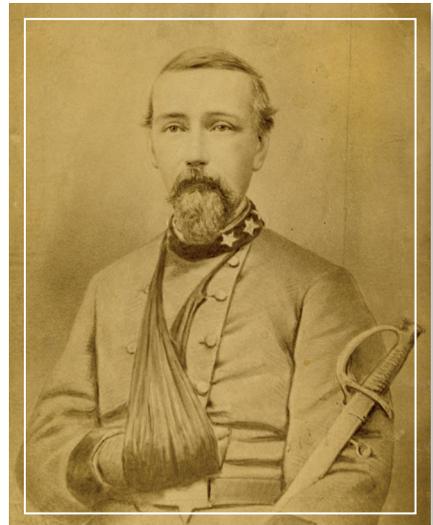
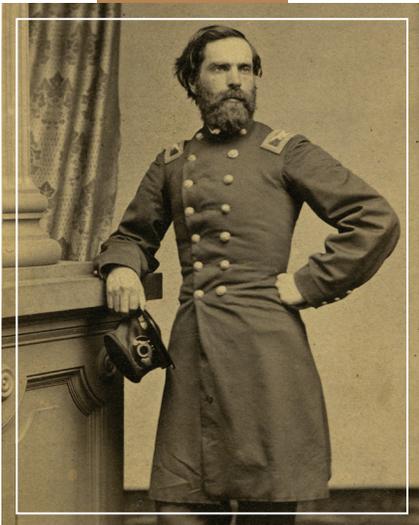
Fundamental Resource or Value	Rural Setting
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase of additional land to protect rural setting.</li> <li>• Cooperation with U.S. Department of Agriculture on adding conservation easements to protect the rural setting.</li> <li>• Development of educational programs about landscapes to inform residents and developers in Christian and Greene Counties about the importance of the park's rural setting.</li> <li>• Interpretation of climate change effects on the park and how they may alter its rural setting.</li> <li>• Restoration of landscape in cooperation with partners, Community Alternative Sentencing Program (CASP) workers, and volunteers.</li> <li>• Expansion of relationships with local schools and scouting programs to implement projects in the park.</li> <li>• Expansion of the Ozarks Greenways, Inc., trail system to connect it with the battlefield.</li> <li>• Continue improving park sustainability and environmental leadership through the park's Climate Friendly Parks Action Plan.</li> <li>• Opportunity for the park to work cooperatively with others to anticipate, avoid, and resolve potential conflicts, and to protect park resources and address mutual interests regarding quality of life for community residents, while at the same time considering economic development and resource and environmental protection.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LiDAR for southern part of park.</li> <li>• Soundscape study.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnerships plan.</li> <li>• Trail management plan (updated).</li> <li>• Visual resource management plan.</li> <li>• Climate change scenario plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean Air Act</li> <li>• Clean Water Act</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4.6) "Park Resources and Values"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) "Air Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 11B: <i>Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>• NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>• NPS-75 <i>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire Management</i></li> </ul>

## Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

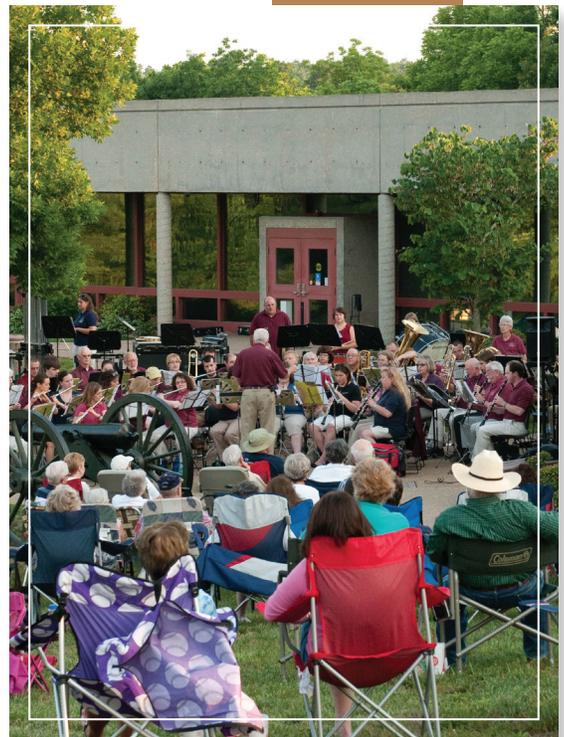
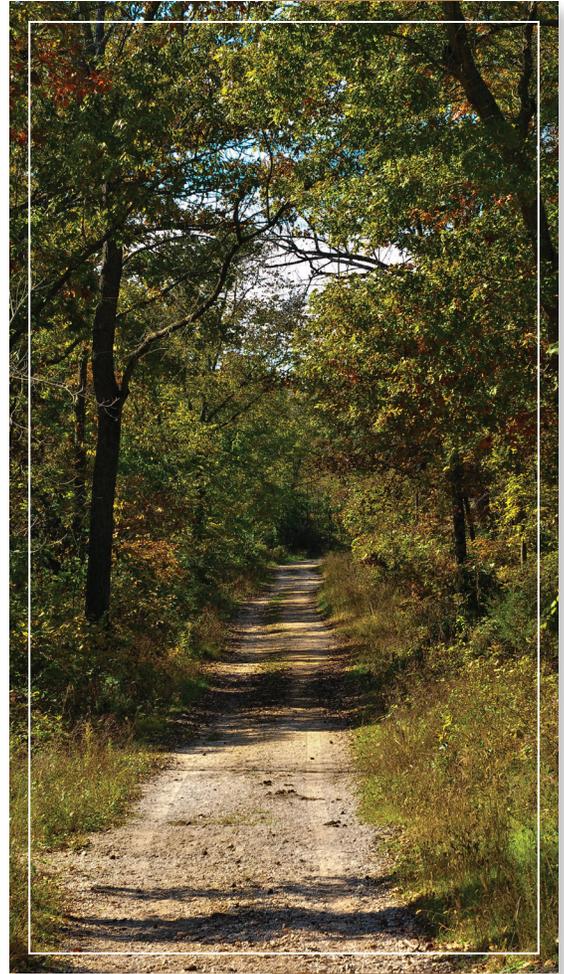
This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and 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 which 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 Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Collections Overcrowding.** The protection and preservation of museum objects is an important part of the NPS mission. The nation’s most significant collection of materials related to the Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi Theater, more than 85,000 objects, is held at Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield. These collections were received in August 2005, and park staff has struggled to provide adequate, uncrowded storage. Presently, park storage is overcrowded. The park staff needs to assess conservation needs of many of the recently acquired items. A collection conditions survey is needed to identify items that most need conservation treatment or new storage protocols. About 1% of the collection (857 items) is currently on exhibit. A virtual museum exhibit that went online in 2011 has led to an increase in research requests, from 10 to 215 during the last five years. In order to further enhance understanding, the park could develop a research facility. In addition, plans for a new wing for display of collection items have been discussed. The NPS Midwest Region is revising its regionwide collections storage plan—Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield could be selected as a multipark repository; this repository would alleviate storage overcrowding at the park. A collections management plan and collections storage plan would assist in identifying solutions for this key issue. A digital data management plan, including the conversion of analog information to digital data, is needed to provide guidance for managing the park’s information. Nine hundred objects are displayed at the park’s virtual museum; many photos have been scanned and older documents digitized. Many items have yet to be digitized, there is no metadata, and guidance is needed on managing these digital assets. Currently, the park employs a permanent museum technician, but the workload associated with the scope of the collection, research requests, and other needs for the museum program is more than one person can address.



- Trail Maintenance.** The park has about 11 miles of trails and current staffing configurations mean there is not enough staff time to maintain them. In addition, there is a 4.7-mile hike and bike path on the tour road. There is no plan in place to address damage or identify best practices. Of the hiking trails in the park, only two are interpretive. Trail erosion, especially on those heavily used, is an issue. Guidance is needed regarding trail surface materials that can prevent washouts and ruts. Bloody Hill, the most highly advertised trail in the park, does not have accessible trail surface material. A trail management plan is needed to address these issues, informed by trail monitoring.
- Horse Trailer Parking Concerns.** Horse trailer parking is provided in the Ray House overflow lot, but this location is inconvenient for horse riders. Horse trail users pay the same fee to enter the park as passenger vehicles. The size of horse trailers and the number of users have increased since the early 1980s and are causing wear and tear on the tour road. There also are concerns about these trailers and the safety of nonvehicle park road users. Park staff has discussed building new horse trailer parking near the visitor center. If horse trailer parking were located at the visitor center, it would alleviate the tour road wear and tear and eliminate the safety concerns for nonvehicle park road users. Currently, however, there is no access from the visitor center parking lot to the horse trails, and such access would need to be provided. User capacity for the horse trails would need to be identified to balance resource protection and visitor demand. The general management plan recommendations identified the current equestrian trailer parking location at the Ray House “overflow” lot, but increasing use since the plan was developed means reconsideration is needed.
- Visitors and Visitor Uses are Changing.** As the Springfield region grows, visitor use is changing; however, the park does not know exactly in what way, and updated visitor and regional demographics are needed. Horse trail use is increasing because the park is a safe and scenic place to ride, and other recreational use is also increasing. Approximately half of all visits are for recreational use, but it may be even more now as the last data on this were collected approximately 15 years ago. Underserved groups in the area do not come to the park, and park staff would like to reach out beyond the average visitor, who is believed to be white and 45 to 50 years old. Visitor demographic data should be gathered. Messaging about the park’s memorial qualities and recreational opportunities is sometimes inconsistent and could be improved. As visitation increases an assessment of the park’s carrying capacity also should be made.



- **Space Allocation.** Space management is an issue at Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield. The park lacks adequate office space for its employees and controlled storage for its collections. Much of the space currently in use is inefficiently used or underused—there are 3 empty buildings on the property, totaling 12,845 square feet. In total, there are 33 buildings in the park totaling approximately 46,000 square feet. There are space concerns related to collections storage and issues regarding storage of other supplies and materials including maintenance operations and equipment. The park has made progress on decisions for office space, but curatorial storage is still a concern. An integrated park improvement plan would assemble a team of park staff and other NPS staff to make a comprehensive study of space and facility needs and identify phasing and costs so that the park can develop an integrated park improvement plan for curatorial storage. This study would allow the park to take action within a larger framework that would guide the park toward the best possible utilization of space. There is a regionwide collection storage plan in development that may impact curatorial storage at Wilson’s Creek.
- **Battlefield Outside the Boundary.** Part of the battlefield area as identified by the American Battlefield Protection Program is currently privately held and unprotected. The acquisition of acreage from willing sellers would improve resource protection and interpretation of the battle and prevent boundary encroachment and viewshed degradation. Close cooperation with local government units and partners could facilitate conservation easements in lieu of purchase.
- **Viewshed.** At the time of the battle, the battlefield was dominated by prairie with few trees, but today much of the area is wooded. Because views are key to interpretation, the cultural landscape report recommends recreating the historic landscape as much as possible through removal of trees and undergrowth and it identifies key views within the park. Prescribed burns are an important tool used to create and maintain the 1861 scene but also create air quality issues for the City of Springfield. Burying overhead powerlines would improve the historic viewshed. The land protection plan identifies battle areas but does not identify areas critical to the viewshed. Population growth and new home construction in the area have the potential to impact important views. Viewsheds outside the park have not been evaluated but are a controversial issue, and park staff need to be sensitive in working with the park’s neighbors. A visual resource management plan could guide these discussions.

### 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	Interpretation plan for cultural landscape report recommendations	H	The current cultural landscape report recommends interpretive waysides and landscape elements that need compliance to be implemented. For example, the report calls for waysides at artillery positions, and in some areas short trails would be needed for access. Waysides along the tour road are 20 years old and should be updated. This is a high priority because waysides are important for battlefield interpretation.
FRV, Key Issue	Integrated park improvement plan	H	Space utilization is an issue especially for curatorial storage in the park. More office and storage space is needed, but several buildings in the park are not being used. A comprehensive study of the use of space and buildings in the park could establish a phased plan and identify costs to alleviate crowding and make improvements in buildings if needed to suit new uses. Overcrowding, especially of the collections, makes this plan a high priority.
FRV	Scope of collections statement (update)	H	Many collection items have been acquired since the statement was last prepared.
FRV, Key Issue	Trail management plan (update)	H	The trail management plan needs to be updated to address implementation of the trails components of the cultural landscape report. The park's general management plan also calls for trail realignment. An updated trail management plan should also address trail materials and maintenance. Newly acquired park land not considered in the cultural landscape report and the general management plan, such as the double spring, needs to be integrated into the park's trail system. In addition, differing guidance between the cultural landscape report and general management plan should be resolved. This plan is a high priority because it is needed to implement key parts of the cultural landscape report and general management plan and because trail use is a popular activity at the park. Erosion is an ongoing concern for trails and should be addressed in this plan.
FRV, Key Issue	Vegetation management plan	H	A vegetation management plan would use completed vegetative mapping together with recommendations of the cultural landscape report. Specific recommendations should be made such as the mix of grasses and size of trees to be removed. Recommendations for prescribed burning and smoke management, quail habitat, deer management, and stream bank stabilization also should be proposed. This is a high priority because it is needed to implement key parts of the cultural landscape report.
FRV	Historic structure report for the Ray House and surroundings (update)	H	An historic structure report for the Ray House and Springhouse hasn't been done since 1960s.
FRV, Key Issue	Digital data management plan	M	A plan to manage the park's files should address conversion of analog to digital files. Nine hundred objects are on display at the virtual museum; many photos have been scanned and older documents digitized. Guidance also is needed on developing metadata and managing digital assets.
FRV, Key Issue	Collections management plan (update)	M	The collection has increased in size, and this required document should be updated. The scope of collections statement and cultural management report should be updated before this plan is updated. A 100% inventory has been completed.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Collections storage plan	M	A collection storage plan is needed to address the increased number of items in the collection and the changes in storage that have been done without a plan. A multipark storage plan under consideration by the NPS Midwest Region may address some concerns.
	Sign plan	M	A plan is needed to address signage within the park and possibly some signage outside the park, including along trails. Signage outside the park must comply with Missouri Department of Transportation regulations. Data are available for all existing wooden and aluminum signs in the park.
FRV, Key Issue	Visual resource management plan	M	The current land protection plan addresses the battlefield area but does not address viewshed protection. A visual resource management plan is needed to guide conversations with neighbors about viewshed protection.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan	M	Needed to address collections in storage, visitor center, and in the Ray house. Required document.
FRV	Partnerships plan	M	A plan is needed that sets priorities and identifies needs that partnerships could fill and identifies potential partners.
OIRV	Historic structure report for HS6	M	The park has invested in improving HS6, but there is no guidance to direct further work. The integrated park improvement plan should be completed to identify a use for this building before the historic structure report is prepared.
FRV	Interpretive plan for the Ray House and Ray Spring House, yard, and the Wire Road	L	The Ray House and its surroundings are heavily visited and the house is an icon of the park. Interpretation should be addressed holistically, and issues of accessibility should also be addressed.
FRV	Climate change scenario plan	L	The park needs a climate change scenario plan to guide addressing the challenge of providing and maintaining park infrastructure. Climate change scenarios describe potential future climate conditions. These scenarios often use emissions assumptions and computer models to produce outputs that describe future changes on a regional scale. In recent years at the park, heavy rains have exceeded the designed capacity of local roads and bridges, and there has been an increase in storm water runoff in Wilson’s Creek. (The runoff in Wilson’s Creek also has to do with the city outflow, so increase storm water regionally could have an amplified effect at the park).
FRV	Housekeeping plan	L	Needed to address collections in storage, visitor center, and in the Ray house. Required document.
FRV, OIRV	Cave management plan	L	An updated plan is needed to address access to caves in the park and habitat management for species within caves. Currently, caves in the park are closed to the public, but no signs or gates prevent access. The caves are home to Missouri Species of Conservation Concern (cave crayfish, grotto salamander) and an endangered species, the gray bat. There are also concerns about white nose syndrome. The existing plan is one-page long and was done in 1982. Archeological resources may be present in the caves.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To</b>
FRV	Collections conditions survey	H	This survey is a high priority because of the importance of the collection and the necessity to avoid resource damage. The condition of many collection items is unknown or park staff is uncertain as to how to treat items, especially mixed media. The total collection size (2015) is 87,802 items.
FRV	Administrative history	H	Some administrative history exists but should be sourced. This is a high priority because the people involved in the park's early history are available for interviews and information, but this will not always be the case.
FRV	LiDAR for southern part of park	H	LIDAR data for the northern part of the park were collected by the City of Springfield and Greene County, but there are no LiDAR data for the southern third of the park. These data could help determine elevation; inform water quality planning; and identify sinkholes, old field boundaries, fence lines, historic features including historic landscape, and viewshed features integral to interpretation of the battle. These data also could help with trail monitoring because they would provide terrain slope and aspect. This is a high priority because it is tied to other planning needs such as a trail management plan.
Key Issue	Visitor demographic data	H	Visitor use in the park is changing, and visitor and regional demographic data are needed to inform outreach efforts.
FRV	Visitor surveys	H	Data about user expectations and uses have not been collected by the park for about 15 years. Visitor surveys could be used to guide visitor services, special events, exhibits, and trail development. Visitor survey card is annual, not all visitors fill one out, and a more extensive survey is needed. Data on horse riders, bikes, etc. are needed, especially because of safety concerns with visitor conflicts on the tour road. This information might be necessary for a visitor use management plan in the future.
FRV	Comprehensive archive survey	H	A partial archive survey has been completed.
FRV	Fire protection survey	H	For locations where park collections are stored or displayed.
FRV	Security survey	H	For locations where park collections are stored or displayed.
FRV	Historic resources study	M	A historic resources study would provide collected and comprehensive information for interpretive programming and signage. There is a book that fills some of this need, and it may be possible to use it as a basis for this study.
Key Issue	Trail monitoring	M	Trail monitoring is needed to assist with development of the trail management plan and to plan for horse use.
FRV	Soundscape study	L	The park is near a small airport where capacity could increase. Any increase could result in issues of soundscape and a sound baseline should be established. A soundscape study may have been done in the early 1990s.

## **Part 3: Contributors**

### **Wilson's Creek National Battlefield**

Billie Aschwege, Visitor Use Assistant/Fee Collection  
Alan Chilton, Museum Technician  
Bob Costa, Maintenance Worker  
Ted Hillmer, Superintendent  
Dave Hutson, Interpretive Specialist  
Connie Langum, Historian  
Andy Leitz, Administrative Assistant  
Jeff Patrick, Librarian  
Shawn Pearce, Supervisory Facilities Specialist  
Angela Pirotte, Superintendent Secretary  
Michael Snider, Maintenance Worker  
Gary Sullivan, Chief of Resources  
John Sutton, Chief Ranger/Interpretation

### **NPS Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network**

Jordan Bell, Biological Technician  
Jennifer Haack-Gaynor, Geographic Information Systems Specialist

### **NPS Midwest Regional Office**

Natalie Franz, Planner

### **Denver Service Center, Planning Division**

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist  
Wanda Gray Lafferty, Contract Editor  
Tatiana Márquez, Project Specialist and Environmental Economist  
Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator  
Judith Stoesser, Contract Editor

# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield

Public Law 86-434

April 22, 1960  
[H. R. 725]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, in the State of Missouri.

Wilson's Creek  
Battlefield Na-  
tional Park, Mo.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall acquire, by gift, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, the lands (together with any improvements thereon) comprising the Wilson's Creek Battlefield site near Springfield, Missouri, and any other lands adjacent to such site which in his opinion are necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act.

16 USC 1, 2-4,  
22, 43.

SEC. 2 (a) The lands acquired under the first section of this Act shall be set aside as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, and shall be designated as the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park. The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall administer, protect, and develop the park, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535).

(b) In order to provide for the proper development and maintenance of the park, the Secretary of the Interior shall construct and maintain therein such roads, trails, markers, buildings, and other improvements, and such facilities for the care and accommodation of visitors, as he may deem necessary.

Appropriation  
authorized.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$120,000, as may be needed for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for the development of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, of which not more than \$20,000 shall be used for acquisition purposes, and in addition thereto, such sums as may be needed for its administration and maintenance.

Approved April 22, 1960.



Public Law 91-554

AN ACT

To amend the Act of April 22, 1960, providing for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park.

December 16, 1970  
[H. R. 1160]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, in the State of Missouri", approved April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 76), is amended as follows:

(a) Strike out "Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park" in the title and in section 2(a), and substitute "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield".

(b) Amend section 3 to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. For development of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$2,285,000 (March 1969 prices), plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein."

Approved December 16, 1970.

Wilson's Creek  
Battlefield  
National Park.  
Name change.  
16 USC 430kk.

16 USC 430ll.

Appropriation.  
16 USC 430mm.

16 USC 430mm. (29) Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri: Section 3 of the Act of December 16, 1970 (84 Stat. 1441), is amended by changing "\$2,285,000 (March 1969 prices)," to "\$5,640,000.", and deleting the remaining portion of the sentence following the period.



**Public Law 108-394**  
**108th Congress**

**An Act**

To amend Public Law 86-434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes.

Oct. 30, 2004  
 [H.R. 4481]

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

Wilson's Creek  
 National  
 Battlefield  
 Boundary  
 Adjustment Act  
 of 2004.  
 16 USC 430kk  
 note.

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004".

**SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF BOUNDARIES, WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, MISSOURI.**

(a) **BOUNDARY EXPANSION; PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTIONS.**—The first section of Public Law 86-434 (16 U.S.C. 430kk) is amended—

(1) by striking "That the Secretary" and inserting the following:

**"SECTION 1. WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD: ESTABLISHMENT AND ACQUISITION OF LANDS.**

"(a) **ESTABLISHMENT, INITIAL BOUNDARIES.**—The Secretary"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(b) **EXPANSION OF BOUNDARIES.**—(1) The boundaries of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield are revised to include lands and interests therein consisting of six parcels totaling 615 acres and identified as parcels '1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6' on the map entitled 'Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Proposed Boundary', numbered 410/80,037 and dated January 27, 2004. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

"(2) The Secretary is authorized to acquire the lands referred to in paragraph (1) by donation, by purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange. The Secretary may acquire by the same methods personal property associated with, and appropriate for, interpretation of the park.

"(c) **ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to—

"(1) require any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to such private property; or

"(2) modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with regard to public access to or use of private property.

"(d) **LIABILITY.**—The revision of the boundaries of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield by subsection (b) shall not be considered

118 STAT. 2248

PUBLIC LAW 108-394—OCT. 30, 2004

to create any liability for, or to have any effect on any liability under any other law of, any owner of private property with respect to any person injured on that private property.

“(e) RECOGNITION OF AUTHORITY TO CONTROL LAND USE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify the authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate land use.

“(f) PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the owner of any private property located within the boundaries of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield to participate in, or be associated with, the National Battlefield.

“(g) EFFECT OF EXPANSION.—The boundaries of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, as revised by subsection (b), represent the area within which Federal funds appropriated for the purpose of this Act may be expended. The boundary revision shall not be construed to provide any nonexistent regulatory authority on land use within the National Battlefield or its viewshed by the Secretary or the National Park Service.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 3 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 430mm) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out section 1(b).”

Approved October 30, 2004.



## Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Title/Agency/ Organization	Purpose/ Description	Start Date	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Ozark Electric	Indefeasible right of use agreement for fiber optic lines			Superintendent
Ozark Electric	Right-of-way agreement	June 6, 2007	June 6, 2017	Superintendent
Greene County	Law enforcement agreement	August 23, 2014	August 23, 2019	Chief Ranger
Christian County	Law enforcement agreement	August 23, 2014	August 23, 2019	Chief Ranger
Ozark Highlands Fire Group	Fire agreement			
Clever Fire Protection District	Fire agreement	August 13, 2012	August 13, 2017	Supervisory Resource Management Specialist
Brookline Fire Protection District	Fire agreement	September 6, 2012	September 6, 2017	Supervisory Resource Management Specialist
Williams LLC Commercial	Letter of agreement on pipeline use			
Intra-agency agreement #G210600006C with Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network	Agreement to define administrative relationship between Wilson's Creek National Battlefield and Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network	January 2014	No expiration	Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation	Partnership agreement	December 2015	December 2017	Superintendent
Springfield Greene County Library	Cooperative agreement		Expired	



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

Title	Year
Fire management plan update.	2016
Harris, M. A., B. C. Kondratieff and T. P. Boyle. <i>Macroinvertebrate Assemblages and Water Quality in Six National Park Units in the Great Plains</i> . Fort Collins, CO.	2015
<i>Park Visitation and Climate Change—Park Specific Brief</i> . Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO.	2015
<i>Forest Vulnerability: Climate, Trees, Pets, and Weeds: Change, Uncertainty, and Biotic Stressors at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield—Project Brief</i> . Republic, MO.	2015
<i>Forest Vulnerability: Climate, Trees, Pets, and Weeds: Change, Uncertainty, and Biotic Stressors in Eastern National Park Forests—Project Brief</i> . Republic, MO.	2015
<i>Recent Climate Change Exposure of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield—Resource Brief</i> . Republic, MO.	2014
<i>Bird Communities, Results of the 2014 Birding Efforts at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Resource Brief</i> . Heartland Network, Inventory and Monitoring. Republic, MO.	2014
<i>Heartland Invasive Plant Management Plan—Finding of No Significant Impact</i> . Omaha, NE.	2013
<i>Heartland Invasive Plant Management Plan and Environmental Assessment</i> . Omaha, NE.	2013
Bowles, D. E. <i>Aquatic Invertebrate Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield 1996–2010 Status and Trend Report</i> . Republic, MO.	2013
Peitz, D. G. <i>Bird Community Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri. Status Report</i> . Republic, MO.	2013
Diamond, D. D. et al. <i>Vegetation Classification and Mapping of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield—Project Report</i> . Columbia, MO.	2013
<i>Invasive Plants: Monitoring Problematic Plants in Wilson's Creek National Battlefield – 2013. Resource Brief</i> . Republic, MO.	2013
<i>Road Inventory and Condition Assessment of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield - WICR—6370 Cycle 5 Report</i> . Sterling, VA.	2012
Mlekush, K. E. and K. M. James. <i>Vegetation Community Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri</i> . Republic, MO.	2012
<i>Missouri Bladderpod Status at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield</i> . Republic, MO.	2012
<i>Plant Community Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Resource Brief</i> . Heartland Network, Inventory and Monitoring. Republic, MO.	2012
Stephanie O'Meara, Colorado State University. Unpublished Digital Geologic Map of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield and Vicinity, Missouri (NPS, GRD, GRI, WICR, WICR digital map) adapted from Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Land Survey unpublished maps. National Park Service Geologic Resources Inventory program.	2012
Annis, G. M. et al. <i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Natural Resource Condition Assessment</i> . Columbia, MO.	2011

Title	Year
Graham, J. <i>Geologic Resources Inventory Scoping Summary Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri</i> . Republic, MO.	2011
Dodd, H. R. et al. <i>Fish Community Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield—2006, 2007, and 2010 Status Report</i> . Republic, MO.	2011
Sullivan, T. J., et al. <i>Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition—Main Report</i> . Corvallis, OR.	2011
Mlekush, K. E. <i>Chinquapin Oaks on Bloody Hill, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri</i> . Republic, MO.	2011
Pardo, L. D., M. J. Robin-Abbott, C. T. Driscoll, eds. <i>Assessment of nitrogen deposition effects and empirical critical loads of nitrogen for ecoregions of the United States</i> . Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-80. Newtown Square, PA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Research Station.	2011
Sullivan, T. J., et al. <i>Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition—Heartland Network</i> . Corvallis, OR.	2011
Sullivan, T. J., et al. <i>Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition—Heartland Network</i> . Corvallis, OR.	2011
2011 <i>Breeding Bird Survey Results for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri</i> . Heartland Network Monitoring Report. Republic, MO.	2011
2011 <i>Fish Communities at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Resource Brief</i> . Heartland Network, Inventory and Monitoring. Republic, MO.	2011
Bowles, D. E. <i>Aquatic Invertebrate Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield 2005–2007 Trend Report</i> . Republic, MO.	2010
2010 <i>Breeding Bird Survey Results for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri</i> . Heartland Network Monitoring Report. Republic, MO.	2010
2010 <i>Aquatic Invertebrate Community Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Resource Brief</i> . Heartland Network, Inventory and Monitoring. Republic, MO.	2010
Williams, M. H. <i>An Evaluation of Biological Inventory Data Collected at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield—Vertebrate and Vascular Plant Inventories</i> . Benton, MO.	2009
Peitz, D. G. <i>Bird Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri: 2008 Status Report</i> . Republic, MO.	2009
Leis, S. A. and K. James. <i>Effects of Multiple Intense Disturbances at Manley Woods, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield</i> . Springfield, MO.	2008
Cribbs, J. T. and D. G. Peitz. <i>White-tailed Deer Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri: 2008 Status Report</i> . Republic, MO.	2008
Scott, D. D., H. Roeker and C. G. Carlson-Drexler. <i>"The Fire Upon Us Was Terrific": Battlefield Archeology of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri</i> . Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 109. Lincoln, NE.	2008
2008 <i>White-Tailed Deer Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Resource Brief</i> . Heartland Network, Inventory and Monitoring. Republic, MO.	2008
2008 <i>Missouri Bladderpod Status at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield</i> . Republic, MO.	2008

Title	Year
<i>Impact of Multiple Disturbances at Manley Woods, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Resource Brief.</i> Heartland Network, Inventory and Monitoring. Republic, MO.	2008
<i>White-tailed Deer Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Resource Brief.</i> Heartland Network, Inventory and Monitoring. Republic, MO.	2008
008 NPS Heartland Network Paleontological Inventory report as Hunt, R., J. P. Kenworthy, and V. L. Santucci. Paleontological resource inventory and monitoring—Heartland Network. Natural Resource Technical Report NPS/NRPC/NRTR—2008/132. National Park Service, Fort Collins, CO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	2008
Cribbs, J. T., L. W. Morrison, and C. C. Young. <i>Missouri Bladderpod Habitat Relationships on Bloody Hill Glade at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO.	2007
Young, C. C. et al. <i>Invasive Exotic Plant Monitoring Protocol for the Heartland Network Inventory and Monitoring Program.</i> Republic, MO.	2007
<i>General Management Plan Amendment/Environmental Assessment / Assessment of Effect for the Civil War Museum and Addition Lands. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO.	2007
Young, C. C. and J. L. Haack. <i>Missouri Bladderpod Status Report for Six Populations at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO.	2007
Young, C. C., J. L. Haack, and H. J. Etheridge. <i>Invasive Exotic Plant Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Year 1 (2006).</i> Republic, MO.	2007
Cribbs, J. T. and D. G. Peitz. <i>White-tailed Deer Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri: 2007 Status Report.</i> Republic, MO.	2007
<i>White-Tailed Deer Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Resource Brief.</i> Heartland Network, Inventory and Monitoring. Republic, MO.	2007
Young, C. C., L. W. Morrison and H. J. Etheridge. <i>Missouri Bladderpod Population Size and Initial Habitat Assessment for the Bloody Hill Glade Population at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO.	2006
Peitz, D. G. <i>White-tailed Deer Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri: 2005–2006 Status Report.</i> Republic, MO.	2006
<i>Missouri Bladderpod Status at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO.	2006
Peitz, D. G. and J. T. Cribbs. <i>Bio-monitoring of Water Quality Using Aquatic Invertebrates and In-stream Habitat and Riparian Condition Assessments: Status Report for Wilson's Creek and Skegg's Branch, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri 1988–2004.</i> Republic, MO.	2005
<i>The Road Inventory of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield—WICR—6370 Cycle 3 Report.</i> Sterling, VA. <b>Restricted Access</b>	2005
<i>Aquatic Invertebrate Community Monitoring at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Resource Brief.</i> Heartland Network, Inventory and Monitoring. Republic, MO.	2005
Petersen, J. C. and B. G. Justus. <i>The Fishes of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri, 2003. Scientific Investigations Report 2005-5127.</i> Reston, VA.	2005
Kohut R. J. Ozone risk assessment for Heartland Network. National Park Service. Fort Collins, CO.	2004

Title	Year
Content downloaded from HeinOnline Tue Sep 8 12:11:34 2015. Citation: 118 Stat. 2247 2004.	2004
Content downloaded from FDsys. <a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/">http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/</a>	2004
<i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Cultural Landscape Report, Part I.</i> Omaha, NE.	2004
<i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Cultural Landscape Report, Part II.</i> Omaha, NE.	2004
Sasseen, A. N. <i>Monitoring Summary and Tornado Damage Assessment for Manley Woods.</i> <i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO.	2003
Trauth, S. E. and M. L. McCallum. <i>A Herpetofaunal Inventory of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO.	2003
Thomas, L. P., D. G. Peitz and D. M. Carlisle. <i>Macroinvertebrate Monitoring as an Indicator of Water Quality: Status Report for Wilson's Creek and Skeggs Branch, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, 1988–2001.</i> Republic, MO.	2002
<i>Final General Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement.</i> <i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO.	2002
Willson, G. D. et al. <i>Plant Community Monitoring Protocol for Six Prairie Parks.</i> Columbia, MO.	2002
<i>Draft General Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement with Record Of Decision.</i> <i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO.	2002
Thomas, L. P. et al. <i>Conceptual Framework, Monitoring Components and Implementation of a NPS Long-Term Ecological Monitoring Program: Prairie Cluster Prototype Program Status Report.</i> Republic, MO.	2001
Powell, A. N. <i>Grassland Bird Inventory of Seven Prairie Parks.</i> USGS. Fayetteville, AR.	2000
Akyuz, F. A, P. Guinan and G. D. Willson. <i>Weather Monitoring Protocol for Two Prairie Parks.</i> Columbia, MO.	2000
Scott, D. D. <i>Archeological Overview and Assessment for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Green and Christian Counties, Missouri.</i> Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 66. Lincoln, NE. <b>Restricted Access</b>	2000
Willey, P., P. Leach, and D. Grimstead. <i>Analysis of Human Bones Attributed to the Civil War Battle of Wilson's Creek: The Kerr-Glidwell and Manion's Auction Collections.</i> Chico, CA. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1999
Gomes, B. <i>Structural Evaluation and Rehabilitation Recommendations for McElhane Barn (HS-8).</i> <i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Denver, CO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1997
<i>Fire Suppression Feasibility Report—McElhane Barn.</i> <i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1997
Boyle, T. P., et al. <i>Natural Resource Inventory and Long-Term Ecological Monitoring Plan: Great Plains Prairie Cluster, August 1994.</i> Lincoln, NE.	1994
<i>Statement for Management.</i> <i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1992
Sudderth, W. E. <i>The 1983 Archeological Excavations at the Ray House Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri.</i> Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 15. Lincoln, NE. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1992

Title	Year
<i>Addendum to Land Protection Plan.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO.	1990
Thomas, L. P. and J. R. Jackson. <i>Population Ecology and Management Recommendations for Lesquerella filiformis at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Final Report.</i> Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1990
Monk, S. M. <i>Archeological Excavations at Eight Sites in Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Lincoln, NE. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1990
<i>Resources Management Plan for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield—Revision.</i> Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1988
<i>Wilson's Creek Trail Plan.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1988
Gremaud, G. K. <i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield—A Plan for the Restoration of the Historic Vegetation.</i> Jefferson City, MO.	1986
<i>Statement for Management.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1986
Stubbendieck, J. <i>An Identification of Prairie in the National Park Units in the Great Plains.</i> Lincoln, NE.	1986
<i>Horse Use Plan for Wilson's Creek National Monument.</i> Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1985
<i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Parkwide Wayside Exhibit Plan—Revised Production Plan.</i> Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1985
<i>Land Protection Plan.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO.	1984
Monk, S. M. <i>A Preliminary Report on Survey Reconnaissance and Evaluation of the Phase II Section of the Proposed Tour Road Right of Way at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1983
<i>Environmental Assessment—Tour Road with FONSI.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO.	1983
Bearss, E. C. <i>Historical Base and Ground Cover Map.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Denver, CO.	1979
<i>Final Environmental Statement—Master Plan.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO.	1977
<i>Final Master Plan.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1977
<i>Statement for Management.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO. <b>Restricted Access</b>	1977
<i>Final Interpretive Prospectus.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO.	1975
<i>National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.</i> Washington, D.C.	1966
<i>Master Plan for Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park—Mission 66 Edition.</i> Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Republic, MO.	1960



---

**Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation  
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield**

January 2017

---

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



01-18-17

---

RECOMMENDED

Ted Hillmer, Superintendent, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield

Date



1/23/2017

---

APPROVED

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest 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.

WICR 410/136292  
January 2017

Foundation Document • Wilson's Creek National Battlefield

