



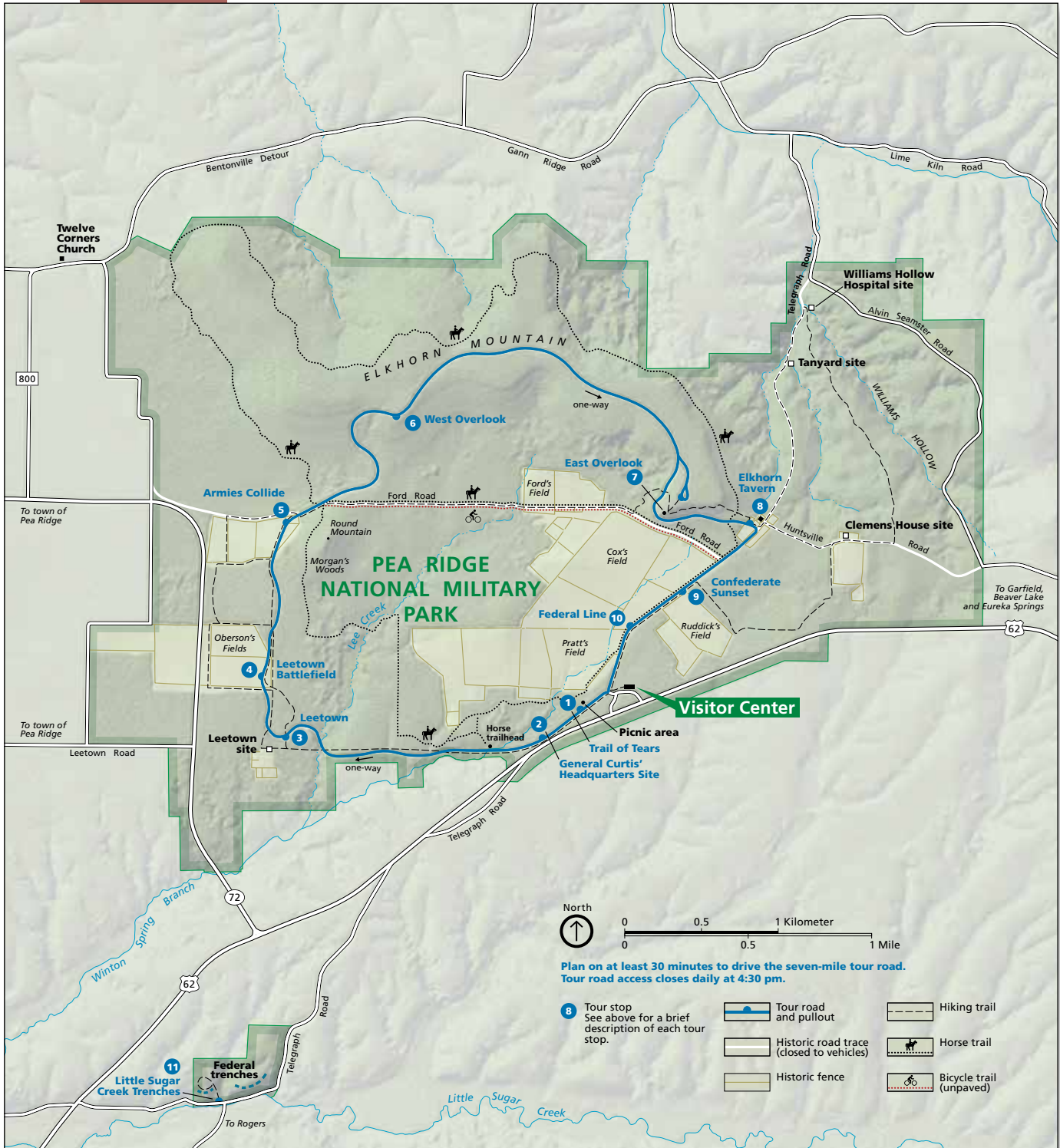
Foundation Document

Pea Ridge National Military Park

Arkansas

November 2016





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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Pea Ridge National Military Park was established on July 20, 1956 (70 Stat. 592) near Garfield, Arkansas. The park commemorates the Battle of Pea Ridge and preserves the site of the battle, one of the largest Civil War engagements west of the Mississippi River. Fought on March 6, 7, and 8, 1862, the Union Army of the Southwest defeated the Confederate Army of the West in a bloody battle. This decisive victory permanently turned the tide of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, ensured that Missouri would remain in the Union, and freed Union forces for the campaign to take control of the lower Mississippi River. Pea Ridge National Military Park covers approximately 4,300 acres, encompassing over 90% of the core battlefield.

Approximately 23,000 soldiers fought at Pea Ridge on March 7 and 8, 1862. Many of the soldiers were from small towns and had never traveled more than 20 miles away from home before they joined the army. They were farmers, merchants, teachers, mechanics, lawyers, and other occupations before they enlisted. At this early stage of the war every man was a volunteer. Many joined for patriotic reasons, to preserve the embattled Union, or to fight the “Second American Revolution,” while others sought to escape the boredom of life in a small town. Some went with their heads filled with dreams of glory, while others simply did not want to be thought of as cowards. No one thought that this was to be a long or bloody war. Throughout the years, the park has come into possession of diaries, letters, and notes from the soldiers who fought at Pea Ridge. Along with written works, the park’s museum collection also includes clothing, weapons, artillery, and other artifacts related to the battle. Pea Ridge National Military Park also has the potential to reveal important information about the Civil War through the extensive archeological resources in the park.





A section of the northern route of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail is within Pea Ridge National Military Park. The trail commemorates the forcible removal of 16,000 people of the Cherokee Nation from their homelands in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia to Indian Territory. Interpretive programs and services for the Trail of Tears are provided at the park in accordance with the planning direction and guidance of the park's 2006 general management plan and in cooperation with the National Trails System Office and the Trail of Tears Association.

Pea Ridge National Military Park provides visitors with access to a tour road, wayside exhibits, hiking trails, restored battlefields, the Elkhorn Tavern and commemorative monuments, and a visitor center and museum. The park is in northwest Arkansas, a rapidly growing metropolitan area. Many visitors are interested in Civil War history; however, recreational use in the park is growing in popularity. Running on the trail road and horseback riding are common recreational activities.

Elkhorn Tavern was rebuilt after the Civil War, presumably on the original foundation with some original material. In the 1960s, the building was restored by the National Park Service to reflect its appearance in the 1880s. Since that restoration, portions of Elkhorn Tavern have fallen into disrepair. As a result, a historic structures report was conducted in 2015, followed by an architecture and engineering design in 2016, with the intent to repair the entire building, structurally and cosmetically, as well as address accessibility concerns, in 2017 and 2018. Three monuments were added to the park to commemorate the Union and Confederate soldiers and leaders. Two were installed in the 1880s as part of the reunion of veterans from both sides. Another was installed in 1935.

Due to increased traffic in the Pea Ridge area and the desire of the National Park Service to relocate U.S. Highway 62 outside the park boundary, the highway is being moved south of the park. This entire process, including highway mitigation measures within the park, is expected to be completed by 2018. A negotiated settlement between the park and the Federal Highway Administration and the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department resulted in the shift of the highway alignment to the south edge of the park.

A trail master plan and environmental assessment was initiated in 2016 to implement recommendations of the park's cultural landscape report so that a more robust trail system could be developed that follows the routes of the battle chronologically and to meet current and future demands of three primary uses—hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling—while taking into account the impact on the park's trail systems of the highway mitigation measures, Elkhorn Tavern rehabilitation project, and the replacement of the park's water system. This plan is anticipated to be completed in 2017 and projected to be implemented in 2018.

The park's water system was installed in the early 1960s and plans are currently underway to replace it. An assessment to determine deficiencies and needs was conducted using architecture and engineering designs in 2016.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Pea Ridge National Military Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on July 20, 1956 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK was established to preserve and protect the landscapes and resources associated with the battle of Pea Ridge; to interpret the battle as an integral part of the social, political, and military history of the Civil War; to provide for historical education and professional study; and to provide roads, trails, markers, buildings, and other improvements and facilities for the care and accommodation of visitors as necessary.



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 Pea Ridge National Military Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Pea Ridge National Military Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The Union victory at Pea Ridge prevented the Confederacy from gaining physical and political control of Missouri. Union control of Missouri subsequently provided a secure logistical base to embark upon a campaign to control the lower Mississippi River Valley.
2. Pea Ridge was the first major battle outside Indian Territory in which a large number of organized troops from the Cherokee Nations fought.
3. Pea Ridge National Military Park is one of the best-preserved Civil War battlefields in the United States encompassing nearly 90% of the combat sites of the Battle of Pea Ridge.
4. The Federal trenches above Little Sugar Creek, the first entrenchments dug in the Civil War's Trans-Mississippi theater of operations, are the only constructed features remaining from the battle.



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 Pea Ridge National Military Park:

- **Battlefield Landscape.** The park's cultural resources, which are necessary to fulfill the purpose of the park, are important to the cultural integrity of the park and are a significant park resource.
- **Archeological Resources.** Pea Ridge National Military Park contains both known and potential archeological sites and information relating to the battle of Pea Ridge. This includes physical evidence of the battle itself, including in situ artifacts and physical evidence of the landscape and structures that existed at Pea Ridge at the time of the battle.
- **Value of Providing Visitor Access.** The value of providing roads, trails, markers, buildings, and other improvements and facilities for the care and accommodation of visitors.
- **Collections and Archives Related to the Battle.** Collections include uniforms, weapons, a hand-drawn topographic map of the battlefield, original first-hand accounts of the battle in diaries, and archeological finds from the battle including artillery.

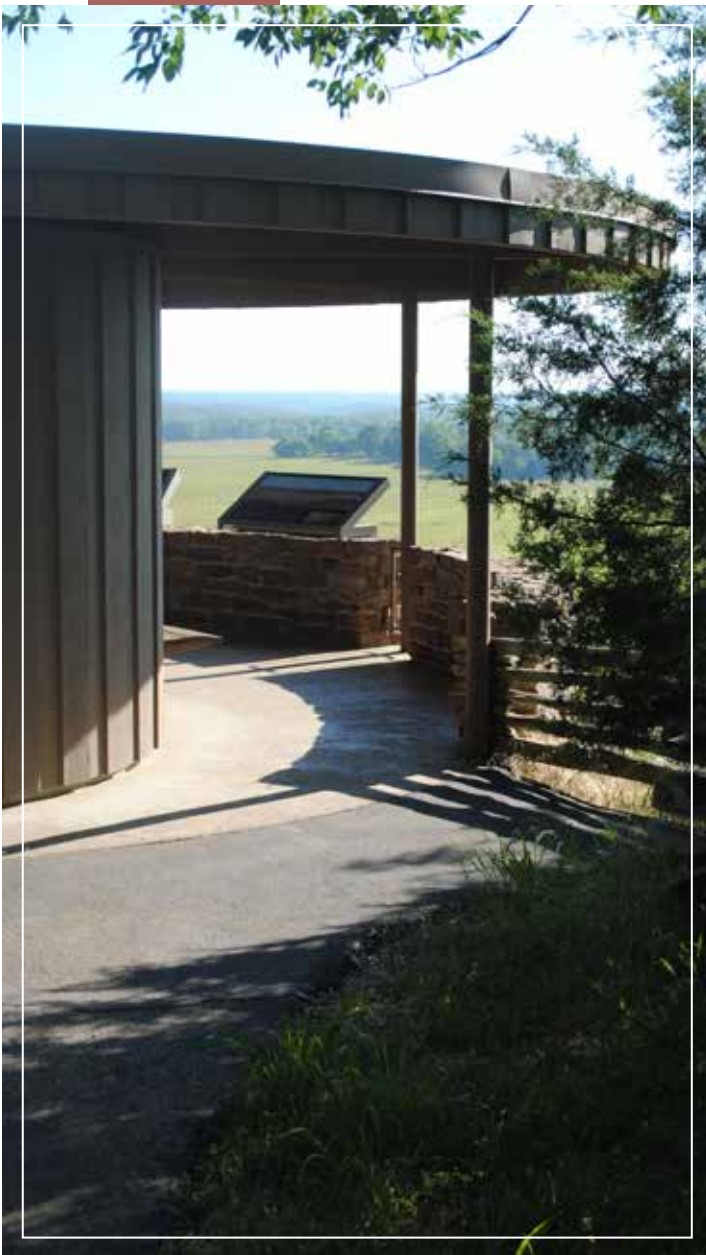


Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Pea Ridge National Military Park:

- **Trail of Tears National Historic Trail.** Approximately 3 miles of the national historic trail runs through the park following Telegraph Road, also known as Old Wire Road (see appendix D for more information). In 1838 and 1839, the Cherokee Nation was forced to relinquish lands east of the Mississippi River to migrate to an area in present-day Oklahoma as part of the U.S. Indian removal policy. The routes of this journey are called the “Trail of Tears.”



- **Butterfield Overland Mail / Stage Route.** This historically traveled route runs for approximately 3 miles through the park, collocated with the route of the Trail of Tears on Telegraph Road, also known as Old Wire Road (see appendix D for more information). The Butterfield Overland Mail / Stage Route was the route of a stagecoach service that operated from 1857 to 1861, carrying passengers and U.S. mail from Memphis, Tennessee, and St. Louis, Missouri, to San Francisco, California.
- **Mission 66 Buildings and Landscape Features.** NPS-developed visitor center, housing (now administrative space), tour road, and interpretive stops were built between 1960 and 1965 following a Mission 66 master plan.
- **Species of Concern.** Species of concern, threatened species, and endangered species warrant special consideration in park planning.

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Pea Ridge National Military Park:

- **Missouri (Why We Fight).** The Battle of Pea Ridge resulted partially from Missouri's position as a western border (slave) state where social, economic, ethnic, and political differences fueled animosities, conflict, and violence among groups and individuals.
- **Trans-Mississippi Theater.** During the Battle of Pea Ridge, both armies confronted difficult challenges in the physical terrain, a limited transportation network, lack of resources, mixed loyalties of civilians, and cultural diversity within the ranks not typically faced in other theaters of war.
- **Pea Ridge Campaign.** To achieve the goal of controlling the state of Missouri for the Union, General Curtis seized the strategic initiative by boldly launching a winter campaign to strike the Confederates when they were most vulnerable. His victory ultimately contributed to the larger Union objective of controlling the Mississippi River, vital to the movement of troops and supplies and severely crippled Confederate war efforts.
- **Leadership.** The course of the Battle of Pea Ridge turned on bold, decisive actions; rash, uninformed orders; and individual examples of bravery, heroism, and sacrifice; demonstrating how strategic and tactical decision making and initiative can overcome obstacles and setbacks to achieve ultimate success.
- **Civilian Life.** The experiences of local residents during and after the Battle of Pea Ridge revealed how to cope with the dramatic impacts of war, the tragedy of loss, and the disintegration of the rule of law.
- **Commemoration and Preservation.** The commemoration and preservation efforts of Civil War veterans in the late 1800s served as an impetus for memorializing those who fought at the Battle of Pea Ridge.
- **The Battle Continues.** Even though the Battle of Pea Ridge secured the slave state of Missouri for the Union, the battle continues today as we begin to realize the deeper significance of the Civil War's transformation of 4 million human beings from enslavement to freedom.

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 Pea Ridge National Military Park.

Special Mandates

There are no special mandates for Pea Ridge National Military Park.

Administrative Commitments

- The warranty deed transferring title to the United States specified two easements for landowners adjacent to the south boundary along U.S. Highway 62.
- The State of Arkansas retains ownership of 21.6 acres for public roads. The warranty deed also provides for a 40-foot right-of-way for a public road on the township line between townships 20 and 21 north (Leetown Road).
- The United States was given a perpetual easement over, under, and on U.S. Highway 62 and the county road. Two 20-foot-wide, 300-foot-long perpetual easements were provided to two properties affected by establishment of the park.
- Memorandums of understanding with the Benton County Sheriff's Office for processing of arrestees.
- General agreement/memorandum of understanding with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the National Bobwhite Conservation Initiative (NBCI). The purpose of this agreement is to provide mutual assistance or aid among the National Park Service, Pea Ridge National Military Park (designated as an NBCI Focal Area), the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, and the National Bobwhite Conservation Initiative. The National Park Service, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, and National Bobwhite Conservation Initiative recognize the necessity for ecologically sound regional planning to conserve and to restore, where opportunity presents, the diversity and abundance of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats within the state of Arkansas. The National Park Service, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, and National Bobwhite Conservation Initiative desire to conduct joint and cooperative endeavors that will focus their respective skills and abilities on conserving fish and wildlife and their necessary habitats, providing public benefit from fish and wildlife resources, and ensuring that the respective objectives and responsibilities of the National Park Service, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, and National Bobwhite Conservation Initiative are fulfilled.

- General agreement with the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. The purpose of this agreement is to provide mutual assistance or aid between the National Park Service and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism and the National Park Service recognize the opportunity to collaborate on mutually beneficial projects related to tourism, outdoor recreation, visitor messaging, and the preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural and natural resources at NPS units in the state of Arkansas. The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism and the National Park Service desire to conduct joint and cooperative endeavors that will promote sustainable tourism, outdoor recreation, visitor education, and resource conservation throughout the state of Arkansas.
- General agreement with Northwest Arkansas Community College to provide training and instructors to certify firefighters for the Arkansas Parks Fire Group, Pea Ridge National Military Park, and to provide assistance nationally.
- General agreement with the Arkansas Forestry Commission to provide mutual assistance or aid between the National Park Service and the State of Arkansas in the suppression of wildfires on federally owned lands within the boundaries of the park.
- Memorandum of agreement with the Pea Ridge Volunteer Fire Department, Northeast Benton County Fire Department, and Avoca Fire Department for assistance in suppression of wildland and structural fires.
- Special use permit to Carroll Electric Cooperative for powerlines.
- Special use permits (17) to local farmers for growing and cutting hay.
- Friends group agreement with Pea Ridge National Military Park Foundation to provide the legal and policy framework for the work done by the Pea Ridge National Military Park and friends group and to encourage innovation and creativity to meet mutual goals.
- Cooperating association agreement with Eastern National.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elkhorn Tavern – building is in poor to fair condition structurally; the roof and front porch are of particular concern. People are allowed inside, but it is predicted that without intervention within three to five years it will be unsafe for visitors. • Elkhorn Tavern Complex – grounds are in fair condition; work removing the parking lot and sidewalks will be done as part of the ongoing highway mitigation (U.S. Highway 62 relocation). Reflects the 1862 landscape. • Battlefield – total ownership is 4,300 acres. The park covers about 90% of the core battlefield as defined by the American Battlefield Protection Program. • Spatially, the fields are delineated based on the latest up-to-date research including primary accounts and archeology. • The battlefield has 451 acres of fescue (a nonnative grass that allows maintenance) and 284 acres that are transitioning to native grasses that can be interpreted as crops from a distance. • Historic trees will be assessed as they are identified following the guidelines established in the vegetation management plan. • Trails are varied – some are modern trails; some trails are historic roads. Historic roads have had some erosion and drainage problems. • Earthworks – Federal trenches are in the detached area south of the majority of the park and are in fair condition. There have been various preservation techniques used at the trenches, including removing trees that might have potential for blowdown and efforts to clean out organic material. Fire, although limited, has been used to reduce hazardous fuel accumulation. Access to the trenches is from the bottom, up a steep mountain and is difficult for visitors to access. • Monuments – commemorative monuments include the army monument at U.S. Highway 62 and two limestone monuments near Elkhorn Tavern. • Historic plow lines are still visible. • Cemeteries and burials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original mass graves at the battlefield were disinterred by a contractor in 1867. The park has a list and an idea where some of them were but exact locations are unknown. • There are two known cemeteries—Ford and Leetown. Soldiers from other wars are also interred in these cemeteries. • Grave markers themselves are in bad shape. • Some of the graves are sinking. • The true sizes of the Ford and Leetown Cemeteries are unknown. • Leetown Cemetery has a rock vault that is falling apart. • Both cemeteries have sandstones that might or might not be grave markers. • Inscriptions on headstones at Ford are almost gone but have been documented by the park. • It is unknown if Ford is linked to the battle or was established after the fact. • Leetown has one grave distinguishable with a marker—all others are sandstone rocks or unmarked. The number of burials is unknown.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Sugar Creek serves as the south boundary of the Federal trenches (detached area) of the park. However, due to erosion of the north bank of the creek, the boundary is uncertain. • Lee Creek tributary (flows into Little Sugar Creek). • Winton Spring flows into Lee Creek. • Human-made water features—ponds, quarries, depressions, cisterns. • Quarry developed to build Arkansas State Highway 72 is now a pond (this feature is not visible from the tour road). • Various ponds. • Springs have begun to flow in areas where cedar has been removed as part of the vegetation restoration. • Cave behind the Elkhorn Tavern is currently closed because it is partially collapsed due to erosion. • The viewshed has been affected during the last 10-plus years due to construction of cell towers, and distant views are often obscured by pollution-caused haze. • Prescriptive right-of-way easement for an adjacent landholder exists at the north part of the park. • Fields are usually hayed through a lease as part of the vegetation management plan. • Battlefield is a national historic landmark. • Winton Spring ruins—a 19th-century foundation of native stone. The building that stood on the ruins was demolished in 1993, leaving the foundation exposed to the elements. It is unclear whether the core of the house was here at the time of the battle. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elkhorn Tavern – without intervention will become unsafe for visitors to tour in the next three to five years. • Elkhorn Tavern – historic structure report in progress, implementation planned for fiscal year (FY) 2017. • Elkhorn Tavern Complex – the tour road will be rerouted and existing parking lot and sidewalks removed during the ongoing highway mitigation project. The complex will be approximately 10 acres when restored. A new parking lot and tour road accessing the site will be relocated outside the viewshed. • Implementation of the recommendations of the vegetation management plan is ongoing. • An update to the park’s Cultural Landscape Inventory database is ongoing where all known aboveground features are being inventoried with associated time lines developed. • Tour road can handle current vehicular traffic weight, but some areas are being undermined by erosion.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area around Pea Ridge National Military Park has a high potential for development that would affect the viewsheds and soundscapes of the park. • Increased noise and disturbance from air traffic—one of the flight lines for Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport is over the park. • Potential increase in noise and artificial light due to increased development and urbanization outside the park could threaten the commemorative cultural landscape. • Overuse of the horse trail – it is one of the only safe places to ride left in the area. • Erosion is an issue for historic roads, the horse trail, and hiking trails. • Potential increase in deer population due to increased pressure and urbanization outside of the park could threaten the cultural landscape. • Feral hogs cause vegetation damage. • Climate change – excessive heat in the summer promotes changes in the landscape to a more drought-tolerant landscape with more warm weather vegetation. An increase in severe storms affects the landscape with blowdowns of trees. Lightning strikes are a source for wildfires, increasing incidents. • Arkansas State Highway 72 cuts through the landscape, which compromises the historic integrity of the battlefield. • Air pollution is causing damage to commemorative monuments and other cultural resources and may be increasing maintenance costs. While acid rain contributes partly to the deterioration, sulfur dioxide gas from combustion is the main contributor to deterioration of stone, paint, and some metals. • Coal-fired power plants and vehicle exhaust are major contributors to air quality impacts regionally. Both sources have reduced emissions in the past decade to reduce ozone and fine particles, and these reductions should also improve air quality conditions at the park. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships for restoration of the cultural landscape. • The potential for additional partnerships for restoration of the landscape exist through quail or migratory bird interest groups. • Opportunity exists to partner with Benton County Historical Commission, Civil War Trust, and other like-minded interest groups. • Partnerships for the development of trails. • Opportunity exists with the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department, Benton County, the City of Pea Ridge, and federal lands and highway commissions for removal of Arkansas State Highway 72 from the park. • Opportunities for educational outreach to northwest Arkansas schools. • Look creatively at funding sources – corporate sponsorships. • Recruit volunteers to help maintain the cultural landscape. • The American Battlefield Protection Program found an additional 3,700 acres beyond the national military park’s boundary that could be targeted for permanent protection, in the form of public ownership of conservation easements. • Opportunity for improvements in the Federal trenches area — the paved trail (1966) makes the trenches look like ditches. • Opportunity to acquire acreage north of the Federal trenches that would permit easier access and better interpretation. • Opportunity to work with tribes to manage and preserve the cultural landscape.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pea Ridge National Military Park Alternative Transportation System Study, 2001. • Ongoing National Register of Historic Places nomination / cultural landscape inventory update. • National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program “Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields, State of Arkansas” December 2010. • Vegetation Management Plan and Environmental Assessment: Pea Ridge National Military Park (2014). • Cultural landscape report. • National Park Service, Air Resources Division. “Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: For Pea Ridge NMP.” National Park Service. Denver, CO.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on burials and ground penetrating radar survey for burials. • Ground penetrating radar or archeological exploration is needed to confirm the location of the Old Wire Road / Butterfield Overland / Trail of Tears section. • Ozone monitoring. • Visual resource inventory. • Lightscape assessment. • Acoustic inventory.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks management plan. • Deer management plan. • Boundary adjustment study. • Standard operating procedure for vegetation management plan implementation. • Visual resource management plan. • Partnership plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) “Park Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) “General” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) “Air Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) “Soundscape Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) “Lightscape Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.2) “Recreational Activities” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) “Use of Motorized Equipment” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.4) “Overflights and Aviation Uses” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	<p>3. Pea Ridge National Military Park is one of the best-preserved Civil War battlefields in the United States encompassing nearly 90% of the combat sites of the Battle of Pea Ridge.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known archeological sites – the park has areas where archeological surveys have taken place and have addressed concerns. There is information in the cultural landscape report, cultural landscape inventory, vegetation management plan, and fire management plan about these sites. • Archeological resources include information from the battle itself as well as evidence of the landscape at the time of the battle, including historic roads and farmsteads present at the time of the battle. • Most notably, there was an archeological inventory completed in 2013, there will be two in 2015, and one in 2016 – targeted at both Leetown battlefield and Hamlet; the woodlot, south of Ford Cemetery; and Morgan’s woods. • Historic plow zone is 12 to 15 inches deep, Civil War artifacts are found 4 inches below the surface. • Archeologist Doug Scott looked at the effect of fire on the artifacts. Some fields at the park were burned starting in the 1980s, and were burned more than 87 times. Found no impact of burning on the artifacts. • There are archeological sites within the park that have not been surveyed yet. • Archeological sites at the park range in period from the Pliocene Epoch through 1966. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent studies have enabled the park to be more predictive – can look at an area, identify the need, and as part of that need in addressing compliance, determine which areas need surveys and which do not.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been past instances of unauthorized digging and/or theft and the threat is growing. • Overuse of park areas could affect subsurface resources because of erosion and introduction of nonnative species. It is not known how many people use the horse trail. • Erosion may damage, expose, or wash away resources and sites. This is likely to be exacerbated by a projected increase in storm intensity due to climate change. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to consult with tribes for an approved Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act plan of action and work with them to identify areas of resource concern to allow the park to address National Historic Preservation Act requirements. • Work with Arkansas Archeological Survey and the University of Arkansas, partner with them for archeologist to address on-site needs, helping with projects. • Opportunity for grad students to conduct surveys – this is an ongoing relationship. • Opportunity to find mass burial sites.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlson-Drexler, Carl G., Douglas D. Scott, and Harold Roeker. (2008). "The Battle Raged ... with Terrible Fury:" Battlefield Archeology of Pea Ridge National Military Park. Lincoln, NE. • Archeological study conducted in 2013 by Northwest Arkansas Community College for highway mitigation. • Trails management plan (in development).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying priority areas that need an archeological survey. • Surveying priority areas for archeological resources. • Ground penetrating radar or archeological exploration is needed to confirm the location of the Old Wire Road / Butterfield Overland / Trail of Tears section.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections"(36 CFR 79) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • Directors Order 11B: <i>Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes



Fundamental Resource or Value	Value of Providing Visitor Access
Related Significance Statements	Relates directly to park purpose.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public areas in the visitor center building are accessible, but there are obstacles in entering the visitor center. The Elkhorn Tavern and two office buildings are not accessible. The entrance at the visitor center and Elkhorn Tavern are the priority needs. Walkways and sidewalks will be improved with the U.S. Highway 62 mitigations. The Elkhorn Tavern complex is a landscape that is important for visitors to experience. There are no amenities inside Elkhorn Tavern—it is sometimes open for hospital interpretation. (Historic structure report recommendations presently looking at the accessibility issues for the interior and exterior.) One trail is considered accessible (East Overlook is asphalt, slope is not too steep); percentage of accessible trails is adequate but could be improved. The visitor center does not have enough capacity for visitors in large groups. The auditorium has a maximum capacity of 65, which means the park must limit school groups to 120 (two buses). The park no longer shows the movie to large school groups because of time constraints. The park cannot accommodate large school groups and regular visitors in the visitor center at the same time. Waysides overall are in good condition. Trail of Tears wayside will be replaced. Trails are mowed paths through the woods. As a whole, the trails are in fair condition – in terms of construction, identification, navigation, and location. Markers and trail maps exist, but are confusing – clarification is needed. Some trails are closed, some do not intersect, and some are not on the map. Paint has faded on trailblazes. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. Highway 62 mitigation environmental assessment recommends that the existing U.S. Highway 62 east of the visitor center be removed and revegetated to the park boundary on the east, confining all road modifications to the existing width and alignment where feasible. The environmental assessment further recommends that the alignment for the new short Tour Road segment near Elkhorn Tavern would follow the natural topography of Elkhorn Mountain and that the new Elkhorn Tavern parking area be located to avoid impact on the historic battlefield and to not obstruct the sight lines from Elkhorn Tavern (and the two monuments near the Elkhorn Tavern) toward the battlefield. Sight lines from the battlefield to the rock outcrops would be maintained.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elkhorn Tavern is deteriorating. The East Overlook is deteriorating—built during the Mission 66 era—the overlook requires renovation and a structural evaluation. The path to the overlook also needs renovation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several pullouts not being addressed by the mitigation work could be enlarged. Opportunity for an art gallery to house the park’s paintings by Andy Thomas—a renowned Civil War artist. The paintings are not currently displayed to their best advantage.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Value of Providing Visitor Access
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More interpretive staff is needed to handle school groups. Education specialist is needed. (Chief of interpretation and two GS-5 park guides currently.) • The park asset management plan has identified several park maintenance needs related to the highway realignment. • Opportunity to add foreign language options to the museum audio description. • Working with Eastern National for revised trail map and guide. • Opportunity to take advantage of technology for trail wayfinding and interpretation (e.g., QR codes). • Opportunity to remove Mission 66 rock wall at pullout 2, it is no longer used for interpretation. • Opportunity to work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to reduce air quality impacts in the park from sources of air pollution.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park asset management plan (2008). • Trails management plan (in development).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities need to be located and identified using GPS then mapped with GIS.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content strategy for nps.gov. • Accessibility transition plan. • Park asset management plan revision/update. • Social media content plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • "Concession Contracts" (36 CFR 51) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Order 87A: <i>Park Roads and Parkways</i> • NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections and Archives Related to the Battle
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Union victory at Pea Ridge prevented the Confederacy from gaining physical and political control of Missouri. Union control of Missouri subsequently provided a secure logistical base to embark upon a campaign to control the lower Mississippi River Valley. 2. Pea Ridge was the first major battle outside Indian Territory in which a large number of organized troops from the Cherokee Nations fought.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-park collections are in secure display cases at the visitor center that are climate controlled or in a fireproof curatorial safe in the staff offices. Objects stored in the safe are awaiting transport to the Independence Multi-Park Facility. • Other park collection items are stored in the Independence Multi-Park Facility and archeological objects at NPS Midwest Archeological Center. • Elkhorn Tavern, where some collections could be displayed, needs a fire alarm and connected fire suppression system. There is a stand-alone glycol system. (Fire suppression in Elkhorn Tavern is being considered in the ongoing historic structure report.) • The NPS Midwest Archeological Center is in the process of cataloging collection items. • Notable collection items include an officer’s artillery frock coat of Lieutenant William B. Chapman who was wounded on March 7, 1862. The collection also includes the .69 caliber round ball that wounded him. • Other than a small fireproof curatorial safe, the park does not have any long-term museum storage. • There is limited space for rotating exhibits. • There is no space to display larger items. • Furnishings in the Elkhorn Tavern are not period furnishings. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the collections for potential deaccession of items is not fitting the park’s scope of collection statement. • Items are being added to the collection, mostly through archeological excavations.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humidity levels in the collection storage safe are not monitored, threatening damage to collection items. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to add additional display cases for new objects. • Opportunity for display of General Curtis’s West Point diploma. • Opportunity for larger space for rotating exhibits. • Opportunities for new acquisitions occur periodically (e.g., recent diary donation). • Opportunity to digitize the collection and make accessible to researchers and the public through such websites as the Google Cultural Institute or the NPS Web Catalog.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collection statement. • Integrated pest management plan.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% inventory of collections/archives. • Collection condition survey.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections and Archives Related to the Battle
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum emergency operations plan. • Collection storage plan. • Updated scope of collection statement. • Collection management plan. • Housekeeping plan. • Development concept plan for visitor center and headquarters area.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Directors Order 11B: <i>Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service</i> • Director’s Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Trail of Tears National Historic Trail
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trail of Tears is designated a national historic trail. • The trail is in the same corridor as the Butterfield Overland and Old Wire Road. • There are erosion problems. • The trail is managed by the NPS Santa Fe office. The NPS Santa Fe office also manages signage and commissions for the trail. • There is signage in the park identifying the trail. • A museum panel in the visitor center interprets the trail and its many names. • It is a popular section of trail through the park. • Trail is used annually by the “remember the removal” Cherokee bike riders. • The 2006 Pea Ridge National Military Park general management plan states that the park “will work with the National Trails System Office in Santa Fe and Trail of Tears Association in preserving and protecting the Trail of Tears and in developing educational and interpretive programs to enhance public awareness, understanding, and appreciation for this tragic chapter in American history.” <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is a threat – there is the potential that other sections of the trail outside the park may be lost or damaged. • Concern about a section north of the park (identified in the general management plan). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for additional signage as identified in the forthcoming trails management plan. • Opportunity for signage that addresses the American Indian role in the Civil War battle. • Working with tribes to identify distribution (camp) sites and developing signage for that. • Partnerships with Historic Preservation Commission of Benton County, Cherokee Nation, United Keetoowah, and Eastern Band of Cherokee and Arkansas Chapter of the Trail of Tears. • Educational opportunities. • Opportunity to work with other parks, such as Fort Smith National Historic Site, that the Trail of Tears passes through for interpretation best practices. • Connecting the Trail of Tears to the Bella Vista-Fayetteville Greenway Trail and the Arkansas Heritage Trails System would allow additional visitors and potentially reach a broader audience for Pea Ridge National Military Park. • Currently working on a partnership among Benton County, City of Pea Ridge, Long Range Trails Plan Commission, and the park. Focused on funding sources including Federal Lands Access Program, Civil War Preservation Trust, and National Park Foundation. • Opportunity to work with tribes to manage and preserve the cultural landscape.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground penetrating radar or archeological exploration is needed to confirm the location of the Old Wire Road / Butterfield Overland / Trail of Tears section. • Historical research to find the distribution sites—some study and research is needed in partnership with tribes.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Trail of Tears National Historic Trail
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes



Other Important Resource or Value	Butterfield Overland Mail / Stage Route
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Butterfield Overland Mail / Stage Route through the park is in the same corridor as the Trail of Tears and Old Wire Road. • The trail segment through the park has erosion problems. • Currently being studied by the National Park Service for possible designation as a national historic trail. The study is being conducted by the NPS Santa Fe Trails Office and was requested by Congress in Public Law 111-11. • A wayside interpreting the route was placed near Elkhorn Tavern in 2013. • Additional signage related to this route is at the parking lot near the Federal trenches. • There is a museum panel in the visitor center about the road and its many names. • It is a popular section of trail through the park. • No area wayfinding signage yet to connect visitors to the route outside of park boundaries. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is a threat. There is the potential that other sections of the trail outside the park may be lost or damaged. There is concern about a section north of the park (identified in the general management plan). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is the potential to partner with a trail organization on interpretation should a national historic trail be established. • Opportunity for additional interpretation. • Partnerships with Historic Preservation Commission of Benton County. • Partnerships – local push for preservation and recognition could open up funding sources. • Educational opportunities. • Opportunity to work with other parks, such as Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, which Telegraph Road passes through for interpretation best practices. • Connecting the Butterfield Overland Mail / Stage Route to the Bella Vista-Fayetteville Greenway Trail and the Arkansas Heritage Trails System would allow additional visitors and potentially reach a broader audience for Pea Ridge National Military Park. • Currently working on a partnership among Benton County, City of Pea Ridge, Long Range Trails Plan Commission, and the park. Focused on funding sources including Federal Lands Access Program, Civil War Preservation Trust, and National Park Foundation.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground penetrating radar or archeological exploration is needed to confirm the location of the Old Wire Road / Butterfield Overland / Trail of Tears section.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Butterfield Overland Mail / Stage Route
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Mission 66 Buildings and Landscape Features
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission 66 resources have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. • Currently being evaluated as part of the parkwide National Register of Historic Places nomination update and cultural landscape inventory update. • Mission 66 resources at the park are close to being “a complete set” and provide insight into how parks were designed in the late 1950s / early 1960s. • Roads can handle current vehicle weights. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working toward more documentation of these resources and incorporation where possible into highway mitigation work.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion near the tour road threatens the tour route – ditch paving and drainage problem. • Culvert has turned a section of historic road into a drainage. • Historic structures are aging. • Maintenance requirements outpacing funding. • Integrity of structures is threatened. • Need determination of maintenance priorities: requirements versus amenities. • Management priorities – requirements vs. amenities. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to reevaluate how to treat these resources in the future.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original signage plan from the 1960s associated with the master plan. • Ongoing update to Cultural Landscape Inventory database.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report update or master plan to deal with Mission 66 resources and development. • Park asset management plan revision/update.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Species of Concern
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species of concern in the park are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • piping plover • Neosho mucket clam • rabbitsfoot clam • cave crayfish • Arkansas darter • Ozark cavefish • gray bat • Indiana bat • northern long-eared bat • Ozark big-eared bat <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is a threat. There is the potential for further loss of habitat regionally that may make populations in the park more vulnerable. • Climate change projections indicate higher precipitation and more intense storms as well as increases in average annual temperature and extreme heat events, increasing potential for flooding, erosion, northward shift in ecosystems, and an increase in invasive species. • Estimated wet mercury deposition level from coal-fired power plant pollution is very high. Wetlands, especially those rich in organic matter, are important sites for methylmercury production, which can bioaccumulate through the food chain. High mercury concentrations in birds, mammals, amphibians, and fish can result in reduced foraging efficiency, survival, and reproductive success. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to better understand air pollution impacts to sensitive park ecosystems, including injury to ozone-sensitive plant species and the potential impact of mercury and other toxics on biota in the park such as bird, bat, insect, and fish species.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 • Lacey Act, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Clean Air Act • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • NPS-75 <i>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • Director's Order 11B: <i>Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i>

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 Pea Ridge National Military Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Water Supply Concerns.** Water at Pea Ridge National Military Park comes from a well; waterlines that serve areas within the park are deteriorating. Water loss in the existing asbestos water line is unknown, but estimated to be 33% to 50% of what is pumped. The park measures how much comes out of the well, but not how much is used on the other end, but it is clear there is loss. Water is an issue for visitor safety and comfort as well as for resource protection and maintenance. For example, water tied into fire suppression capabilities (fire hydrants and fire suppression in the visitor center) is impacted by aging lines. The park is in the process of hooking into rural water and then paying for water from the nearby municipality of Garfield.

There is access to rural water in Garfield on Liberty Road, and about 1.0 mile of pipe is needed to bring municipal water to the park. There are several potential problems with accessing this water source, especially maintaining the pipe from the Liberty Road hookup through the park. The park would still maintain a license as a water operator, which is needed to do residual testing. Waterlines that are in place with the current well system would be abandoned in place. A water systems engineering study has been completed. Design and cost estimate work is currently being done by an architecture and engineering firm.

- **Boundary and Right-of-Way Issues.** Resolution of outstanding rights-of-way questions and a boundary evaluation are needed for resource protection, viewshed protection, and fulfilling the recommendations of the park's 2006 general management plan. (Please see appendix D for recommendations from the general management plan.)

There are several unresolved right-of-way issues in the park. It is unknown whether there is a right-of-way for Arkansas State Highway 72 that bisects the park on the western boundary, and Alvin Seamster Road (Old Wire Road), that bisects a northern section of the park. State Highway 72 is especially problematic. There are law enforcement concerns because the road runs through the battlefield at a location that is difficult for the park to monitor. There is no direct access to this area from core areas of the park. State Highway 72 cuts through an area that was pivotal to the Battle of Pea Ridge and because of this the area has limited interpretive use. There are issues with dumping on the roads that cut through the park due to uncontrolled public access. State Highway 72 once cut through the middle of the park, then the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department moved it to the side, but the highway still goes through park boundaries, and there is no documented right-of-way. The preferred alternative in the park's 2006 general management plan recommends that Telegraph Road be restored to its historic condition, that historic Ford Road be rehabilitated as a trail to provide additional access to key battle areas, and that Arkansas State Highway 72 would be rerouted outside the park boundary to enhance the historic character of the landscape.

In the northern part of the park, there is a road that is thought to be part of historic Old Wire Road. The road is not maintained by the park because it is only used by the park for law enforcement or fire vehicles. However, several property owners use the road to access their properties. Who is responsible for maintaining the road needs to be determined, including who is responsible for repairing the damaged, old concrete-covered culvert.

The park boundary needs to be surveyed. The current survey is not a cadastral survey and does not agree with those of adjacent landowners. A segment of the boundary line where erosion has occurred along Little Sugar Creek is uncertain. The park boundary also needs to be evaluated for possible additions for resource protection and visitor access. A potential new connection for the Federal trenches would make resource protection and visitor access there easier. The Confederate hospital location is unknown and could be outside the boundary. If an archeological survey determines the location, it could be considered for inclusion in the park boundary.

- *Planning need:* Boundary adjustment study
- *Data need:* Rights-of-way research
- **Local Zoning and Development Concerns.** The population of northwest Arkansas exceeded 500,000 people last year, and it is estimated that an average of 30 people per day are moving into the area. This increase in population is expected to continue, which creates both challenges and opportunities for the park.

The challenges result in increasing development pressures on the land and resources encompassing the park. The park is working with surrounding jurisdictions to protect and zone the land around the park boundary. This is all the more urgent because of the potential for new development as a result of U.S. Highway 62 work near the park's southern boundary. The park needs to participate in local zoning and development decisions to the extent it can—going to meetings and advocating for park concerns, becoming informed about the different planning entities. In 2004, a wildland-urban interface buffer was established to create a fire protection line as directed in the park's fire management plan. This buffer needs constant upkeep and the park is challenged to find resources to do so. As discussed in the "Boundary and Right-of-Way Issues" key issue, the park has had issues with State Highway 72 and is interested in working with the state and county to reroute it onto Leetown Road, a county highway outside park boundaries, an idea expressed in the park's 2006 general management plan. There are several ideas of how to reroute State Highway 72 so it is not within park boundaries.

There are opportunities for new users and user groups to visit the park. The Northwest Arkansas Regional Planning Commission and Long Range Trails Planning Commission have created a master plan for bike/pedestrian trails in the region. Trails have already been built and more are being planned. The Northwest Arkansas Regional Planning Commission began work on the Northwest Arkansas Regional Open Space Plan in late 2014, and led a public process to develop the plan throughout 2015. This plan will identify the natural landscapes and open spaces that make northwest Arkansas an attractive place to live and will include a comprehensive strategy for the conservation of these natural assets. The park has the opportunity to get involved with these initiatives to protect its surroundings and reach a wider audience.

- *Planning need:* Visual resource management plan
- *Data needs:* Visual resource inventory, lightscape assessment

- **Space and Access Needs.** The park has several space and access needs affecting both visitor use and operations. The visitor center is undersized for exhibits and the level of use, restrooms do not serve the needs of visitors, and there are concerns about carrying capacity in the future as the area grows and visitation possibly increases. There are also more opportunities in Northwest Arkansas that might be attracting visitors elsewhere. More visitor use data are needed since counters are presently not working. Park visitation is still up to 30,000 to 40,000 visitors from five to six years ago.

There are problems with access at the Federal trenches. The trail is steep and parking is minimal. The recommendations in the park’s 2006 general management plan address this, but it is also related to the boundary issue there (see “Boundary and Right-of-Way Issues” key issue). A trails management plan is currently being developed.

A few of the wayside exhibits do not meet physical and programmatic accessibility standards, and construction of hardened surfaces would significantly alleviate this situation. Most waysides are on the sidewalks. In most locations, visitors using wheelchairs can access the wayside exhibits.

Maintenance operations are scattered across the park, mostly in the visitor center and the grounds and trails complex, and would be more efficient if centralized. Having maintenance in one place would be safer and more efficient. There is a safety concern with having maintenance shops attached to the visitor center, especially a woodworking shop that does not have fire sprinklers. There is not adequate parking and floor space in the visitor center. Removing maintenance operations from the visitor center would open up more space and make it safer. Opening up space in the visitor center would address some museum collection display and education space needs.

The park needs to address overcrowded office space. Library and cooperating association space is also in the visitor center and both groups need more space. Inventory space is limited for the cooperating association (Eastern National). Interim solutions are being worked out at the park, but a comprehensive study could formulate alternatives for use of current space and determine whether, and what kind, of new facilities are needed for park visitor use and operations.

- *Planning needs:* Boundary adjustment study, accessibility transition plan, and development concept plan for visitor center and headquarters area
- *Data need:* Visitor use data

- **Future of Mission 66 Facilities.** The Mission 66 resources at Pea Ridge National Military Park comprise much of the park’s infrastructure and have been determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. There are questions about what assets to retain and which to remove in favor of newer facilities/amenities or restoring original topography. Much has been removed, or was recommended for removal, prior to determination of eligibility. The park is taking a holistic look and seeing what might be worth saving. Updates to the park’s cultural landscape inventory are happening now, updating the National Register of Historic Places nomination is to begin soon. There are opportunities for the park to blend new work with the Mission 66 resources and landscape plan.

- *Planning need:* Cultural landscape report update or master plan to deal with Mission 66 resources and development

- Visitor Use.** With increased demand for recreational opportunities by local residents, the park should develop orientation and interpretation of outdoor features to encourage local use of the trails. Development of wayside exhibits and a multimedia application for the trails would enhance user enjoyment and understanding of both cultural and recreational resources. Running on the tour road and hiking and bike riding are the major activities. There are an estimated 250 horseback riders a year. An unknown number of visitors come to the park for wildlife viewing. The park should identify historic trails, nature trails, and recreational trails to enhance visitor choice and understanding of their trail options. These opportunities will be explored by the trails management plan that is currently in process (and will incorporate recommendations of the fire management plan and vegetation management plan). The park staff feels they have a good handle on visitation, some of whom visit for Civil War history of the site, and a larger share of whom come to enjoy the landscape or get exercise. A visitor use management plan could give the park a better idea about how to tie interpretation to the use that people are coming for. It is unclear how well the park is getting the significance story across or reaching different audiences. Along with overall population growth in northwest Arkansas, there has been growth in the Hispanic, Marshallese, and American Indian communities. The park could do a better job reaching these audiences through language access. There is the opportunity to combine the planned tribal consultation and improved compliance with reaching American Indian audiences.



- *Planning needs:* Visitor use management plan, and community outreach strategy
- *Data need:* Visitor use study

- Interpretation and Maintenance Challenges.** Guided tours and other personal interpretive services at the park have been minimal for some time, and the increasing visitation to the park is making lack of tours and services more pronounced. Guided tours are not available in key areas throughout the park, particularly the East Overlook, Elkhorn Tavern, or on the battlefield itself. In-person interpretation services are limited to the visitor center and through volunteers at Elkhorn Tavern, when available. Visitation is projected to increase further, which would increase these interpretive challenges. The visitor center is open seven days a week and is staffed for information and fee collection. A total of five interpretative staff is needed to keep the visitor center, Elkhorn Tavern, and East Overlook open seven days a week. Staffing has not been adequate to accomplish this in more than a decade. The park is hiring a new interpretive ranger who will also help manage volunteers. While this will address the most critical needs for interpretation, interpretive gaps will remain.

There is also a need for maintenance personnel to identify and address facility needs, both reoccurring and preventive maintenance. Maintenance challenges are projected to increase over time due to increased visitation as well as changing temperatures and weather events related to climate change that impact resources. The park is developing a five-year strategic plan for all divisions that will address budget, position management, and programs to determine how to best allocate existing resources.

- *Planning needs:* Position management plan, volunteer plan, and long-range interpretive plan

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, Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV and Key Issue	Comprehensive park asset and position management strategy	H	A holistic strategy is needed to address changing costs and responsibilities and to allocate staff and budget for maximum impact with limited operation and maintenance dollars. This document needs to be in line with the revised Asset Priority Index priorities and current conditions; which necessitates reordering the existing park asset management plan and incorporating that information into this document. The park needs to look strategically at how to prioritize and address staffing without a base increase for all divisions. Should plan for the short term (5 years) and medium term (10 years).
FRV	Earthworks management plan	H	Needed to decide how to preserve and maintain battlefield earthworks in the detached area without damaging them in a hardwood canopy forest.
FRV and Key Issue	Boundary adjustment study	H	This document would update the general management plan’s boundary recommendations. Needs to address connection to Federal trenches. Might be needed to make the case for a change of legislation unless total amount is less than 5% of total acreage. See appendix D for boundary recommendations from the 2006 general management plan.
OIRV and Key Issue	Development concept plan for visitor center and headquarters area	H	Changes are already taking place in this area as a result of other projects. A development concept plan is needed for the visitor center and headquarters area of the park to guide future changes to meet park needs for office, storage, maintenance, and visitor service spaces. The plan should provide a comprehensive look at space needs and use within the park and phases and costs to implement changes to meet those needs. It may recommend that certain functions ultimately be outside the visitor center and headquarters area. Planning will need to consider Mission 66 resources in this area and that layer of park history as a whole when making recommendations.
OIRV and Key Issue	Cultural landscape report update or plan to deal with Mission 66 resources	M	A planning process is needed to make a recommendation for the Mission 66 landscape layer in the visitor center and headquarters areas. Planning needs to be conducted that considers Mission 66 resources in the management of the park and determinations on how they will be managed, including documentation such as HABS/HAER if necessary.
FRV and Key Issue	Accessibility transition plan	M	This parkwide accessibility assessment and action plan would include Elkhorn Tavern, scooters, visitor center, other buildings, and alternative interpretive media.
FRV	Museum emergency operations plan	M	Needed for emergency planning; a required document.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Community outreach strategy	M	A strategy is needed to guide outreach to diverse populations, demographics, and schools. The strategy should identify which schools and communities to contact, especially if the park wants to focus on underserved communities. It is important to identify which potential audiences are not using the park. Strategy should identify grant sources within and outside the National Park Service, define audiences, and develop ideas for community events, etc. This document could help the park in maximizing potential with surrounding communities. Outreach is needed to educate people about what the park is—making these connections is important for cultivating public support for larger landscape preservation initiatives.
FRV and OIRV	Partnership plan	M	Identify partners; identify program gaps that partners could assist with.
Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan	M	Park interpretive programs and capacity need a fresh look, especially after completion of trails projects recommended by the master trail management plan. New audiences in the region need to be addressed.
FRV	Collection storage plan	L	Needed to aid in decision making for current collection storage (should take into account the forthcoming update to the NPS Midwest Region collection storage plan).
FRV	Updated scope of collection statement	L	Would help with future acquisitions to the museum collection. Current Scope of Collections Statement from August 2011 needs to be reviewed and updated in FY 2016. These documents are to be reviewed and updated every five years.
FRV	Deer management plan	L	There is an abundance of deer in the park. This plan is needed to identify and quantify negative impacts and recommend treatments. Impacts from the deer are evident in browse lines, and some deer are hit by cars. Park staff estimate 60–80 deer/square mile (should be 20). Though there was a decrease in population from 2013–2014, there are still many deer and resource impacts. This plan is needed to make decisions about how to actively manage deer.
FRV	Social media content plan	L	This plan could be linked to the park's annual plan, themes, events, etc., to manage social media programs. The plan can identify tools to apply and develop a program for messages on different social media platforms.
FRV	Content strategy for nps.gov	L	NPS.gov content strategy identifies the park's website value to the audience—what content the park is maintaining, and what might need to be removed or changed. Identifying the gaps. There are connections between this and social media that should be driving people to the park's website.
Key Issue	Volunteer plan	L	
FRV	Collection management plan	L	Collection management plan from 1993 is outdated and needs updating.
FRV	Housekeeping plan	L	Required document.
FRV	Visual resource management plan	L	Need for this plan is there, but the practical ability for the park to address this issue at this time makes it a lower priority. Visitor use data needs to be gathered first.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Identifying priority areas that need an archeological survey	H	Finalize a predictive model for where archeological sites might be found. This could be an exercise with existing data that might require fieldwork to fill in the gaps.
Key Issue	Rights-of-way research	H	Needed to determine park responsibilities for State Highway 72 and access road to a private parcel on the northern edge of the park.
Key Issue	Visitor use data	H	Want to better understand who is coming to the park and the uses they are coming for. There is use the park is not capturing accurately, like people using the tour road and horse trails. Would direct priority setting for the park in the five-year plan, would inform the long-range interpretive plan.
FRV	Surveying priority areas for archeological resources	M	The priority areas that need an archeological survey would be identified first (this is a high priority data need) and then the survey work would be performed.
FRV	Research on burials and ground penetrating radar surveys for burials	M	
FRV and OIRV	Ground penetrating radar or archeological exploration is needed to confirm the location of the Old Wire Road / Butterfield Overland / Trail of Tears section	M	Needed to confirm route segment's location.
Key Issue	Visitor use study	M	Needed for strategies for tying interpretation to the uses that people are coming to the park for and assessing how well the park is communicating the significance story or reaching different audiences.
FRV	Standard operating procedure for vegetation management plan implementation	M	To prevent cross contamination.
FRV	Utilities need to be found and identified using GPS then mapped with GIS	M	Phone and electric lines have been GPS-located, but waterlines have not.
FRV	Ozone monitoring	L	Park ground-level ozone is currently estimated using data from distant monitors. In-park ozone monitoring is desired to enable the park to issue ozone advisories when warranted. Air quality is unknown.
FRV	Collection condition survey	L	Needed to inform the current and long-term care of the artwork on exhibit.
FRV	100% inventory of collections/archives	L	
FRV	Visual resource inventory	L	Needed to inform the visual resource management plan. Need for this is there, but the practical ability for the park to address this issue at this time makes it a lower priority.
FRV	Acoustic inventory	L	
FRV	Lightscape assessment	L	Needed to inform the visual resource management plan.

Part 3: Contributors

Pea Ridge National Military Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Pea Ridge National Military Park

Public Law 744

CHAPTER 653

July 20, 1956
[H. R. 11611]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Pea Ridge National Military Park, in the State of Arkansas.

Pea Ridge National Military Park, Ark. Establishment.

Determination of desirable areas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when not less than one thousand two hundred acres of the non-Federal lands herein-after described (together with improvements thereon) and known as the Pea Ridge Battlefield, near Bentonville, Arkansas, shall have been acquired and transferred free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States without expense to the Federal Government, such areas shall be, and are hereby, dedicated and set apart as a unit of the National Park System for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, under the name of the Pea Ridge National Military Park.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make an examination of the Pea Ridge Battlefield with a view to determining the area or areas thereof deemed desirable for inclusion in the Pea Ridge National Military Park and which—except for not more than twenty acres of any other lands adjacent to such battlefield found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act—lie within the lands particularly described as follows: sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, all township 21 north, range 28 west, Fifth principal meridian; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, all township 20 north, range 28 west, Fifth principal meridian; sections 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, all township 21 north, range 29 west, Fifth principal meridian; and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, all township 20 north, range 29 west, Fifth principal meridian.

Sec. 3. (a) 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), as amended.

(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.

Sec. 4. This Act shall become effective if and when the requirements of section 1 and 2 hereof shall have been fully complied with to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, who shall then issue a notice declaring that the requirements herein have been met, and said notice shall formally dedicate and set aside the areas transferred to the United States in accordance with the provisions of section 1 hereof.

Sec. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1956.

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

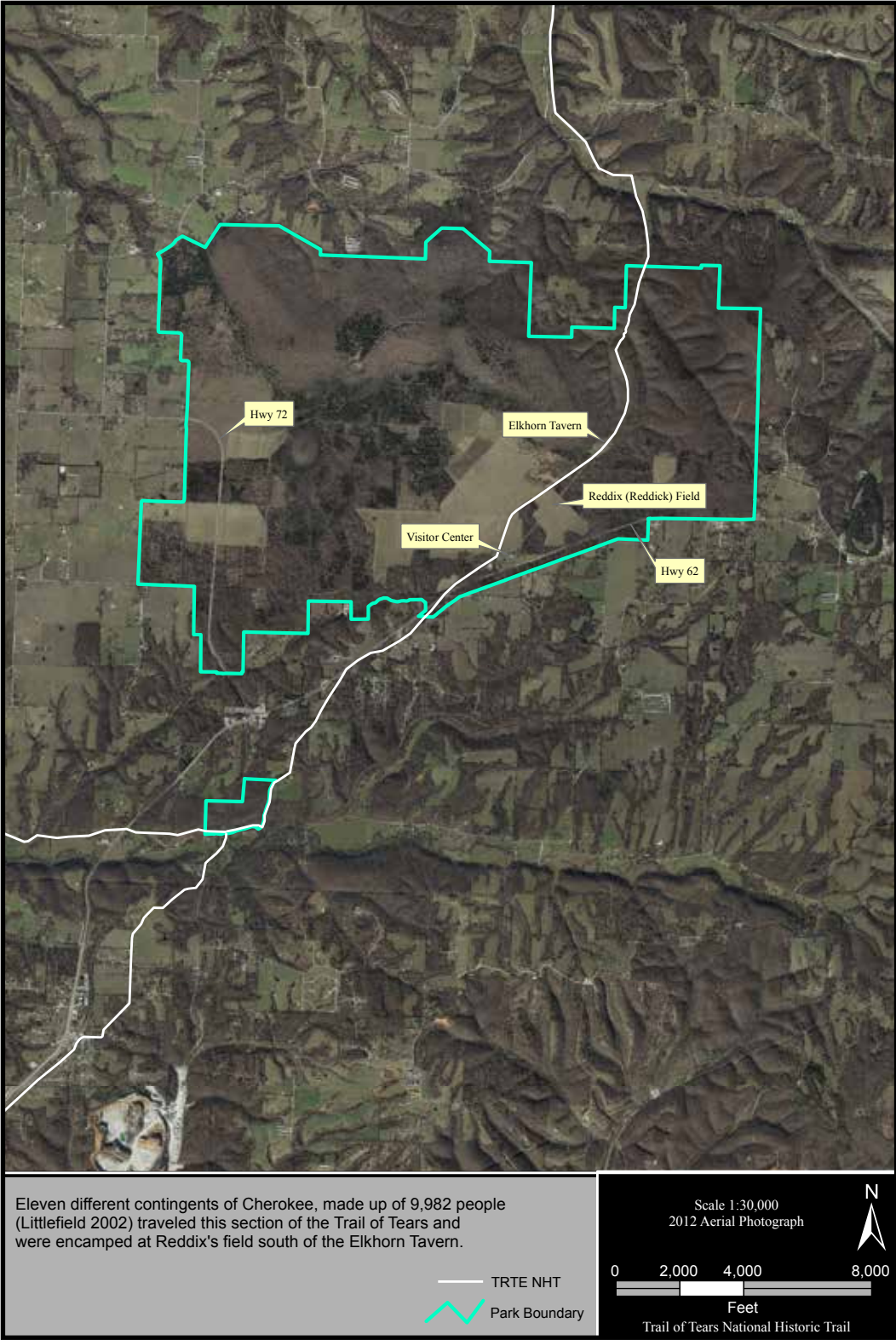
Title	Date
Trail Plan and Environmental Assessment (ongoing)	2017
Hay Lease Planning (ongoing)	2017
Historic Structure Report – Elkhorn Tavern (ongoing)	2016
Predicted surface water methylmercury concentrations in National Park Service Inventory and Monitoring Program Parks (U.S. Geological Survey)	2015
Mitigations for Expansion of Highway 62 EA and AE	2014
Superintendent's Compendium	2014
Value Analysis – Mitigations for Expansion of Highway 62	2014
Cultural Landscape Report	2014
Vegetation Management Plan	2014
Resource Briefs	2014
Invasive Plant Management Plan (Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network)	2013
Bird Monitoring	2013
Vegetation Mapping and Classification	2013
Visitor Survey Card Reports	2013
Aquatic Invertebrate Monitoring	2012
Long-Range Interpretative Plan	2011
Fish Community Monitoring	2011
Natural Resources Condition Assessment	2011
Acidification – Main Report	2011
Acidification (Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network)	2011
Nitrogen Sensitivity (Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network)	2011
Breeding Bird Survey	2010
Digital Geologic Map of Pea Ridge National Military Park and Vicinity, Arkansas	2009
Vertebrate and Vascular Plant Inventories	2009
White-tailed Deer Monitoring	2008
Forest Community Monitoring Baseline Report	2008
The Battle Raged – Battlefield Archeology	2008

Title	Date
Invasive Exotic Plant Monitoring Year 1	2007
Invasive Exotic Plant Monitoring Protocol (Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network)	2007
General Management Plan	2006
Cycle 3 Road Inventory	2005
Ozone Risk Assessment for Heartland Network	2004
Invasive Exotic Plant Inventory	2003
Interim Report – Interactions Between Parks and Surrounding Land Use Change (Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network)	2003
Transportation Study for the General Management Plan	2001
Alternative Transportation System Study	2001
Aquatic Resource Monitoring Plan	2000
Resources Management Plan	1998
Air Quality Conditions and Trends by NPS Units: For Pea Ridge National Military Park	No Date
Ozone Sensitive Species in Pea Ridge National Military Park	No Date



Appendix C: Trail of Tears Route Through Pea Ridge National Military Park

The Trail of Tears National Historic Trail crosses through Pea Ridge National Military Park following Telegraph Road, also called Old Wire Road. The route of the Butterfield Overland Mail / Stage Route is collocated with the Trail of Tears route through the park.



Appendix D: Boundary Adjustment Recommendations from the 2006 General Management Plan

From the Pea Ridge National Military Park General Management Plan

The General Authorities Act of 1970 directs the National Park Service to identify potential boundary adjustments in general management plans. The criteria used to evaluate any proposed changes to the existing boundaries of individual park units include:

- an analysis of whether the existing boundary provides adequate protection and preservation of natural, historic, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources integral to the unit
- an evaluation of each parcel proposed for addition or deletion based on this analysis
- an assessment of the impact of potential boundary adjustments taking into consideration the factors listed above as well as the effect of the adjustments on local communities and the surrounding areas

The authorized boundary of Pea Ridge National Military Park encompasses 4,300 acres. While virtually all of the actual combat areas associated with the Battle of Pea Ridge are within park boundaries, some areas significant to the battle lie outside the park boundary. These lands include the following:

Area A: The Little Sugar Creek Entrenchments. This 150-acre area contains remnants of the entrenchments built by the Union Army to fortify the bluffs above Little Sugar Creek against the advancing Confederate Army. These nationally significant resources are remnants of what were likely the first earthworks dug in the Trans-Mississippi theatre of operations and also are the only remaining structural elements relating to the battle. The presence of the Union trenches above Little Sugar Creek determined to a large degree the evolution of combat at Pea Ridge.

Area B: General McColloch's Advance on Leetown. This 50-acre area contains nationally significant resources directly related to the purpose of the park. This was the site of some initial combat north of Leetown on March 7. The area also includes the site of the death of Confederate Brig. General Ben McColloch. His death had a profound effect on the outcome of the Battle of Leetown.

Area C: Telegraph Road. This 2-mile segment of Telegraph Road is part of a transportation resource that was essential to the strategic objectives of both armies operating in the Trans-Mississippi theatre. Control and use of Telegraph Road was a key factor in the Pea Ridge campaign.

Area D: Cross Timber Hollow Retreat Route. This 35-acre site is a 0.25-mile wide corridor along Cross Timber Hollow and Telegraph Road to its junction with Lime Kiln Road. Part of the Confederate Army of the West advanced and retreated via this route.


Area E: Behind the Union Army Lines. This approximately 200-acre parcel of land is south of the existing park boundary, east of Arkansas State Highway 72, and north of U.S. Highway 62. Acquisition of this land would improve operation and management of the park by adjusting the boundary to correspond to major regional access roads and thereby enhance visitor access to and enjoyment of the park. This area also contains some resources associated with the Battle of Pea Ridge, including part of the Union Army's supply area and historic road traces used by Union troops as they maneuvered to confront the advancing Confederate forces.

It is recommended that this area be included in the boundary of Pea Ridge National Military Park. However it is not recommended that the National Park Service acquire fee simple ownership of these lands at the present time. Acquisition of less than fee simple real property rights, such as easements or rights-of-way, would provide the National Park Service with the specific interests that would enable it to protect resource values and improve overall park administration and management. Fee simple acquisition of these or other lands for Pea Ridge National Military Park would require congressional authorization.

**Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Pea Ridge National Military Park**

November 2016

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.


RECOMMENDED
Kevin Eads, Superintendent, Pea Ridge National Military Park


Date


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.

PERI 409/135381
November 2016

Foundation Document • Pea Ridge National Military Park

