



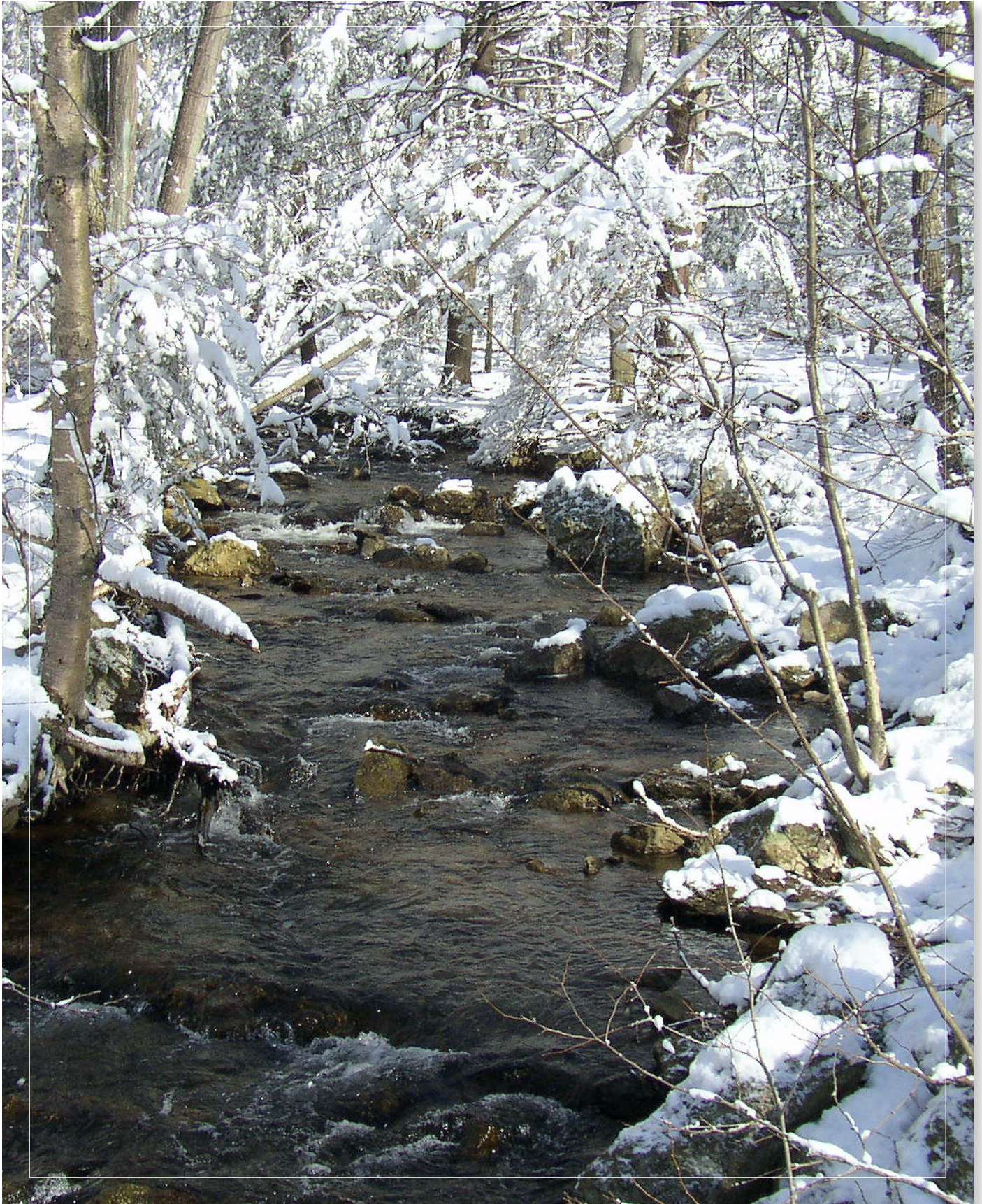
Foundation Document

Catoctin Mountain Park

Maryland

April 2013





Cover: Autumn colors on Big Hunting Creek. NPS photo

Above: Distillery Run. NPS photo

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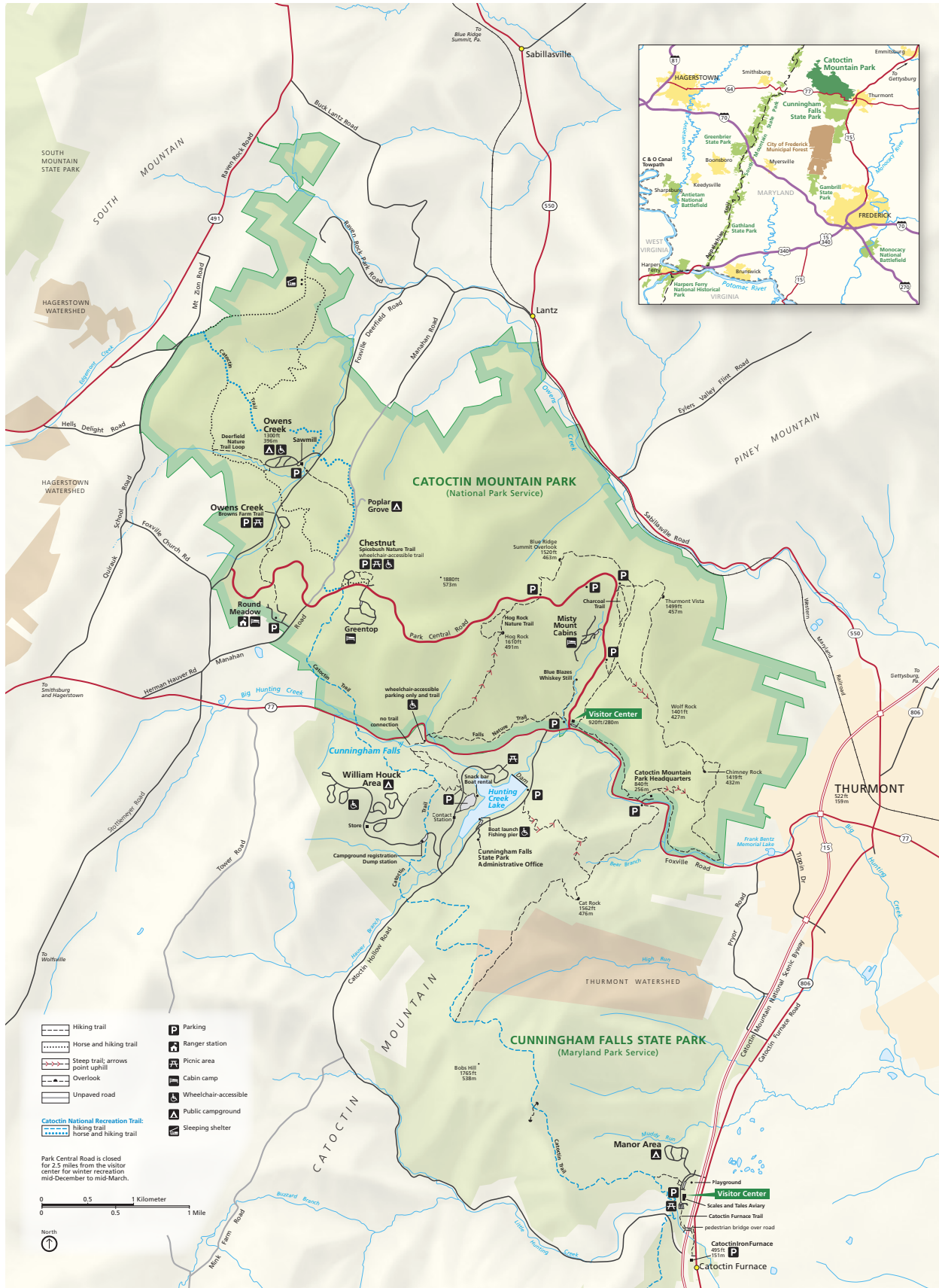
Description of Catoctin Mountain Park

Catoctin Mountain, comprises the easternmost ridge of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Here, the story of human habitation is written on the land. Years of clear-cutting the hardwood forests for making charcoal and building homesteads and farming the valley left a deep mark on the landscape. Previous to European incursions by second-generation Americans and German immigrants, small tribal groups led a semi-nomadic existence—they farmed, hunted, and fished the land and rivers. They also quarried rhyolite for the production of lithic tools. Evidence of their presence in western Maryland can be traced back 3,500 years. The name Catoctin is thought to have come from the Kittocton, an American Indian tribe or clan that once lived between the mountain and the Potomac River. In 1732, European American settlers began arriving in the Monocacy River Valley, where the native people were seldom seen. Farming and small industries, such as sawmills, gave way to a burgeoning charcoal and iron industry whose structures are still visible today.

Catoctin Mountain Park originated during the Great Depression. The federal government acquired over 10,000 acres in 1935 and established the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) in 1936 with Executive Order 7496. The program created public parks out of marginal farmland near cities—most eventually became state or national parks. In 1936, a New Deal agency named the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (to be renamed the Works



Cabin camp circa Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area. NPS photo

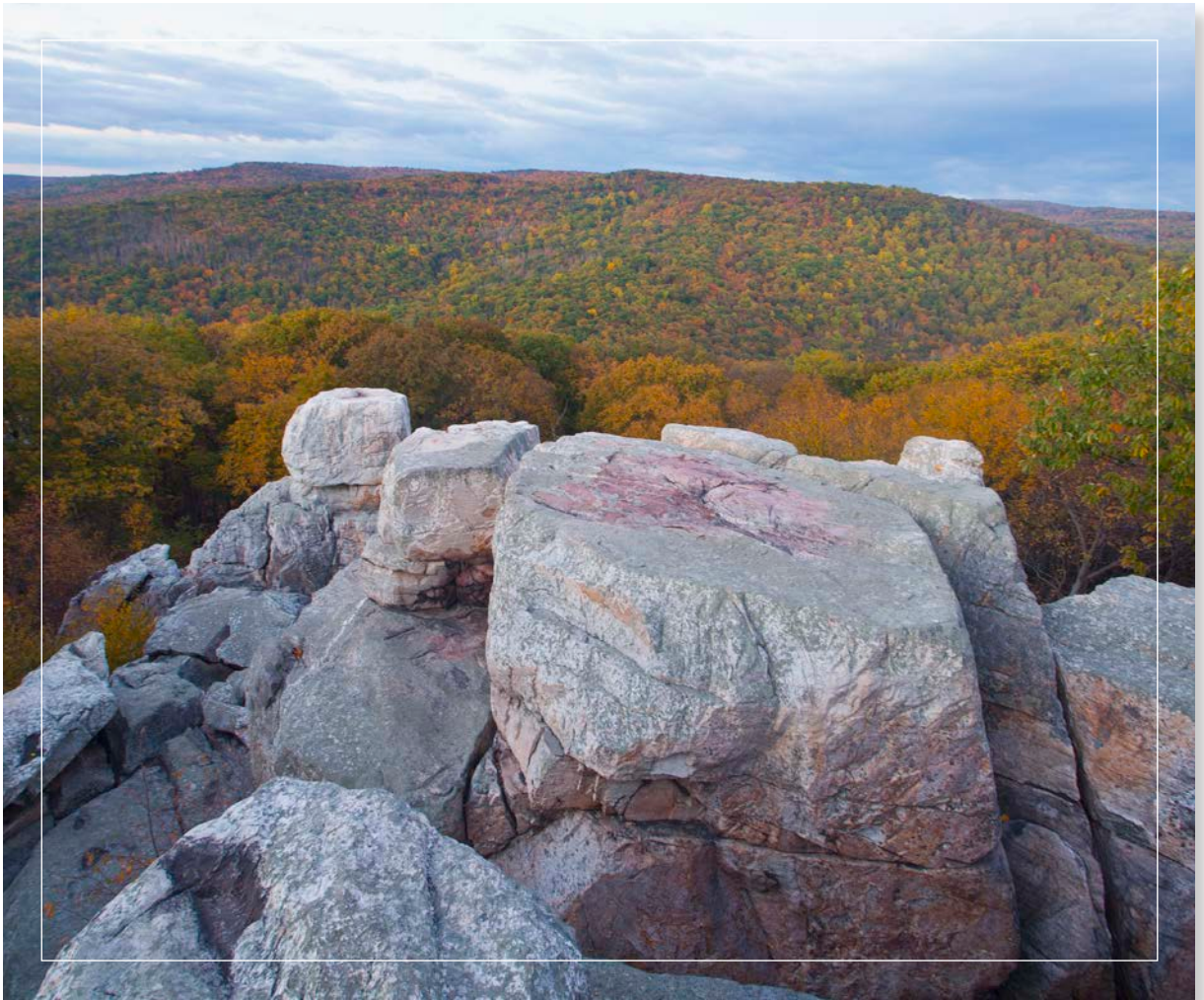


Projects Administration in 1939) hired hundreds of local men to create maintenance shops, a visitor center, and cabin camps. Later, in 1939, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) set up camp in today's Round Meadow, tasked with returning the Catoctin landscape to native eastern hardwood forest. The WPA operated from 1933 to 1942 providing unskilled manual labor jobs related to conservation and the development of natural resources in rural lands owned by federal, state, and local governments. At Catoctin, the Civilian Conservation Corps planted trees, turned old farmland into open meadows, and restored the streams to their natural flow—all of which revitalized the land and brought back native plants and wildlife. The Civilian Conservation Corps also built roads, trails, cabins, guardrails, stone walls, and shelters, and conducted historic preservation projects and archeological work on nearby Catoctin Furnace. In 1965, the park was also the site of the first Job Corps Center. Today, the 5,748-acre Catoctin Mountain Park represents a spirit of regeneration—the second-growth forest, mountain streams, historic cabin camps, and facilities for persons with disabilities offer visitors diverse outdoor recreation opportunities near mid-Atlantic population centers. Hiking trails through red oaks, birches, dogwood, and other native forest species lead to high valley panoramas and one of the best trout fishing streams in the region.

In the spring of 1942, at the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the National Park Service began to consider several areas for a presidential retreat. An existing camp area within Catoctin Mountain RDA known as Camp Hi-Catoctin was selected by the president. He christened the camp Shangri-La (named for the fictional Himalayan paradise). In 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower renamed the retreat Camp David after his father and grandson, both named David.

In 1945, with the added significance of the establishment of the Presidential Retreat and “the historical events of national and international interest” that occurred there, President Harry S. Truman determined the area would “be retained by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior . . . in accord with the position expressed by . . . President Roosevelt.” Subsequently, in 1954, the existing 5,748-acre park was carved out of the Recreational Demonstration Area and designated Catoctin Mountain Park by the director of the National Park Service. The remaining 4,445 acres of the Recreational Demonstration Area south of Route 77 were transferred to the State of Maryland and became present-day Cunningham Falls State Park.

The buildings and structures built by the Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps, along with the site of the nation's first Job Corps Center, left a tangible presence that speaks to the nation's progress in times of great challenge.



Chimney Rock. NPS photo

Introduction

A foundation document serves as the underlying guidance for all management and planning decisions in a national park system unit. It describes the core mission of the park unit by identifying the unit's purpose, significance, fundamental and important resources and values, interpretive themes, assessment of planning and data needs, special mandates and administrative commitments, and the unit's setting in the regional context.

This foundation document was developed as a collaborative effort among park staff, regional staff, and key partners, with the assistance of NPS Denver Service Center (DSC) specialists. A workshop to facilitate this process was held February 28 to March 1, 2012, at Camp Greentop in Catoctin Mountain Park.

The primary advantage of developing and adopting a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning and decision making from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. A foundation document has many functions:

- It helps focus NPS efforts on protecting the most important resources and values of the park before addressing issues that are also important but not essential to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance.
- It provides a basis for ensuring consistency in all park planning and decision making, and for ensuring that all programs and actions contribute to achieving the park purpose and other mandates.
- It provides a means of communicating to stakeholders and NPS employees, via a tangible document, what is most important about a park unit.
- It serves as the basis for the development/amendment of all NPS plans.
- It describes NPS policy-level conditions for key park resources and values based on laws and policies that apply to those resources and values.
- It identifies conditions, threats, and issues potentially impacting the key resources and values of the park.
- It identifies and prioritizes plans and studies that are needed for the park unit.



Ecological fieldwork on Owens Creek. NPS photo

Elements of a Foundation Document

The foundation document will include the following elements:

Purpose Statement

The purpose statement identifies why Congress and/or the president established Catoctin Mountain Park as a unit of the national park system. The purpose statement is based on enabling and subsequent legislation.

Significance Statements

Guided by legislation and by more specific knowledge acquired through management, research, and civic engagement, statements of significance will define what is most important about the associated resources and values of a park unit. Significance statements help to guide planning and management decisions by focusing attention on those qualities that Congress wanted preserved and interpreted.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes organize large-scale concepts related to park resources, which help visitors recognize and appreciate the purpose and significance of the park. The interpretive themes are the basis for all educational and interpretive efforts.

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values are those tangible resources and intangible qualities that are essential to achieving purpose and maintaining significance. Those resources, values, and qualities most important about the park unit could be jeopardized if they are allowed



Camp Greentop. NPS photo

to degrade. Other important resources and values are those that have evolved to be of importance for the park, but do not have the same essential nature for achieving purpose and maintaining significance. By identifying fundamental resources and values, a clearer recognition of what is most important about the park is gained.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

The assessment of planning and data needs identifies what park staff believe are the most important issues for the park now and likely will encounter in the future, and identifies planning priorities. The analysis and identification of important issues leads to and supports the identification and prioritization of needed plans and studies.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special mandates are legal requirements and administrative commitments that apply specifically to the park. These may include direction from Congress or formal agreements with other public or private entities. The foundation document will identify these mandates and commitments to ensure their consideration during planning and decision making.

Laws and Policies and NPS Policy-level Conditions

This list and narrative captures the laws and policies that apply to fundamental resources and values, and the guidance these laws and policies provide, including the NPS policy-level condition of the resources and values.



Entrance sign designed to symbolize nearby Catoctin Furnace. NPS photo



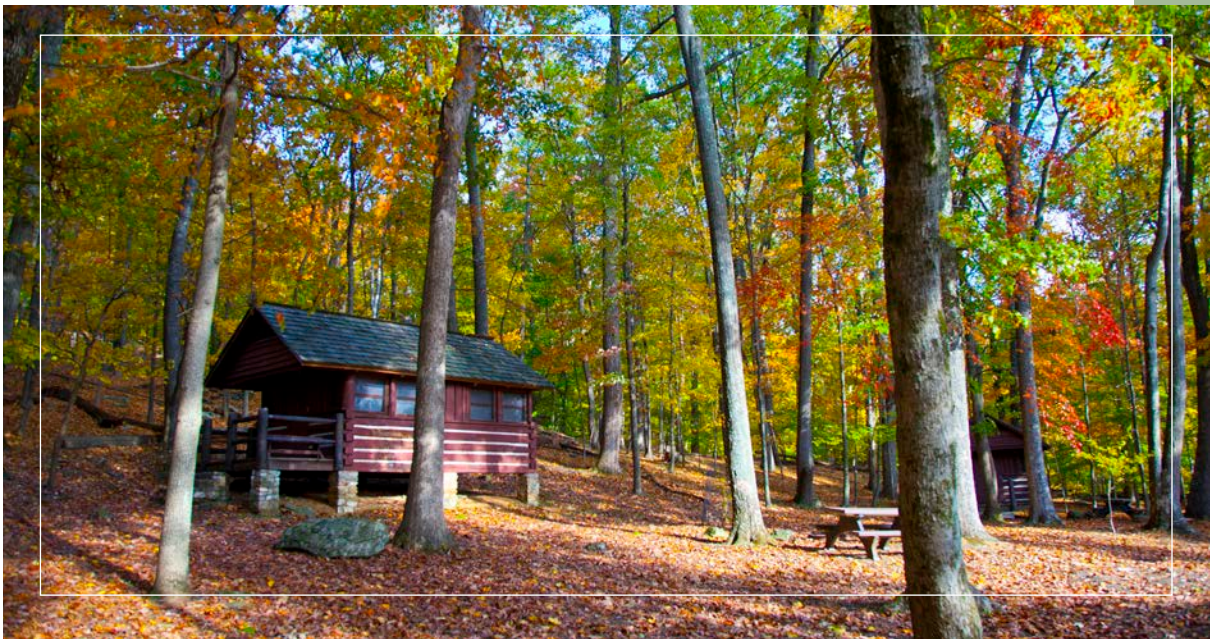
Landscape adjacent to park boundary. NPS photo

Park Purpose

The park purpose identifies the specific reason for the creation of a particular park unit. The purpose statement is crafted through a careful analysis of the legislation or legislative history that molded the establishment and development of the park. Catoctin Mountain Park was created in the 1930s as a 10,000-acre Recreational Demonstration Area within New Deal legislation and was transferred to the National Park Service in November 1936 (see appendix A for legislative history). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management, administration, and use decisions.

Based on a review of park legislation, previous park management documents, and discussions with park staff and key stakeholders, the planning team generated the following purpose statement for Catoctin Mountain Park:

The purpose of Catoctin Mountain Park is to provide quality recreational opportunities in the Catoctin Mountains and serve as a setting and buffer for the Presidential Retreat, while protecting and conserving the park's natural and cultural environments in the spirit of New Deal conservation programs.



Misty Mount cabins. NPS photo

Park Significance Statements

Significance statements express why the resources and values of a park unit are important enough to warrant national park designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park, and are substantiated by data, research, and consensus. While Catoctin Mountain Park contains many significant resources, not all of these resources contribute to the significance of the park. Rather, they describe the park's distinctive nature and help inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park.

Park significance statements usually include one or more of the elements listed below:

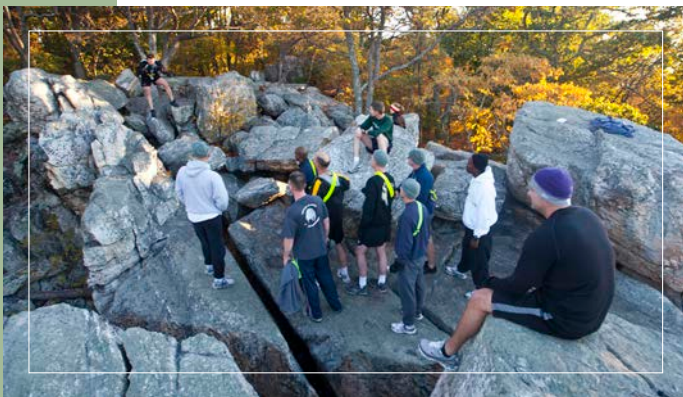
- is an outstanding example
- possesses exceptional value or quality for illustrating or interpreting the natural and cultural themes
- offers exceptional opportunities for public enjoyment or scientific study
- retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of the resource

The following significance statements have been identified for Catoctin Mountain Park:

Significance Statement 1: Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it was one of 46 Recreational Demonstration Areas developed in the 1930s and represents an outstanding example of New Deal-era programs that established rural areas for conservation and recreation purposes.

Significance Statement 2: Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it is an early and continuing example of conservation practices resulting in the regeneration of an eastern deciduous forest.

Significance Statement 3: Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it provides outstanding scenic values at the transition of the Monocacy River Valley and the Catoctin Mountains in the Piedmont Plateau and Blue Ridge geologic provinces.



Top: Spring beauty (*Claytonia virginica*). NPS photo
Above: Visitors at Wolf Rock. NPS photo

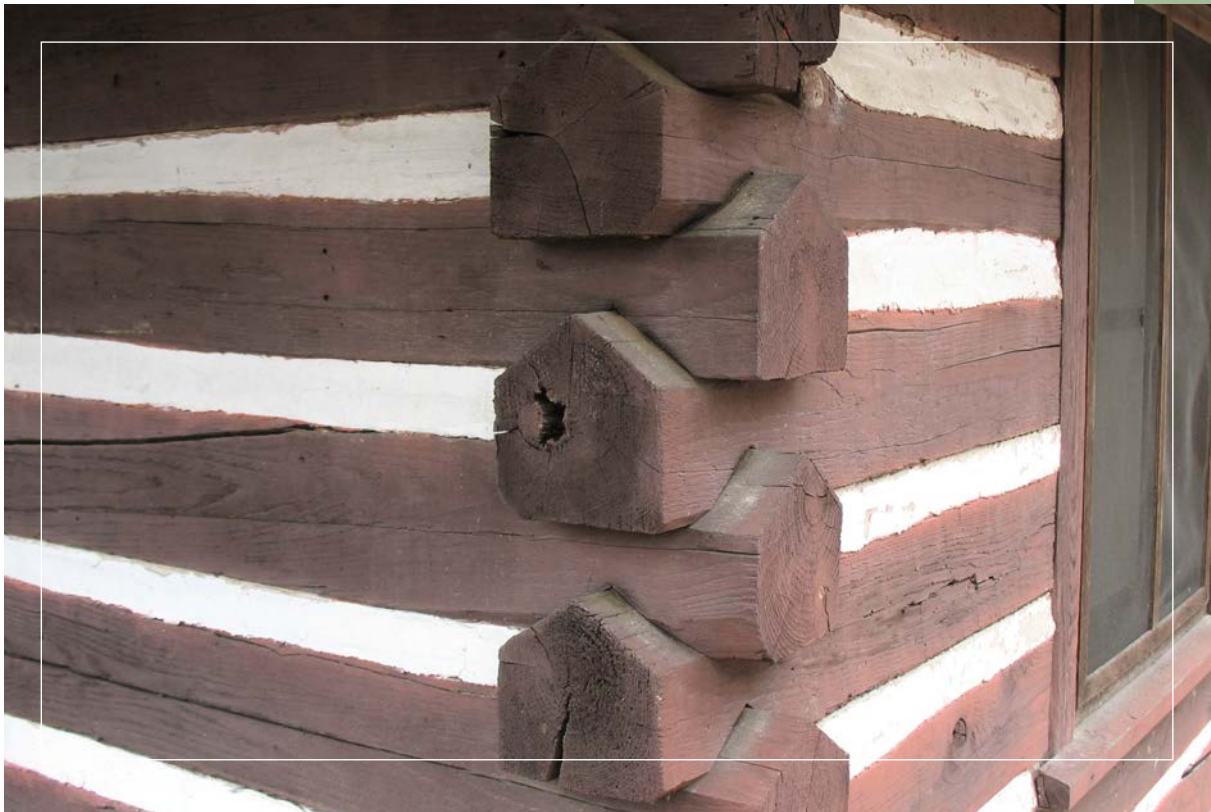
Significance Statement 4: Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it provides diverse outdoor recreation opportunities in a mountain setting near the population centers of the mid-Atlantic region.

Significance Statement 5: Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it provides exceptional aquatic habitat.

Significance Statement 6: Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it serves as the setting where international leaders convene to discuss world peace and international diplomacy and serves as the Presidential Retreat.

Significance Statement 7: Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it is the location of cabin camps that have served both as the oldest operating camps for persons with disabilities in the nation as well as one of the original locations where the Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency, trained in World War II.

Significance Statement 8: Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it preserves a cultural heritage that dates back more than 3,500 years, and ranges from stone tool making, to agriculture, to charcoal production.



Steeple notching on a historic cabin camp. NPS photo

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are the “stories” that convey the purpose and significance of the park. Identification of interpretive themes are part of a park’s basic foundation document, which provides the basis for interpretive and education programs at Catoctin Mountain Park. These themes were identified in the long-range interpretive plan for the park (July 2008) and revised for consistency with the significance statements drafted at the foundation document workshop.

The following interpretive themes have been developed for Catoctin Mountain Park:

Interpretive Theme 1: People – Life on the Mountain

Basic skills once used for survival introduce park visitors to traditional mountain occupations.

Subthemes



- Rhyolite speaks of American Indian tool making and the idea of neutral territory for mutual benefit.
- Cellar holes, building foundations, and stone fences are evidence of farms that once dotted the landscape.
- The blacksmith shop in Round Meadow demonstrates the role of the smithy in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Restructuring the land into a recreation area provides visitors with an opportunity for healthy recreation.
- Availability of a camp designed for persons with disabilities allows every visitor the benefit of outdoor activities.

Interpretive Theme 2: Fun – Making Memories

People from all generations and all walks of life discover opportunities for memorable experiences in Catoctin Mountain Park.

Subthemes

- Visitors can experience the thrill of discovery and a sense of adventure through a variety of resource-compatible recreational opportunities.
- Visitors seeking personal reflection, serenity, solitude, fitness, and renewal will find many opportunities at Catoctin Mountain Park.
- Recreational activities change with the seasons, from identifying spring wildflowers, to fishing in the summer, to “leaf peeping” in the fall, to skiing in a winter wonderland.
- Recreation provides visitors with opportunities for social and family interactions.
- Recreational activities may be undertaken individually or with others; they may be planned or spontaneous, and they may be passive or active.

Above: Totem circa 1957. NPS photo

Interpretive Theme 3: Renewal – Second Chances

Catoctin Mountain Park dynamically demonstrates the regeneration of disturbed lands.

Subthemes

- Catoctin Mountain Park is an evolving example of resource stewardship where interactions between natural resources and local cultures have shifted from subsistence to sustainability.
- Continued regeneration of disturbed lands is supported by resource protection, monitoring, and research.
- Catoctin Mountain Park is an outdoor classroom revealing relationships between nature and people.
- Increasing numbers of nonnative plant species, wildlife population imbalances, and human infringement issues continually demonstrate nature's reaction to external forces.



Interpretive Theme 4: Renewal – Evolution and Recent History

Catoctin Mountain Park represents the legacy of regrowth and the ongoing values of natural stewardship.

Subthemes

- Catoctin Mountain Park is a place where WPA, Civilian Conservation Corps, Job Corps, and Youth Conservation Corps enrollees learned basic job skills while participating in projects contributing to the renewal of the forest environment.
- The legacy of the Recreational Demonstration Area at Catoctin Mountain Park led to the ongoing operation of cabin camps, such as Camp Greentop, and the establishment of the Presidential Retreat.



Top Right: Vintage park sign. NPS photo

Above: Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees building park roads in the 1940s. NPS photo

Fundamental Resources and Values

The preeminent responsibility of park managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are critical (fundamental) to achieving and maintaining the purpose and significance of the park. These qualities are called fundamental resources and values (FRVs). Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements. Identifying and understanding the FRVs that are associated with the park's purpose and/or significance statements will help focus planning and management on what is truly important about the park. FRVs maintain the park's purpose and significance, and if these resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized. Indeed, the loss or major impact to the fundamental natural or cultural resources could constitute impairment, violating the 1916 NPS Organic Act.



FRVs are defined as: those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management. Furthermore, an FRV should be one that would not be questioned or easily questioned—it should be one to which everyone agrees.

The following FRVs have been identified for Catoctin Mountain Park and are listed with their related significance statement:

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 1

Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it was one of 46 recreational demonstration areas developed in the 1930s and represents an outstanding example of New Deal-era programs that established rural areas for conservation and recreation purposes.

Fundamental Resources and Values

- ethnographic resources
- cabin camps

Overview

Establishment of the Recreational Demonstration Area by the federal government that would become Catoctin Mountain Park altered the existing landscape and left a tangible record of the New Deal-era. The CCC and WPA buildings and landscape changes exemplify the mission of the RDA program, which used the labor of these groups to conserve natural resources and create recreational areas for the enjoyment of the public. Ethnographic resources associated with these New Deal programs emanate from the oral histories of the people who participated in the programs.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 2

Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it is an early and continuing example of conservation practices resulting in the regeneration of an eastern deciduous forest.

Fundamental Resources and Values

- eastern deciduous forest
- geological resources
- wildlife communities

Overview

The second-growth eastern deciduous forest is a direct result of the legacy of New Deal legislation, which recast the Catoctin landscape from an industrial and agricultural landscape to one of a native forest. The forest is therefore fundamental to improving both the natural environment the New Deal programs intended to create, as well as the symbolic values of contemporary resource stewardship.

Similarly, the geological resources of the park are integral components of Catoctin Mountain natural systems. The unique geological features provide the foundation for a rich, renewed natural environment, while preserving recreational values and outstanding opportunities for education and scientific study.

The second-growth forest and distinctive geology of Catoctin Mountain Park comprises a wide range of habitat conditions that are fundamental to supporting diverse wildlife communities. Development pressure near the park's boundaries and its proximity to suburban and developed areas of Frederick County, Maryland, makes the park an even more important sanctuary for native wildlife communities.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 3

Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it provides outstanding scenic values at the transition zone of the Monocacy River valley and Catoctin Mountain in the Piedmont Plateau and Blue Ridge geologic provinces.

Fundamental Resources and Values

- views and vistas
- geological resources
- air quality

Overview

Catoctin Mountain Park topography (at the transition zone of the Piedmont Plateau and Blue Ridge geologic provinces), provides picturesque views from surrounding valleys and panoramic vistas from the ridgelines within park boundaries. Maryland's mountainous front range comes to life within these viewsheds. Views and vistas are fundamental to visitor experience at the park—offering snapshots of valley farmland, tree-lined ridges, night skies, and a sense of nature unique from the population centers of the mid-Atlantic region.

Top Left Page: Farmer with sickle circa 1940s. NPS photo

Right: Fishing in Big Hunting Creek. NPS photo



SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 4

Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because of its diverse outdoor recreation opportunities in a mountain setting near population centers of the mid-Atlantic region.

Fundamental Resources and Values

- cabin camps (Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount)

Overview

Illustrative of the New Deal movement to introduce outdoor recreation to children living in urban areas, the park's cabin camps fundamentally represent the beginning of organized youth recreational use of the area.

Camp Greentop remains the longest operating cabin camp for persons with disabilities in the United States. Given the physical setting and recreational activities associated with the mountain, stream, and valley topography of the park, the cabin camps (Greentop and Misty Mount) are the most symbolic and enduring resources associated with the park purpose to provide quality recreational opportunities.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 5

Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it provides exceptional aquatic habitat.

Fundamental Resources and Values

- fish communities

Overview

The cold water streams of the park—particularly Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek—provide some of the best brook trout habitat in the region. These streams provide remarkable recreational opportunities for fishing enthusiasts. Big Hunting Creek was the state of Maryland's first fly fishing only designated stream in 1938 and in 1974 became Maryland's first catch-and-release trout stream.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 6

Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it serves as the setting where international leaders convene to discuss world peace and international diplomacy and serves as the Presidential Retreat.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 7

Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it is the location of cabin camps that have served both as the oldest operating camps for persons with disabilities in the nation as well as one of the original locations where the Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency, trained in World War II.

Fundamental Resources and Values

- cabin camps (Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount)
- ethnographic resources

Overview

Catoctin Mountain Park has two rustic revival-style cabin camps, Camp Greentop (1938) and Camp Misty Mount (1937), both of which were listed in the National Register of Historic Places as historic districts in 1989. Both camps are significant because they illustrate the mission of the RDA program to use WPA and CCC labor to conserve natural resources and create recreational areas for the enjoyment of the public. The camps are also examples of NPS designs for rustic architecture, adhering to the guidelines for camp building and arrangement found throughout the national park system.

The RDA-designed Camp Greentop, with input from the Maryland League for Crippled Children, became a more accessible cabin camp because of the relatively flat topography and the compact proximity of individual cabins. The Maryland League for Crippled Children began using the camp when it opened in 1938. The organization has continued to visit the camp ever since, making it a historic campus for accommodating people with disabilities. From 1956–1996 Camp Greentop was the site of the Frederick County Outdoor School, a residential environmental educational program. Camp Misty Mount served the same purpose for Washington County from 1960–1978.

In 1942, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), an independent agency established to coordinate overseas intelligence and espionage, began training at Camp Greentop. Catoctin's isolated rural setting and close proximity to Washington, D.C., accommodated the need for secure combat training for OSS recruits during World War II.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 8

Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it preserves a cultural heritage that dates back more than 3,500 years, and ranges from stone tool making, to agriculture, to charcoal production.

Fundamental Resources and Values

- cultural landscapes

Overview

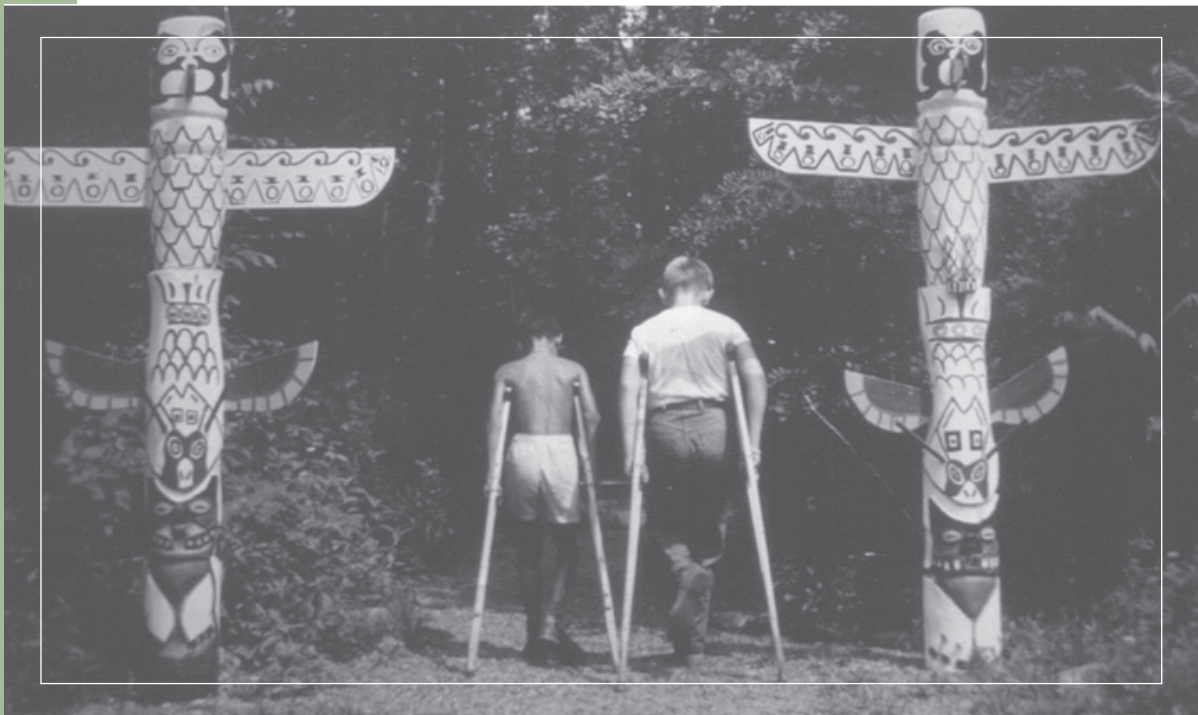
The cultural landscapes of the park encompass human history from the region's prehistoric period to the present. The park has three identified Cultural landscape inventory units.

The overarching parent landscape consists of the entire acreage of Catoctin Mountain Park, Camp Greentop, and Camp Misty Mount.

The Catoctin Mountain Park cultural landscape encompasses the entire 5,748 acres of the park. Two periods of significance have been determined for this cultural landscape. The first period (1770–1903) is significant for the early iron industry when the forests of Catoctin Mountain were harvested for timber for the production of charcoal. Iron furnaces were introduced to the region in the 1760s. The Catoctin Iron Furnace (1775) had a significant impact on the area that would become the park. Remnants of charcoal hearths that provided fuel for the iron furnaces dot the landscape as physical reminders of the Catoctin Mountain industrial heritage. Stone walls and historic building foundations remain as vestiges of the area's agricultural history.

The second period of significance (1934–1942) encompasses the mountain's history as a Recreational Demonstration Area and describes the reforestation activities and the WPA-built camps established during this time, including Camp Hi-Catoctin, used by President Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II.

The component cultural landscapes of Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop consist of the buildings, spatial organization patterns, circulation including footpaths, and small-scale features such as campfire circles. Both component landscapes are significant for their recreational planning under the Recreational Demonstration Area, as landscapes for social programs promoting human conservation during the Great Depression, and for campsite design and organization that embodies the development of the rustic revival design in architecture and landscapes.



Totem circa 1937. NPS photo

Other Important Resources and Values

Catoclin Mountain Park exhibits other resources and values that are not fundamental to park purpose and significance, but are important to consider in park planning and management decisions. These other resources and values are referred to as OIRVs.

Following are the OIRVs for Catoclin Mountain Park:

Natural Sounds / Air Quality / Night Sky

In contrast to the urban environment of the mid-Atlantic population centers, the park offers visitors refuge from city sounds and scenes. Visitors often tell park staff how much they appreciate the tranquil qualities of the forest, the blazing colors of autumn foliage, or the sounds of bird song. Similarly, managing park air quality is important for maintaining its unique views. The low level of development near Catoclin Mountain Park, contributes to the dark night skies and views of the stars not available in the urban areas.

Campgrounds and Picnic Areas

Camping and picnic facilities are an important part of the park's heritage and continue to support the casual recreation needs of visitors. Campgrounds offer designated sites and picnic areas provide an important amenity for day users, especially the large number of visitors who come to the area to see the fall foliage displays.

Trail System

The park contains 25 miles of developed trails and proposed links to nearby regional and national trails such as the Appalachian Trail. The trail system provides scenic viewpoints, including Thurmont Vista and Chimney Rock, and features multiple universally accessible trails and 6 miles of trails for horseback riding.

Water Quantity and Quality

Associated with the park's stream and associated riparian habitats, Catoclin's water quantity and quality are important resources, which supports abundant angling opportunities and the overall health of the multiple watersheds.

Naval Support Facility – Thurmont (The Presidential Retreat)

The park serves as a setting for the Presidential Retreat, which lies within park boundaries but is not open to the public. Several historic events have occurred at the Presidential Retreat, including planning the Normandy invasion; the Eisenhower-Khrushchev summits; discussions of the Bay of Pigs and the Vietnam War; the Camp David Accords with Menachem Begin of Israel and Anwar Sadat of Egypt; and many other meetings with foreign dignitaries and U.S. political leaders, such as the Group of Eight (G8) summit.

Other Historic Structures

The park identifies four historic structures other than the historic cabin camps. Three historic structures (a blacksmith shop, camp office, and an oil building) are located at Round Meadow, and were built in 1935 by the Works Progress Administration for Catoctin RDA and later modified by the Civilian Conservation Corps after 1939. The fourth historic structure is the Ike Smith Pumphouse, a 1939 log structure built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The list of classified structures will expand to include additional historic structures identified in the pending national register nomination update.

Archeology

Archeological resources documented at Catoctin Mountain Park include 131 known prehistoric and historic archeological sites, including 6 archeological sites determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Prehistoric sites include short-term campsites along stream terraces, special-use sites such as rock shelters and small artifact scatters. The abundance of metarhyolite, a type of stone that was used for making arrowheads and spear points, was a primary resource harvested by ancient peoples who lived near Catoctin Mountain. Historical archeological resources include sites associated with farmsteads established by European settlers in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Industrial-

related archeological sites associated with the Catoctin Mountain history of logging and the Catoctin Iron Furnace include numerous collier huts, which were temporary tipi-like dwellings used by colliers who burned the mountain's timber into charcoal to fuel the Iron Furnace. Archeological survey has identified 50 collier hut sites and associated charcoal hearths at the park. Other archeological sites are associated with late-19th and early 20th century tourism on Catoctin Mountain and the federal activities during the park's RDA era and its use by President Roosevelt and the Office of Strategic Services during World War II.

Museum Collection

The park's museum collection contains artifacts, objects, specimens, documents, photographs, maps, plans, and manuscripts representing the archeology, history, archives, and natural resources of the park. Numerous artifact assemblages collected from archeological surveys are maintained in the collection. The collection also includes taped oral history interview audio recordings. A small portion of the collection is exhibited in the park visitor center, while the majority of the collection is housed at the Museum and Archeological Regional Storage in Landover, Maryland.



Civilian Conservation Corps camp. NPS photo

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the park purpose, significance statements, and fundamental resources and values have been identified, it is important to consider what additional information, data, and planning efforts are needed to help the National Park Service preserve and enhance these key resources and values. The planning and data needs assessment includes four primary elements:

1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. analysis of other important resources and values
3. identification of parkwide issues that need to be addressed by future planning efforts
4. identification and prioritization of data and planning needs



Historic cabin at Camp Misty Mount. NPS photo

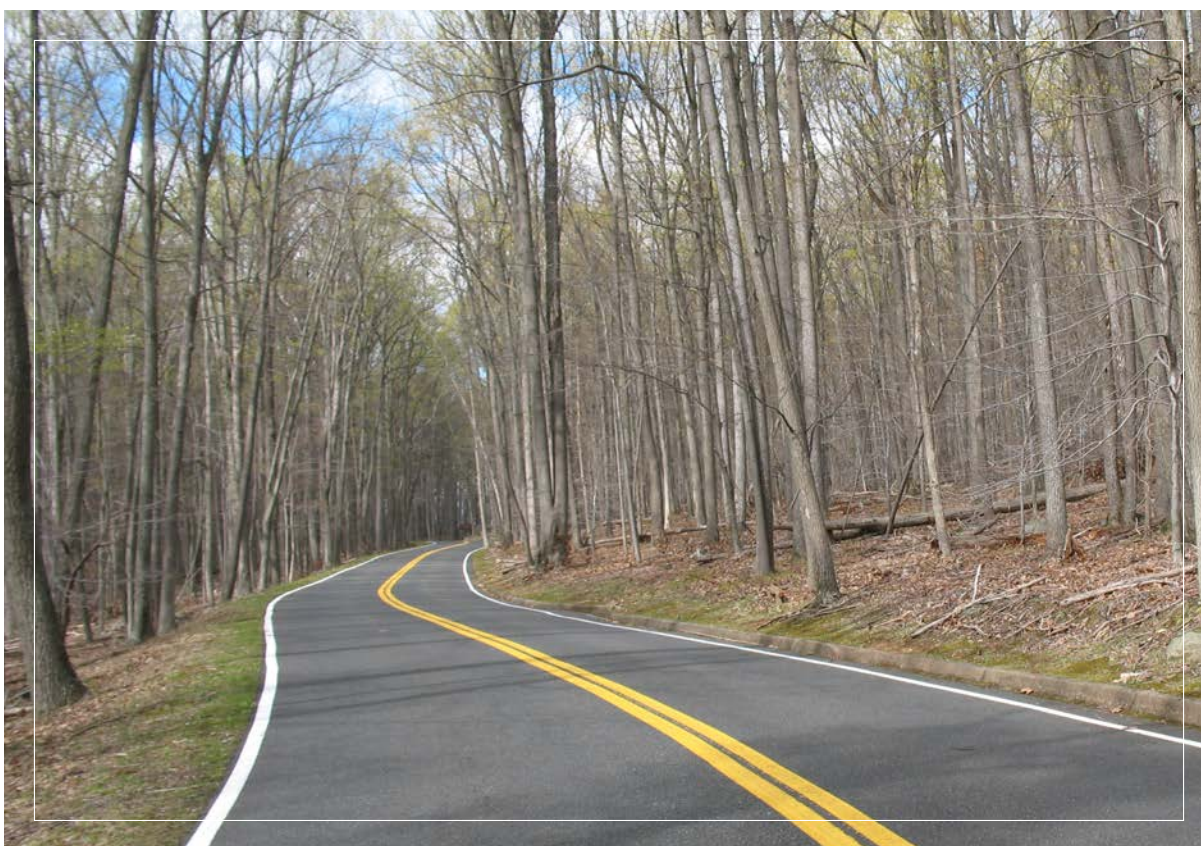
Assessment of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values further articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value by discussing its current condition, potential threats, opportunities, and associated parkwide issues. Associated with the FRV analysis, the assessment of planning and data needs identifies and prioritizes planning and data collection priorities for future management decisions.

Included in the assessment is the identification of relevant laws and NPS policies related to the management of each fundamental resources and values. This section of the foundation document will require periodic reviews and updates as monitoring, data collection, and research improves the understanding of each fundamental resource and value.

1. FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE: EASTERN DECIDUOUS FOREST	
CONDITION	- Forest is healthy overall - Native species richness is healthy overall
TREND(S)	- Forest floor nonnative species are increasing - Existing and potential pest species and diseases remain neutral (caution) - Native tree regeneration is poor overall due mainly to deer browsing impacts; remains neutral - Current fire suppression regime could lead to the build-up of debris and cause less frequent but much larger and more destructive wildfires
THREATS	- Current deer density and browsing activities severely impact native tree regeneration - Presence of existing pest species, such as hemlock woolly adelgid and gypsy moth, kill large numbers of trees - Potential pest species, such as emerald ash borer, could harm the ash trees - Presence of existing fungal diseases, such as dogwood anthracnose, kill trees
OPPORTUNITIES	- Continue to replant selective riparian areas to regenerate native species - Provide education and interpretive efforts to aid park visitors in recognizing climate change processes and the potential threats climate change can cause to forest resources of the park, as well as the overall environment
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	Deer management data correlated with nonnative forest species management data
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	- Vegetation management plan (including alien pest management and prescribed fire components) - Climate friendly parks plan
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	<i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (4) and Reference Manual 77, "Natural Resource Management," provide general direction on natural resource management for the park. The National Parks Omnibus Act of 1998 established the framework for integrating natural resource inventories and monitoring into park management. Section 5934 requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a program of inventory and monitoring national park system resources to establish a baseline and to provide information on long-term trends in the condition of national park system resources. - Climate change (general) guidance that addresses climate change includes the NPS Organic Act, Department of the Interior Secretarial Orders 3226 and 3289 (ensure that climate change impacts be taken into account in connection with departmental planning and decision making), and <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (including sections on environmental leadership [1.8]).

2. FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE: GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES	
CONDITION	• Good overall – localized erosion occurring in some areas
TREND(s)	• Localized erosion increasing in some areas and widening stream corridor widths
THREATS	• Erosion and sedimentation along streams
OPPORTUNITIES	• Provide improved education and interpretive efforts that aid park visitors' appreciation of the geological and topographical makeup of the park and how associated human-caused and naturally caused erosion events affect park resources
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	• Geological hazard reports (including landslide hazard analysis)
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	• No specific geological plans noted, but erosion management issues may be captured in other identified planning needs, such as the vegetation management plan
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.8)</i> and the <i>Natural Resource Reference Manual 77</i> provide general direction on the management of geological resources in park units



Park Central Road. NPS photo

3. FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE: WILDLIFE COMMUNITIES	
CONDITION	• Ranges from healthy to poor overall • Bird communities are moderate in integrity • White-tailed deer browsing is negatively affecting habitat for small mammals such as foxes, raccoons, possums, skunks, and flying squirrels • Reptile and amphibian communities are healthy overall • Macroinvertebrate studies indicate healthy populations overall
TREND(S)	• Integrity of bird communities is increasing • White-tailed deer densities are extremely high, but density is slowly decreasing (improving) due to current management practices • Increasing black bear sightings in the park
THREATS	• Current deer density and browsing activities severely impact habitat for small mammals • Wildlife fatalities due to vehicle collisions • Development outside park boundaries causes habitat fragmentation and limits wildlife corridors • Incidences of Lyme disease • Potential Chronic Wasting disease outbreak • Potential for Hantavirus transmission from rodents to humans
OPPORTUNITIES	• Improve public education / public policy advocacy regarding healthy deer density targets from an ecosystem perspective
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRV	• Update population surveys for bats and small mammals (Note: the park conducted a small mammal survey in 2001 and a bat population survey that includes data from as late as 2007) • Baseline population surveys for certain insect communities
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRV	• Ensure proper coordination and protocol with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on threatened and endangered species consultation and policy updates
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	• Deer management would continue to follow park protocol and best management practices for reducing the deer population to targets documented in the White Tailed Deer Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement (2008). • In addition, Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> provides direction to parks on the management and protection of park natural resources, including wildlife. NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.4.2) directs the management of native plants and animals.



Second growth forest at Camp Misty Mount. NPS photo

4. FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE: VIEWS AND VISTAS	
CONDITION	- Overall viewshed condition is moderate and in danger of decreasing due to increasing external residential and commercial development (lighting) and slightly declining air quality - Vistas condition is good overall – tree and overgrowth clearing performed periodically to maintain sight lines; emphasis placed on actively maintaining selected vistas such as Chimney Rock, Hog Rock, Thurmont Vista, and Blue Ridge Summit
TREND(S)	- Development outside park boundaries is diminishing viewshed experience; possibly contributing to decreased park visitation - Vistas condition is stable
THREATS	- Development outside park boundaries (e.g., certain agricultural areas north and south of the park; development pressure related to the generally pro-development policies of surrounding counties) - Natural, overgrown vegetation at vistas diminish views - Nonnative vegetation species at vistas diminish views (e.g., stiltgrass, barberry, lanthis) - Graffiti exists at some vistas
OPPORTUNITIES	- Agricultural easements adjacent to the park's southwest boundary have been registered with Maryland Environmental Trust - Scenic byways, such as park roads through Catoctin Mountain Park, annually generate an additional \$32,000 per mile in tourism revenues and are increasingly important within the region - Park has land purchase authority – no separate legislation required
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRV	- Viewshed analysis (for views and vistas) - Trail use counts
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRV	- Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan - Partnership Enhancement Plan
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRVs AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	- Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" - The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts. - NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) and "Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77" provides further direction on the protection of air quality and related values for park units. - NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4, 1.6, 3.1) calls for the NPS to conserve and protect scenery and scenic vistas. 56 Stat.326 (Public Law 77-594 dated June 6, 1942) required that "all RDA project areas be maintained for "public park, recreational and conservation purposes."

5. FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE: CABIN CAMPS (CAMP MISTY MOUNT AND CAMP GREENTOP)	
CONDITION	Of the 64 camp structures included in the List of Classified Structures (2010), 51 are rated "good," 11 are "fair," and 2 are "poor"
TREND(S)	- Overall deterioration - Camps are losing revenue - Deferred maintenance and slow rate of rehabilitation
THREATS	- Lack of rent and associated revenue for rehabilitation - Stormwater impacts structural integrity - Mice, carpenter ants, woodpeckers, carpenter bees, and termites have varying degrees of negative impacts to structures - Vegetation upkeep is lacking (e.g., trees, saplings, shrubs need to be trimmed and/or removed from contact with structures) - Park has no dedicated cultural resource professional staff - Carpenters with historic preservation carpentry skills are unable to keep up with the continuing workload - Lack of succession planning for when staff with historic preservation carpentry skills retire - Modern appliances / systems / utilities are damaging to the historic fabric of some of the cabin buildings - Sources for original building materials are finite (i.e., chestnut is hard to obtain to complete rehabilitation initiatives) - Graffiti and carvings harm structures (especially at Greentop and Misty Mount) - Misty Mount pool leaks and loses significant amount of water daily
OPPORTUNITIES	- Trained carpenters (in-house) have excellent capabilities to rehabilitate camps - Volunteers assist in vandalism repair and graffiti removal - Check-in/check-out procedures for cabins and collection for damages helps discourage vandalism and support cleanup - Repairs are made with historically appropriate (or sympathetic) materials and techniques - Most cabin camp structures are in areas not likely to be impacted by flooding - Animal infestation management uses established Integrated Pest Management Plan - National Register of Historic Places eligibility has been established for cabin camp structures - All structural changes made in compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), such as entrance ramps, are reversible - Adaptive reuse of building interiors could attract additional visitors
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	Review List of Classified Structures to record any sites in poor condition (may need to rehabilitate / protect / mitigate to improve structures in "poor" or "fair" condition through preservation)
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	- Historic Structure Reports and/or Historic Structure Assessment Reports - Cabin Camp Management Plan / Preservation Maintenance Plan - Financial Sustainability Plan
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	- NPS-28: Structures listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, are managed to ensure their long-term preservation and protection of character-defining features. National register-listed or eligible properties continue to be treated and maintained - National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

6. FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE: FISH COMMUNITIES	
CONDITION	• Biotic integrity is healthy overall • Brook trout population numbers are moderate
TREND(S)	• Brook trout population numbers are decreasing
THREATS	• Loss of hemlock and other tree species near streambanks contributes to increased water temperatures • Major erosion during flood events may wash away fish eggs and destroy sensitive fish habitat • Agricultural activities outside park boundaries can negatively impact water quality and quantity within stream sections within park boundaries • Fish passage barriers harm natural ecological processes by limiting or preventing the movement of fish species
OPPORTUNITIES	• Continue to build and maintain partnerships with local agencies and partners (i.e., Monocacy and Catoctin Watershed Alliance, Frederick County, extension programs)
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	• Use stream data to assure compliance with the existing terms of the Maryland Water Withdrawal Certificate with Cunningham Falls State Park • Use data loggers (with cell call out) to monitor water temperature and water quantity on Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	• Watershed Management Plan (including stormwater management, streams and riparian habitat management)
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	• The Clean Water Act provides a legal basis to restore and maintain the integrity of U.S. waters, which includes waters in the park. • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.4.4.1; 4.4.4.2; and 4.6.3) provide direction on the management of alien species and water quality. NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77 also provides direction on the protection and management of water quality at Catoctin Mountain Park.

7. FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE: ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES	
CONDITION	• No systematic ethnographic survey has been conducted at the park; however, all ethnographic resources determined to be of significance to traditional cultural groups will be protected • General lack of ethnographic information
TREND(S)	• The park has only anecdotal information and overall ethnographic documentation is deteriorating as oral history sources are lost
THREATS	• Loss of oral history sources • Deterioration of recorded archival media and primary source preservation (e.g., video and cassette tapes)
OPPORTUNITIES	• Researching and documenting New Deal era program transcripts could help fill ethnographic data gaps and serve as an exemplary museum conservation project • Potential for improved community engagement, research partnerships, interpretation, and educational opportunities

7. FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE: ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES	
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	• Park wide Ethnographic Overview and Assessment • Documentation of pre-park affiliation (i.e., landowners, Church of the Brethren, early tourism, mushroom/morel gathering as cultural foodways, etc.) • Documentation of World War II activities (i.e., Presidential Retreat and Office of Strategic Services) • Documentation of post-park establishment affiliation (i.e. members of the Maryland League for the Disabled, Works Progress Administration, pre-presidential use of Camp 3, Civilian Conservation Corps, Jobs Corps, and Youth Conservation Corps) • Documentation of major environmental education programs (Washington D.C., Frederick, and Washington Counties in the cabin camps)
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	• Collections Management Plan (include ethnographic resources, archives, oral histories, etc.) • Oral History Program and plan
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (5.3.5.3) requires gathering ethnographic information through anthropological and collaborative community research, which recognizes the sensitive nature of such cultural data and documents. Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" also requires NPS managers to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of American Indian sacred sites by practitioners and to preserve the physical integrity of the site. • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Applicable law: 1978 American Indian Religious Freedom Act (PL 95-341)



Park entrance sign. NPS photo

8. FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE: CULTURAL LANDSCAPES	
CONDITION	The Catoctin Mountain Park cultural landscape is in fair condition; Camp Misty Mount is in good condition; the condition of Camp Greentop is undetermined
TREND(s)	- Lack of cultural landscape information for newly acquired properties and some landscape components (Braestrup Tract, Walnut Springs, and Lewis property) - Regional air quality will likely continue to degrade viewsheds associated with cultural landscapes - Increasing presence of nonnative vegetation species negatively impact cultural landscape character
THREATS	- Current deer density and browsing activities negatively impact cultural landscape character - Social trails negatively impact cultural landscapes in some areas
OPPORTUNITIES	- Understanding value of cultural landscape dynamics informs landscape maintenance practices, vegetation management, trail planning, and stewardship of views and vistas - Improving the interpretation of human interaction with the Catoctin landscape would connect history and prehistory with present landscape management issues
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	- Cultural landscape inventories need to be updated using more recent research (i.e., national register update and archeology reports) - Cultural landscape inventory needed for Camp Greentop - Component cultural landscapes; Braestrup Tract, Mission 66 areas, and Camp Round Meadow, need to be assessed for integrity. If integrity is found, cultural landscape inventories should then be prepared. - Cultural landscape treatments need to be developed for Catoctin Mountain Park, Camp Misty Mount, and Camp Greentop—this could take the form of a cultural landscape report or other treatment plan (i.e., a vegetation plan)
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN FRVs	Cultural Landscape Report or other Treatment Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park, Camp Misty Mount, and Camp Greentop
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	- The National Historic Preservation Act requires analyzing the effects of possible federal actions on structures listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and for inventorying and evaluating their significance and condition - NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (5.3.5.4) requires that treatment of historic structures, including prehistoric ones, be based on sound preservation practices to enable long-term preservation of the structure's historic features, materials, and qualities, adhering to <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

Assessment of Other Important Resources and Values

As noted, Catoclin Mountain Park has other resources and values that are not fundamental to the park's purpose and significance, but are important to consider in park planning and management decisions. Similar to the assessment of fundamental resources and values, the assessment of other important resources and values (OIRVs) identifies relevant laws and NPS policies related to the management of each OIRV. Following is an assessment of OIRVs for Catoclin Mountain Park:

1. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCES OR VALUES: NATURAL SOUNDS / AIR QUALITY / NIGHT SKY	
CONDITION	• Visitors can hear natural sounds most of the year in most parts of the park • Traffic sounds are recognizable in most areas of the park—only a few valley areas are outside the audible range of traffic • Air quality can be poor at times, especially during summer months when degraded air (primarily nitrogen and sulfur) enters the park from urban areas • Night skies are of high quality compared to urban areas within the mid-Atlantic region, but are threatened by new development
TREND(S)	• Alcohol bans at park (in connection with Cunningham Falls State Park) have decreased noise and rowdy behavior • Helicopters and overflights can be intrusive, but are intermittent • Overall air quality is moderate to poor, but improving • Overall night sky quality is deteriorating
THREATS	• Parking lots are closed to the general public at night, which decreases opportunities for night sky and natural sounds experiences • Groups of motorcycle riders on Highway 77 and sometimes Park Central Road can be loud • Increasing traffic from new development and associated nitrogen and sulfur deposition jeopardize air quality • Adjacent development threatens night skies • Night lighting from camps and parking lots within park impairs night sky views
OPPORTUNITIES	• Work with military to identify quiet engine technologies and lighting • Frederick County is an ozone nonattainment area and has recently reached a benchmark level to reduce emissions associated with commuting activities • The park is undergoing a climate initiative and using more hybrid vehicles and making its facilities more efficient in general • Educate visitors about emissions by interpreting the viewshed / air quality connection (example: use Sugarloaf viewpoint outside park as an indicator) • Park is actively replacing floodlights with down-facing lights to improve night sky quality

1. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCES OR VALUES: NATURAL SOUNDS / AIR QUALITY / NIGHT SKY	
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	• Baseline natural sound measurements • Baseline air quality measurements for specific park locations • Baseline night skies measurements
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	• Climate friendly action plan (implementation) • Exterior lighting plan to improve quality of night sky viewing and identify historically appropriate lighting



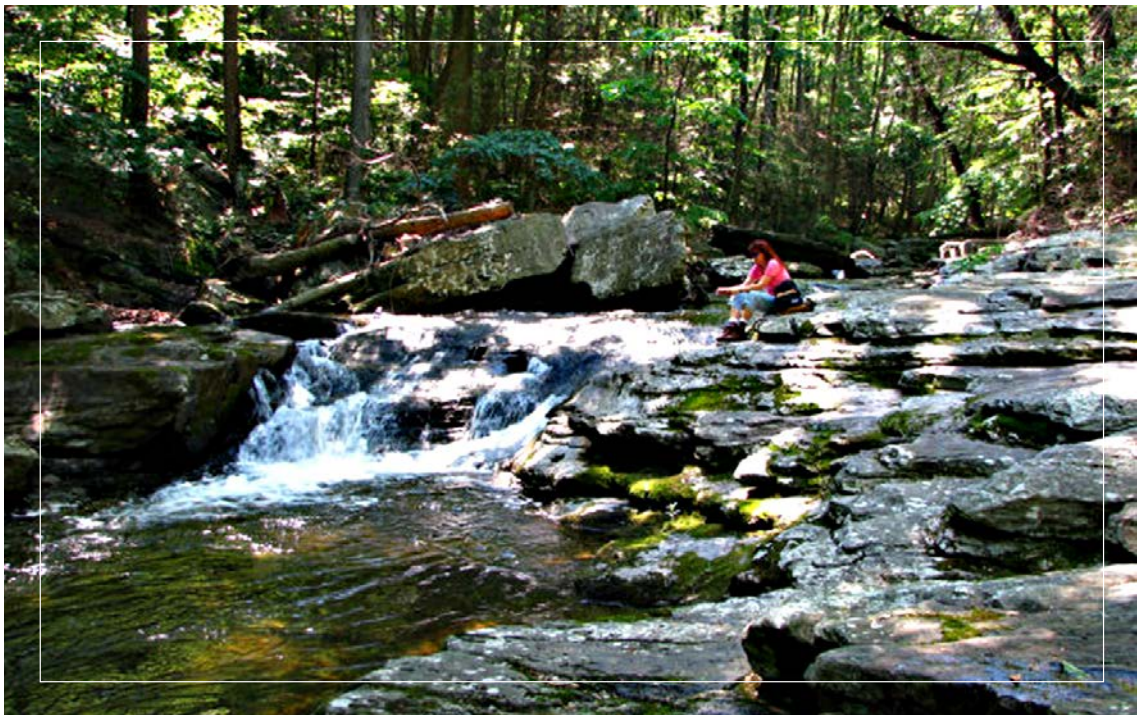
Sunrise at a park vista. NPS photo

1. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCES OR VALUES: NATURAL SOUNDS / AIR QUALITY / NIGHT SKY	
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRV AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	Natural Sounds: NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.9) and Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> require NPS managers to preserve the natural soundscape (natural quiet) associated with the physical and biological resources (for example, the sounds of woodpeckers in the trees) The concept of natural quiet was further defined in the Report on Effects of Aircraft Overflights on the National Park System (NPS 1995): <i>Parks offer a variety of unique, pristine sounds not found in most urban or suburban environments. Quiet also affords visitors an opportunity to hear faint or very distant sounds, such as animal activity and waterfalls. Such an experience provides an important perspective on the vastness of the environment in which the visitor is located, often beyond the visual boundaries</i> Other policies to preserve natural sounds include: • NPS Cultural Soundscape Management Policy 5.3.1.7 • NPS Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • 36 CFR Section 2.12 Audio Disturbance • 36 CFR Section 3.15 Maximum Noise Level for Operation of Boats • NPS Use of Motorized Equipment Policy 8.2.3 Air Quality: The Clean Air Act gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts within parks. As directed under the Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six pollutants, called "criteria" pollutants, at levels considered protective of human health. While the National Park Service is concerned with monitoring the status and trends of criteria pollutant concentrations in parks, as well as the impacts of these concentrations on air quality and related values, the Environmental Protection Agency and state air regulatory agencies have the primary responsibility for ensuring that the standards are maintained to protect human health. Night Sky: Section 4.10 of NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> recognizes that the night sky of parks plays a role in natural resource processes and the evolution of species, as well as being a feature that contributes to the visitor experience. The policy further states that NPS staff will seek to minimize the intrusion of artificial light into the night scene. In natural areas, artificial outdoor lighting will be limited to meeting basic safety requirements and will be shielded when possible. Other policies to preserve night sky, air quality, and scenery include: • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) and "Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77" provide further direction on the protection of air quality and related values for park units. • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4, 1.6, 3.1) call for the National Park Service to conserve and protect scenery and scenic vistas

2. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE: CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS	
CONDITION	- Related to campground and picnic facility use, the park's overall sewage and water systems are in poor condition and will require major upgrades - Related to campground and picnic facility use, the park's electrical system is in good condition overall
TREND(s)	- Campground registrations and revenue are slowly decreasing - Picnic area use is decreasing - Associated sewage and water systems are deteriorating
THREATS	- Campgrounds are losing revenue for current upkeep and maintenance - A large percentage of campground revenue is programmed for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which decreases a potential funding source for upkeep and maintenance at park campgrounds and picnic areas - Existing sewage system capacity near Owens Creek facilities is nearing capacity, and raises potential for system failure - Restroom facilities are difficult to maintain due to lack of heat to protect plumbing in winter
OPPORTUNITIES	Encouraging increased use of facilities would improve overall visitor experience and provide a potential funding source for facility maintenance and upgrades
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	Economic analysis for cabin camps and campgrounds
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	Cabin Camps and Campgrounds Comprehensive Management Plan for infrastructure management and revenue enhancement
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRVs AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> sections 9.3.2.1 and 9.3.4.1 provide guidance for campgrounds and picnic areas

3. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE: TRAIL SYSTEM	
CONDITION	Overall trail condition is good
TREND(s)	- Trail system remains in good shape overall - Trail system is underutilized during winter months
THREATS	- Occasional lack of coordination with trail maintenance activities and resource protection - Social trail development in certain parts of trail system
OPPORTUNITIES	- Catoctin National Recreation Trail could potentially link to the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, which is less than three miles away - Outreach and partnerships with neighboring landowners, developers, and local governments to improve existing trail system and promote regionally significant linkages

DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	• Baseline trail count measurements and visitation counts at overlooks • Baseline parking lot car count measurements
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	• Partnership Enhancement Plan • Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRVs AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> sections 9.2.2.2 provides guidance for hiking trails



Solitude under a forested canopy. NPS photo

4. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE: WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY	
CONDITION	Overall water quality is good, with exceptions and cautions noted in “trends” and “threats” below
TREND(S)	- Increasing water temperatures - Water pH and dissolved oxygen are in good condition and stable - Nitrate and phosphate concentrations are in poor condition and overall trends are unknown - Physical habitat quality ranges from partially degraded to good condition (for Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek) - Benthic quality is good (for Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek)
THREATS	- Loss of hemlock and oak trees near streambanks contributes to increased water temperatures (strains brook trout populations) - Sediment load is increasing - Major erosion during flood events may wash away fish eggs and destroy sensitive fish habitat - Agricultural activities outside park boundaries can negatively impact water quality and quantity within stream sections within park boundaries - A sewage treatment plant near the headwaters of Owens Creek, upstream of park boundaries, potentially threatens watershed quality (specific impacts are unknown) - Water volume at Big Hunting Creek Lake (outside park boundaries and outside NPS control) fluctuates, which affects Catoclin Mountain Park stream flows. There is an ongoing need for the State of Maryland to repair its monitoring equipment at the lake's dam. - Extreme seasonal variability in precipitation can severely reduce headwater streamflows
OPPORTUNITIES	Continue to build partnerships with local agencies and partners (i.e., Monocacy and Catoclin Watershed Alliance, Frederick County, extension programs)
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	- Use stream data to assure compliance with the existing terms of the Maryland Water Withdrawal Certificate with Cunningham Falls State Park - Hydrological analysis for Braestrup Pond
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	- Use data loggers (with cell call out) to monitor water temperature and water quantity on Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek - Watershed Management Plan (including stormwater management, streams and riparian habitat management)
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRVs AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	- The Clean Water Act provides a legal basis to restore and maintain the integrity of U.S. waters, which includes waters in the park. - NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.4.4.1; 4.4.4.2; and 4.6.3) provide direction on the management of alien species and water quality. NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77 also provides direction on the protection and management of water quality at Catoclin Mountain Park

5. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE: NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY - THURMONT	
CONDITION	Current information is for official government use only due to national security concerns
TREND(S)	- Resources continue to be managed in coordination with the National Park Service and U.S. Navy concerning environmental compliance and resource management - Positive trend in resource management due to increased coordination between agencies
THREATS	Park closures due to activities at Naval Support Facility (NSF) - Thurmont (the Presidential Retreat) restrict public visitation to the park
OPPORTUNITIES	Continue to build working relationship with the U.S. Navy in strategic efforts to implement future planning and management initiatives that help Catoctin Mountain Park protect its natural and cultural resources and its visitors
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	None noted
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	None noted
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRVs AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	The U.S. Navy and the National Park Service coordinate NEPA compliance.

6. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE: HISTORIC STRUCTURES (OTHER THAN CABIN CAMPS)	
CONDITION	Per the List of Classified Structures, two structures are in good condition, one is in fair condition; the fourth structure has not been assessed for condition.
TREND(S)	Deferred maintenance and slow rate of rehabilitation for most historic structures
THREATS	- Stormwater impacts structural integrity - Several structures are in areas of potential flooding, such as the Ike Smith pumphouse and the visitor center - Mice, carpenter ants, woodpeckers, carpenter bees, and termites have varying degrees of negative impacts to structures - Vegetation upkeep is lacking (e.g., trees, saplings, shrubs to be trimmed and/or removed from contact with structures) - Park has no cultural resource professional staff - Maintenance staffing is inadequate for maintaining historic carpentry - Sources for original building materials are finite (i.e., chestnut is hard to obtain to complete rehabilitation initiatives)
OPPORTUNITIES	- Repairs are made with historically appropriate (or sympathetic) materials and techniques - Apply animal infestation management uses established in Integrated Pest Management Plan

DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	• Inventory and evaluate Mission 66 structures (e.g., three residences, three comfort stations); Braestrup structures • List of Classified Structures should be updated for additional structures determined eligible in national register nomination, update, once it has been accepted by the Keeper, Mission 66 and Braestrup structures should be evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. • Historic Structures reports for three buildings at Round Meadow may • Cultural landscape inventory for Round Meadow • Historic Resource Study for Round Meadow
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	• Historic Structure Reports for representative buildings and structures
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRVs AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	• NPS-28: Structures listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are managed to ensure their long-term preservation and protection of character-defining features. National register-listed or eligible structures continue to be treated and maintained • National Historic preservation Act of 1966, as amended • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

7. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE: ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES	
CONDITION	• All 131 archeological resources in ASMIS are in good condition
TREND(s)	• Identified archeological resources are in stable condition, per site assessment
THREATS	• Lack of Archeological Resources Protection Act training for park staff • Not all areas with high probability for archeological resources have been identified • Potential disturbance to archeological resources from invasive nonnative vegetation removal practices and erosion • Occasional lack of coordination between trail maintenance activities and resource protection
OPPORTUNITIES	• Minimal public awareness and remote location of some archeological resources protects them
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	• Additional archeological investigation needed at Round Meadow near original CCC/WPA camps • Review archeological overview and COE legacy report to verify OSS-related archeological resources near Camp Greentop at the fire cache site • Conduct additional archeological investigation on prehistoric and historic sites identified in the 2011 archeological report
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	• None noted

7. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE: ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES	
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRVs AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	- NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (5.3.5.1) calls for the National Park Service to manage archeological resources in situ unless physical disturbance is justified and mitigated by data recovery or other means in concurrence with the SHPO. See 36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collection and the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation</i>. - Other guidance is found in sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470); Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>; and <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>. - Applicable law: 1979 Archeological Resources Protection Act (as amended)

8. OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE: MUSEUM COLLECTION AND ARCHIVES	
CONDITION	Museum collection is in poor condition overall due to poor facility conditions. However, 100% of the objects in the collection are catalogued.
TREND(S)	Museum collection status is poor, but stable
THREATS	- Substandard climate control; lack of humidity control; dysfunctional environmental control of museum collection - Insect infestations of museum collection - Lack of fire suppression control for museum collection - Not all of the museum collection is adequately curated or catalogued (primarily archives) - Archives are not located in a centralized location - Primary resources are not being adequately protected
OPPORTUNITIES	- Timely archeological curation for recent survey investigations (e.g., beetles) - Potential research partnership connections - Park can access support from Museum Resource Center, Center for Urban Ecology - Park has retained representative collections (archeology, history, archives, natural resources)
DATA NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	Digitization project is needed for historic photos, maps, and drawings
PLANNING NEEDS TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN OIRVs	Collection management plan (include ethnographic resources, archives, and oral histories)
LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRVs AND THE NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITION OF THE RESOURCE OR VALUE	- NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (5.3.5.5) states that the National Park Service "will collect, protect, preserve, provide access to, and use objects, specimens, and archival and manuscript collections...in the disciplines of archeology, ethnography, history, biology, geology, and paleontology to aid understanding among park visitors, and to advance knowledge in the humanities and sciences." - Applicable law: 1955 Museums Properties Management Act

Identification of Key Parkwide Issues

Each park faces a variety of issues that need to be addressed through current and future planning. Key issues may relate to park significance or fundamental resources and values, or they may raise other management concerns that require them to be addressed in future planning.

Key parkwide issues exist at Catoctin Mountain Park and each are addressed in the analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of planning and data needs. These include managing deer browsing activities that impact native tree regeneration, managing cabin camps and campgrounds, maintaining watershed quality, and developing partnerships with key stakeholders to improve road corridors and trail links near the park.

Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

The final step of the assessment of planning and data needs is the prioritization process. This section ranks the level of need for future plans, studies, and research activities identified at the Foundation Workshop. Prioritization is based on a comprehensive review of plans and data that will protect and maintain the fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values of the park, and address key parkwide issues from 2013 through 2022.

Plans, studies, and research activities are prioritized as “high,” “medium,” or “low.” Planning and data needs ranked as “high” should retain primary consideration in the park’s planning and management decision making processes. This information will be used by parks, regional offices, and the NPS Washington office in determining priorities and considering future funding needs.

The following tables identify Catoctin Mountain Park planning and data needs by priority and provide a brief rationale for each:

Planning Needs

	PRIORITY	RATIONALE
SCENIC BYWAY CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT PLAN	High	Plan would provide comprehensive guidance on several key issues, including: • trails and road circulation within and adjacent to park • trail links to Cunningham Falls State Park and local Maryland state park units • enhance signage and park identity • develop road design standards and guidelines
CABIN AND CAMPGROUND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT PLAN	High	Plan would address the following key issues: • address long-term historic building preservation • define appropriate visitor use • provide economic analysis and financial strategies to promote sustainable use of facilities • address both cabin camps and campgrounds
ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM AND PLAN (UNDERWAY)	High	Plan will include oral histories and strategies for capturing stories from individuals and groups associated with the activities that took place at the park before and after its creation as a national park.

	PRIORITY	RATIONALE
COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN	High	Plan would include strategies for preserving ethnographic resources, archives, and oral histories. The plan would help ensure the long-term maintenance of the park's collections in specialized facilities.
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN	High	Plan would provide comprehensive guidance on several key issues, including: • native tree regeneration • prescribed burns • pest and nonnative plant management • tree disease response
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN	High	Plan would provide comprehensive guidance on several key issues, including: • stormwater management • streams and riparian habitat protection • fish communities stewardship
FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY PLAN	High	Plan would develop strategies to achieve financial sustainability. It would include analysis on how to increase revenues and visitation at cabin camps.
PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT PLAN	Medium	Plan would provide comprehensive guidance on several key issues, including: • plan coordinate strategic agreements and links with adjacent state, county, and local municipalities and organizations • analyze resource pooling among partners to reach common objectives • identify efficiencies among partners • address overall viewshed, watershed, and land protection
CLIMATE-FRIENDLY PARKS PLAN (UNDERWAY)	Medium	As part of the NPS Climate-friendly Park designation, the plan would implement designs for new, environmentally friendly facilities, renovate existing buildings to operate more sustainably, and reduce overall environmental impacts of park operations. The plan would include completing a comprehensive greenhouse gas inventory as well as a climate action plan, with measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the park.
EXTERIOR LIGHTING PLAN	Low	Plan would help improve quality of night sky viewing and identify historically appropriate lighting options

Data Needs

	PRIORITY	RATIONALE
ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT	High	Assessment would provide comprehensive background study of types, uses, and users of ethnographic resources and data gaps. Potential associated groups include those associated with therapeutic recreation, the Office of Strategic Services, and the nation's first Job Corps Center.
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT OR OTHER TREATMENT PLAN (CLR) FOR CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK, CAMP MISTY MOUNT, AND CAMP GREENTOP	High	The CLR or other treatment plan would document the history and outline an accompanying treatment plan for the park. The CLR would evaluate the history and integrity of the park landscape, including any changes to its geographical context, features, materials, and use.
ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION STRATEGY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT RANGERS	High	This set of strategies, geared specifically toward law enforcement staff, would enhance protection and monitoring of archeological resources. Law enforcement officers would use the park atlas and GPS units to verify archeological UTMs/ locations and help monitor these sites.
IDENTIFY PRESERVATION NEEDS FOR 14 STRUCTURES NOT RATED IN GOOD CONDITION; COMPLETE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS (HSRs)	High	The HSRs and/or HSARs would provide physical information for each property's history and existing condition and would address the goals for the use or re-use of these structures. HSRs and HSARs outline approaches for treatment and provide a scope of recommended work. These reports serve as a guide for all changes made to a historic property for repairs, rehabilitation, or restoration.
DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY FOR STRUCTURES AT BRAESTRUP TRACT	High	Completing the determination process was indicated as a high priority given the potential historic significance of the Braestrup structures.
HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY FOR ROUND MEADOW	High	Completing this study is a high priority because it will establish the historic significance of this former CCC/ WPA camp and thereby assist in park management of this potentially historic area.
DETERMINE INTEGRITY OF ROUND MEADOW CULTURAL LANDSCAPE	High	Determining integrity is a high priority because it will establish the significance of the landscape and its built environment.
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR CABIN CAMPS AND CAMPGROUNDS	High	The park has a high need to study the economic dynamics of operating its cabin camps and campgrounds given the declining visitation and revenue at these facilities
DETERMINE INTEGRITY OF BRAESTRUP PROPERTY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE	Medium	Review the historic significance of the Braestrup landscape and associated structures within the park and identify the location, size, physical development, condition, characteristics, and other landscape information useful to park management. It will also identify structures eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
BAT AND SMALL MAMMALS POPULATION SURVEY	Medium	Bat and small mammal population surveys would provide baseline figures and fill moderate data gaps to assess overall ecological health at the park.

	PRIORITY	RATIONALE
Baseline population surveys for certain insect communities	Medium	Surveys for insect communities, such as beetles, help fill a moderate data gap by providing a baseline indicator for the park to monitor its overall ecological health.
BASELINE AIR QUALITY MEASUREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC PARK LOCATIONS	Medium	There is a moderate need to add an air quality station within park boundaries that would collect park-specific data to add to existing air quality measurements taken throughout a series of stations in the Appalachian Mountains.
BASELINE NIGHT SKY MEASUREMENTS	Medium	There is a moderate need to collect measurements and record baseline data to monitor night sky qualities.
Use data loggers to monitor water temperature and water quantity on Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek	Medium	Water temperature and water quantity data provide vital records for documenting baseline stream conditions.
TRAIL USE / PARKING LOT COUNTS	Medium	Trail and parking lot use counts fill a moderate data need and provide particularly beneficial information for park staff to monitor visitation numbers at park areas, such as overlooks.
REVIEW EXISTING ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND COE LEGACY REPORT	Medium	There is a moderate need to verify OSS-related archeological resources near Camp Greentop at the fire cache site.
HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE PROGRAM PERIODS	Medium	There is a moderate need to better understand the data gaps associated with its various New Deal era program periods.
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT ROUND MEADOW NEAR ORIGINAL CCC/WPA CAMP	Medium	Completing an archeological investigation at Round Meadow was determined to be a medium priority because the results will inform the historic resource study and cultural landscape inventory for Round Meadow.
Documentation of major environmental education programs	Medium	Documentation would highlight major cabin camp programs for visitors from Washington, D.C., Frederick, and Washington counties.
CONDUCT ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ON PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES IDENTIFIED IN THE ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT	Low	These sites could tell potentially significant stories of park prehistoric and historic periods, but remain a low priority with regard to filling cultural resource data gaps.
REVIEW ASMIS RECORD TO IDENTIFY IF ANY SITES ARE IN POOR CONDITION	Low	Rated as a low data gathering priority in comparison to other archeological sites within park boundaries. Park staff intends to review the ASMIS record and may need to rehabilitate, protect, or mitigate sites in poor condition accordingly.
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORIES FOR CHARCOAL HEARTHES AND HISTORIC AGRICULTURAL SITES	Low	Rated as a low information gathering priority, the park has a wealth of known charcoal hearth and historic agricultural sites that would add to baseline documentation of these sites.
BASELINE NATURAL SOUND MEASUREMENTS	Low	Collecting measurements to better understand and record baseline data for natural sound qualities represents a lower priority data need.

Appendixes



Forest scene near Camp Greentop. NPS photo

Appendix A: Legislation and Executive Orders

PARK LEGISLATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1932 47 STAT. 717	July 21, 1932	Authorizes the acquisition of land by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise that would be needed for "emergency construction of public building projects outside the District of Columbia."
FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT	May 12, 1933	Created Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) with responsibilities to conduct investigations dealing with problems of employment relief," provide "grants to several States to aid meeting the costs of furnishing relief and work relief ..."
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT, 48 STAT. 200	June 16, 1933	Authorized the president to establish agencies for the purpose of implementing the act with termination of agencies, etc. ..., "at the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of this Act ... "Also authorized the establishment of public works programs and projects.
FOURTH DEFICIENCY ACT	June 16, 1933	During Fiscal Year 1933 this act provided funding for activities approved under the National Industrial Recovery Act.
EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT	June 19, 1933	During Fiscal Year 1935, authorized appropriations pursuant to title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 for the benefits of public works and "to meet the emergency and necessity for relief in stricken agricultural areas."
56 STAT.326 PUBLIC LAW 77-594	June 6, 1942	Required that all RDA project areas be maintained for "public park, recreational and conservation purposes." Authorized the conveyance of "recreation demonstration project lands to the States with the approval of the President."
PUBLIC LAW 81-640	August 3, 1950	"To authorize grantees of recreation demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes."
68 STAT. 791 PUBLIC LAW 83-654	August 24, 1954	Authorizes the exchanges of lands acquired by the United States for Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area, Frederick County, Maryland, for the purposes of exchanging lands therein.

PARK EXECUTIVE ORDERS	DATE	DESCRIPTION
6747	June 23, 1934	Allocated funds to “meet the Emergency and Necessity for relief in stricken Agricultural Areas” and specifically to FERA for making grants to States ...”
6910-B	December 1, 1934	Allocated to FERA the sum of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of affording relief through the purchase of submarginal lands in the stricken agricultural areas including the necessary costs of administration of such lands as may be acquired for such purpose, and to the Emergency Conservation Fund the sum of \$10,000,000, for the establishment and maintenance of CCC camps.
6983	March 6, 1935	Authorizes FERA to acquire property “connection with the construction or carrying on of any project or program financed by allocations, allotments, or transfers made, or to be made, to FERA under the authority and in accordance with the provisions of the said National Industrial Recovery Act...”
7027	April 30, 1935	Established the Resettlement Administration to “initiate and administer a program of approved projects with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, forestation, and flood control.”
7028	April 30, 1935	Transfers from FERA to the Resettlement Administration all the real and personal property or any interest therein ..., acquired by the FERA administrator and the Director of the Land Program.
7034	May 6, 1935	The Works Progress Administration was established as a successor to the Civil Works Administration.
7496	November 14, 1936	Transferred RDA project lands from the Resettlement Administration to the Secretary of the Interior for the National Park Service to complete and administer the projects being transferred.
10752	February 12, 1958	Designates the Secretary of the Interior to execute certain powers and functions vested in the president by the act of February 22, 1935, 49 Stat. 30, as amended. Supersedes: EO 6979, February 28, 1935; EO 7756, December 1, 1937; EO 9732, June 3, 1946; EO 10250, June 5, 1951 (in part).

PARK EXECUTIVE ORDERS	DATE	DESCRIPTION
PRESIDENTIAL LETTER	December 4, 1945	From President Harry S. Truman to Maryland Governor O'Connor indicating that Catoctin would remain in federal ownership as per the authority found in a federal act dated June 6, 1942.
LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR	February 29, 1952	Requesting approval from President Truman of "that portion of the Catoctin area that lies south of the Thurmont-Foxville Road, paralleling Hunting Creek ... are no longer essential as a part of the National Capital Parks System."
LAND RECORD No. 150	July 28, 1954	On July 12, 1954, NPS Director Conrad Wirth changed the name of Catoctin Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area to Catoctin Mountain Park.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, FUNCTIONS, FUNDS, ETC., PERTAINING TO
RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FROM THE RESETTLEMENT
ADMINISTRATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 200), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (Public No. 739, 74th Congress), I hereby order as follows:

1. There is transferred from the Resettlement Administration to the Secretary of the Interior (a) all the real and personal property or any interest therein, together with all contracts, options, rights and interests, books, papers, memoranda, records, etc., acquired by the Resettlement Administration in connection with the recreational demonstration projects set forth in the attached schedule with funds appropriated or made available to carry out the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act by the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933 (48 Stat. 274, 275), and by the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935 (48 Stat. 1055), and with funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (Public No. 739, 74th Congress), and (b) all personnel, whether in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, now employed in connection with the acquisition of land for those recreational demonstration projects, together with all administration personnel records pertaining to the employees transferred, and to those employees engaged in development activities as of July 31, 1936, who were released by the Resettlement Administration on that date to permit the Department of the Interior to enter them on its rolls as of August 1.

2. There is transferred and allocated to the Secretary of the Interior all balances of appropriations heretofore made available to or allotted for expenditure by the Resettlement Administration both for acquiring land for the recreational demonstration projects set forth in the attached schedule and for developing those projects, under the said National Industrial Recovery Act, Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, to be used for the purposes for which such funds were made available or allotted to the Resettlement Administration. The Secretary of the Interior shall assume all outstanding obligations, commitment, and encumbrances heretofore incurred by the Resettlement Administration in connection with the said projects.

3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, through the National Park Service, to complete and administer the projects transferred to him by this Executive Order and to exercise with respect to any real or personal property or any interest therein, contracts, options, rights and interests, books, papers, memoranda, and records acquired in connection with such projects, all the powers and functions given to the Resettlement Administration in connection therewith by Executive Orders Nos. 7027 and 7028 of April 30, 1935, and April 30, 1935, respectively.

4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the administrative functions transferred and delegated to him by this Executive Order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 14, 1936.

[No. 7490]

National Park Service
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

LAND RECORD NO. 150

July 26, 1954

Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area
Frederick & Washington Counties, Maryland

1. On July 26, 1954 the following change in name was recorded in the Land Records of National Capital Parks as a part of the National Capital Park System.

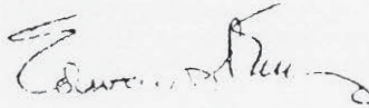
CHANGE OF NAME:

Director Conrad L. Wirth on July 12, 1954 approved the following change in name.

DESIGNATION:

From: Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area,
To : Catoctin Mountain Park.

By memorandum of July 15, 1954.



Edward J. Kelly
Superintendent

Surname:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

PRS 1105

L1429 -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dec 4, 1945

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1945
10:30 AM

INTERIOR DEPT.
NOV 27 1945
SOLICITOR

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1945
10:30 AM

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1945
10:30 AM

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1945
10:30 AM

My dear Governor O'Connor:

I have received your letter of November 16, requesting that the Catoctin Recreational Area in Frederick County, Maryland, be transferred to the State of Maryland for incorporation as a unit of the Maryland State Park System.

I have decided, because of the historical events of national and international interest now associated with the Catoctin Recreational Area, that this property should be retained by the Federal Government and made a part of the National Capital Park System under the administration of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. This action is in accord with the position expressed by the late President Roosevelt before his death.

The Catoctin area is not now available for public use, but eventually, under the policies of the National Park Service, Maryland residents will be urged to enjoy the many recreational opportunities which that beautiful area affords.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Hd) Harry L. Truman

The Honorable

Herbert R. O'Connor,
Governor of Maryland;
Annapolis, Maryland.

CC: Mr. Kelly - National Capital Parks

COPY FOR SECRETARY'S OFFICE
231

Public Law 654 - 83d Congress
Chapter 903 - 2d Session
H. R. 8821

AN ACT

To authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for the Catoctin recreational demonstration area, Frederick County, Maryland, for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings of land acquired for the Catoctin recreational demonstration area, Frederick County, Maryland, is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to obtain for the United States land and interests in lands held in private ownership within the established watersheds and boundaries of said recreational demonstration area by accepting from the owners of such privately owned land complete relinquishment thereof, and the Secretary may grant to such owners in exchange therefor, in each instance, federally owned lands of approximately equal value now a part of the Catoctin recreational demonstration area, that he considers are not essential for the administration, control, and operation of the aforesaid recreational demonstration area. Any land acquired by the United States pursuant to this authorization shall become a part of the Catoctin recreational demonstration area upon the vesting of title in the United States, and shall be subject to the laws applicable thereto.

Catoctin recreational demonstration area, Md.
Land exchange.

68 Stat. 791.
68 Stat. 792.

Approved August 24, 1954.

GPO 42139

[CHAPTER 352]

AN ACT

June 5, 1942
[H. R. 7008]
[Public Law 592]

To authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Increase of lending authority.
Ante, p. 176.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to issue and have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by \$5,000,000,000.

Approved, June 5, 1942.

[CHAPTER 353]

AN ACT

June 5, 1942
[H. R. 7097]
[Public Law 593]

To amend section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to extend its present track connection with the United States navy yard so as to provide adequate railroad facilities in connection with the development of Buzzards Point as an industrial area in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved June 18, 1932 (47 Stat. 322), as amended by the Act approved June 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 849).

District of Columbia.
Buzzards Point, extension of railroad facilities.

D. O. Code § 7-1216.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to extend its present track connection with the United States navy yard so as to provide adequate railroad facilities in connection with the development of Buzzards Point as an industrial area in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved June 18, 1932 (47 Stat. 322), as amended by the Act approved June 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 849), is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company is hereby authorized to establish a switch connection with an existing track in its New Jersey Avenue yard, at a point north of the north curb line of I Street Southeast; thence southward on First Street Southeast to and connecting with the existing track on First Street Southeast at or about N Street, with a switch connection at or about Quander Street and spur track running over, across, and through square 743 to and into the United States navy yard; thence southward on First Street Southeast to and thence along Potomac Avenue to the west line of Second Street Southwest, with all necessary switches, extensions, turnouts, and sidings and such other track extensions through and along One-half Street Southwest, and Second Street Southwest, south of Potomac Avenue and north of Potomac Avenue to P Street, and One-half Street Southeast, south of Potomac Avenue and north of Potomac Avenue to O Street, as may be or become necessary for the establishment of adequate railroad facilities in connection with the development of Buzzards Point as an industrial area in the District of Columbia."

Approved, June 5, 1942.

[CHAPTER 380]

AN ACT

June 6, 1942
[H. R. 2685]
[Public Law 594]

To authorize the disposition of recreational demonstration projects, and for other purposes.

Recreational demonstration projects.
Conveyance or lease to States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, except as provided in section 2 hereof, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) is authorized, with the approval

of the President, to convey or lease to the States or to the political subdivisions thereof, without consideration, any or all of the recreational demonstration projects and lands, improvements, and equipment comprised within such projects transferred to him by Executive Order Numbered 7496, dated November 14, 1936, or any parts of such projects, when in his judgment such grantees or lessees are adequately prepared to administer, operate, and maintain such project areas for public park, recreational, and conservation purposes, or he may, with the approval of the President, transfer to other Federal agencies any of the aforesaid recreational demonstration areas that may be of use to such agencies.

SEC. 2. From and after the date of this Act, the lands acquired for the Acadia, French Creek, Shenandoah, and White Sands recreational demonstration projects shall be added to and become a part of Acadia National Park, Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Shenandoah National Park, and White Sands National Monument, in the order named above, subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the respective areas to which such recreational demonstration projects are added: *Provided*, That within six months after the date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall file with The National Archives a map of each recreational demonstration project enumerated in this section.

SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized to execute on behalf of the United States all necessary deeds and leases to effect the purposes of this Act. Every such deed or lease shall contain the express condition that the grantee or lessee shall use the property exclusively for public park, recreational, and conservation purposes, and the further express condition that the United States assumes no obligation for the maintenance or operation of the property after the acceptance of such deed or during the term of such lease, and may contain such other conditions not inconsistent with such express conditions as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the grantee or lessee: *Provided*, That the title and right to possession of any lands so conveyed or leased, together with the improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States upon a finding by the Secretary, after notice to such grantee or lessee and after an opportunity for a hearing, that the grantee or lessee has not complied with such conditions during a period of more than three years, which finding shall be final and conclusive, and such lands and improvements thereon, upon such reversion to the United States, shall be returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and upon determination of the Secretary may be considered as surplus real property to be disposed of in accordance with the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 885).

Approved, June 6, 1942.

[CHAPTER 381]

AN ACT

To change the name of the Black Warrior National Forest to the William B. Bankhead National Forest.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date of enactment of this Act the national forest situated in the State of Alabama known and designated as the "Black Warrior National Forest" shall be known and designated as the "William B. Bankhead National Forest". All laws, regulations, and public documents and records of the United States in which such national forest is designated or referred to under the name of the "Black Warrior

1 F. R. 1946.

Transfer to other Federal agencies.

Addition of designated projects to other areas.

Proviso.

Deeds and leases; statement of conditions.

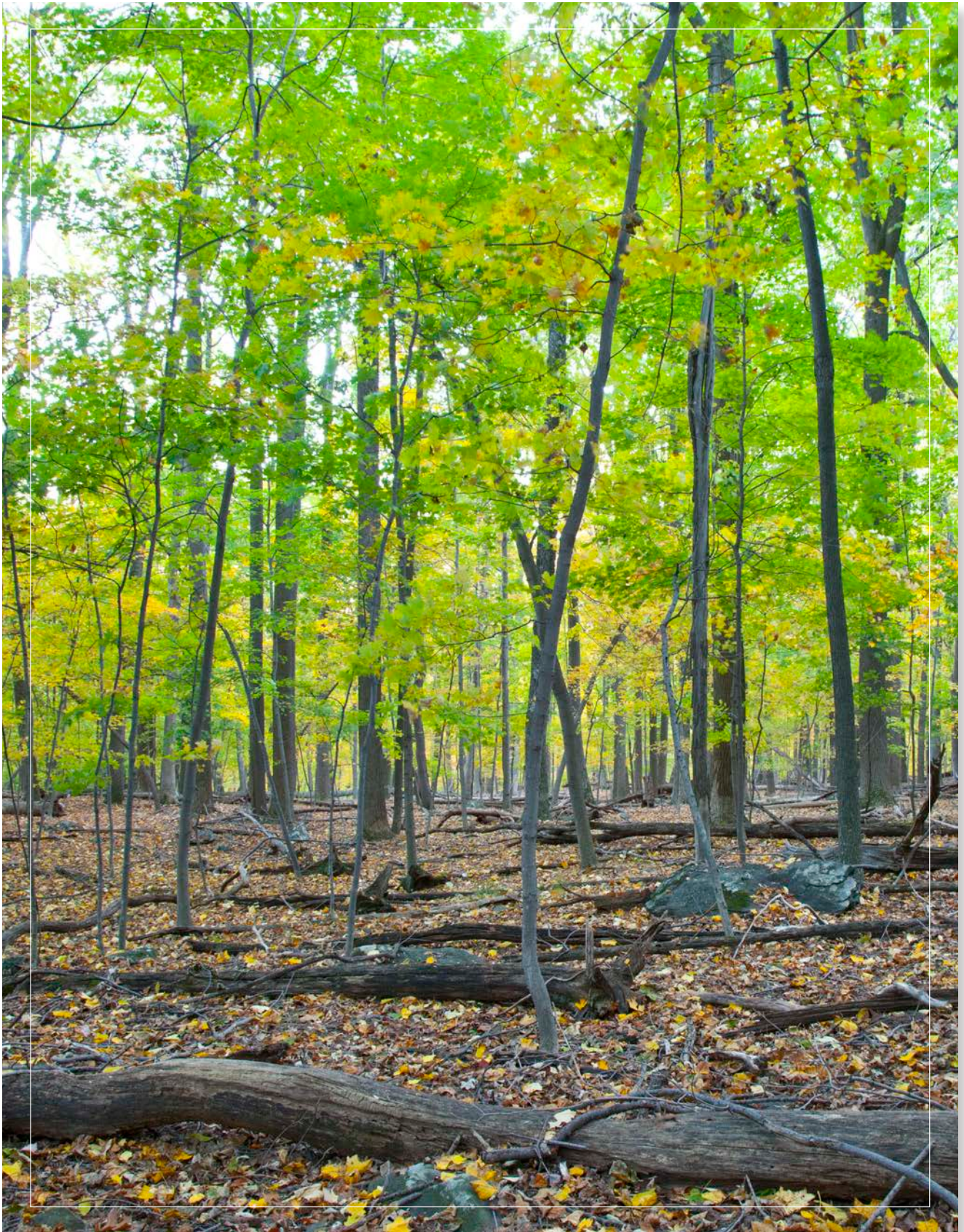
Proviso.
Failure to comply with conditions.

40 U. S. C. § 304a.

June 6, 1942
[H. R. 6502]

[Public Law 595]

William B. Bankhead National Forest, Ala.



Eastern deciduous forest in early spring. NPS photo

Appendix B:

Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Legislation and Acts

- Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974
- Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- Clean Air Act of 1977
- Clean Water Act of 1972
- Comprehensive Environmental Response and compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) – of 1984, as amended
- Department of Transportation Act of 1966
- Endangered Species Act of 1973
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
- NPS Organic Act of 1916
- National Trust Act of 1949
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- Oil Protection Act of 1990
- Redwood Act of 1978, amending the NPS Organic Act
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended

Code of Federal Regulations

- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 1, General Provisions
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 2, Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 4, Vehicles and Traffic Safety
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 5, Commercial and Private Operations

Executive Orders

- Executive Order 11514, “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality”
- Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
- Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management”
- Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands”
- Executive Order 12003, “Energy Policy and Conservation”
- Executive Order 12088, “Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards”
- Executive Order 12372, “Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs”
- Executive Order 12898, “General Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Population”
- Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites”
- Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”
- Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments”
- Executive Order 13186, “Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds”
- Executive Order 13352, “Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation”
- Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management”

NPS Management Policies 2006

NPS Director’s Orders

- Order 12: *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making* and Director’s Order-12 Handbook
- Order 18: *Wildland Fire Management*
- Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
- Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management*
- Order 77: *Natural Resource Protection*
- Order 77-1: *Wetland Protection*
- Order 77-2: *Floodplain Management*
- Order 77-8: *Endangered Species*



Autumn foliage. NPS photo

National Capital Region Foundation Document Recommendation Catoctin Mountain park

April 2013

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

 RECOMMENDED Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park	 APPROVED Regional Director, National Capital Region
 Date	 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.

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