



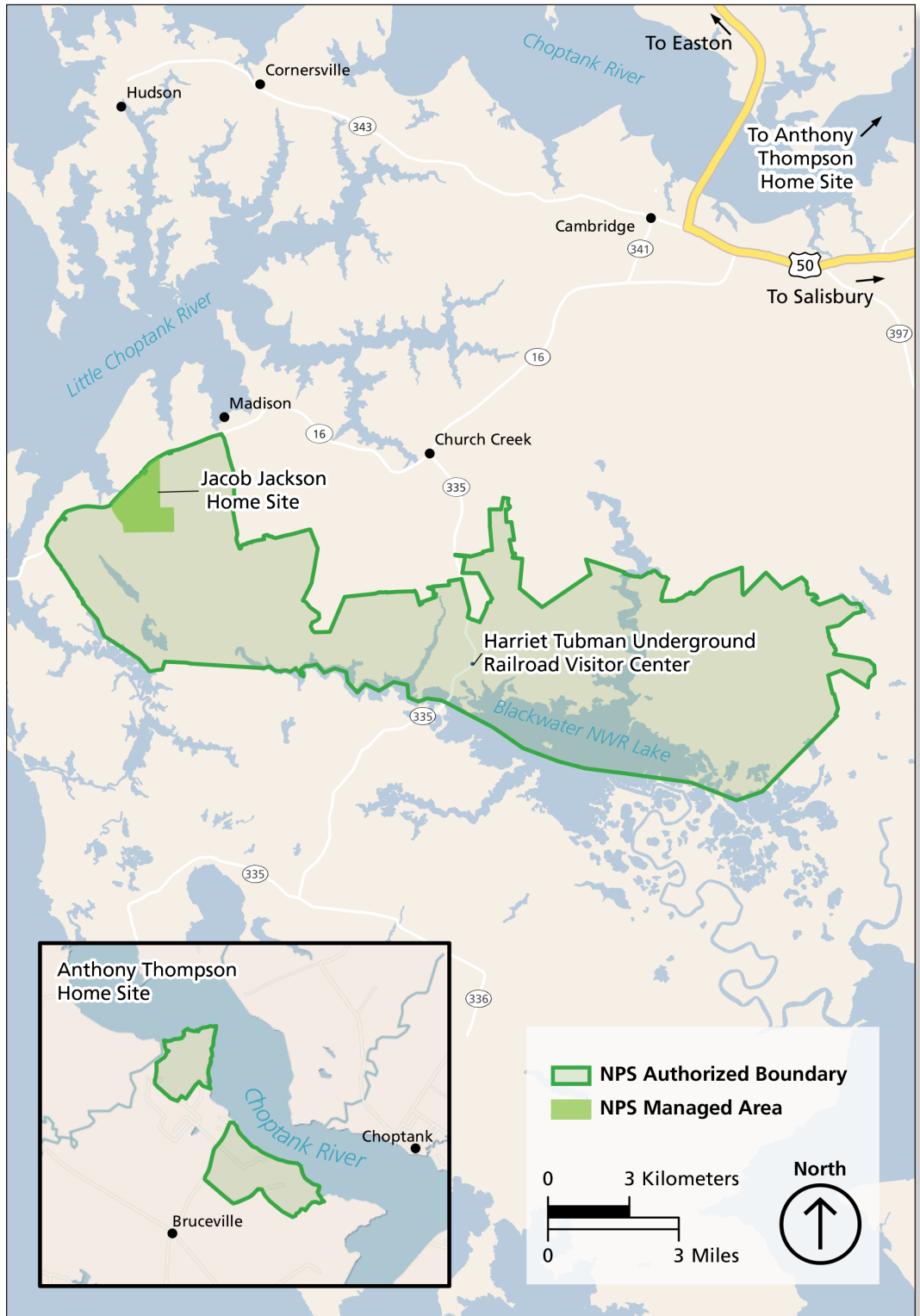
Foundation Document

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park

Maryland

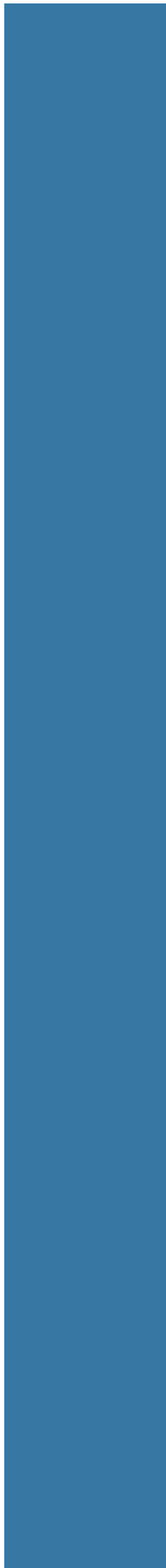
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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park is located on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, spanning land in Dorchester, Caroline, and Talbot Counties. The park, along with the national monument of the same name, memorializes the remarkable legacy of Harriet Tubman through the preservation of the landscape of her youth. Considered a national hero for her bravery and leadership in the struggle for equal rights for African Americans and women, it was here that Harriet Tubman first experienced the power of collective resistance and learned to read the landscape to facilitate her own escape and that of many others through the Underground Railroad.

On March 25, 2013, President Barack Obama issued a proclamation creating Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument. The 480-acre Jacob Jackson Home Site, the location of a farm owned by a free black man who assisted Tubman to free her brothers from enslavement and several neighboring properties, was donated to the National Park Service for inclusion within the larger boundary of the new national monument.

In December 2014, Congress created the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park as part of the fiscal year 2015 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 113-291). The Jacob Jackson Home Site portion of the monument and any future authorized acquired area is now referred to as the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park. Both the national monument and the national historical park are administered as a single unit—Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park. Together, the park and monument interpret the natural and cultural landscapes and special places important to Tubman’s life as an enslaved child, young woman, and freedom seeker in eastern Maryland.

This foundation document addresses the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park, which includes the 480-acre Jacob Jackson Home Site owned and administered by the National Park Service, parts of Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park administered by the Maryland Park Service, and privately owned land.

The park has an independent companion unit, Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, New York, that preserves the resources and interprets the story of Harriet Tubman’s adult life after she achieved her freedom.

The Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park boundary encompasses federal, state, and private land in Caroline, Dorchester, and Talbot Counties, Maryland. Approximately 11,750 acres within the park boundary are reserved as federal lands, the majority of which are part of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. The park includes within its boundaries the cultural and working landscapes, home sites, and other historic resources related to, and evocative of, Harriet Tubman’s time in the region. In this area, Harriet Tubman is memorialized in the land, water, and sky of the Eastern Shore of Maryland where she was born and where she returned again and again to free others. The landscapes and waterways she navigated and used for sanctuary on her Underground Railroad missions in the mid-nineteenth century have changed little from her time.





Harriet Tubman was born into slavery in Maryland in 1822 and liberated herself in 1849. She returned to the area of her birth 13 times between 1850 and 1860 to lead family, friends, and other enslaved African Americans to freedom in the North. Although unable to read the written word, Tubman was highly skilled at reading the landscape and the night sky, a skill she used to navigate as a conductor on the Underground Railroad. Throughout her life, Harriet Tubman fought tirelessly for the abolition of slavery, the rights of women, and for the Union cause. She was a leader in the struggle for civil rights who was forever motivated by her love of family, community, and her abiding faith.

Though many of the buildings once associated with the life of Tubman and the people she knew have been lost, Tubman would recognize the fields and marsh, rivers, and forest that shape the Eastern Shore landscape. Blackwater and Parson's Creek Canal (also referred to as Stewart's Canal), a seven-mile canal dug by hand by free and enslaved people throughout the late 1820s and early 1830s for commercial transportation, stands out as a straight, narrow waterway among the more prominent Choptank River and

the meandering Blackwater River. Tubman learned important navigation and communication skills working in nearby timbering operations with her father, Ben Ross. Stewart Canal is part of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, which includes a significant part of the land within the park boundary and conserves habitat that supports the abundant wildlife of the region today. The Jacob Jackson Home Site, donated by The Conservation Fund, is currently the only property within park boundaries under National Park Service ownership. Jacob Jackson was a free and literate African American man who helped Tubman and her family.

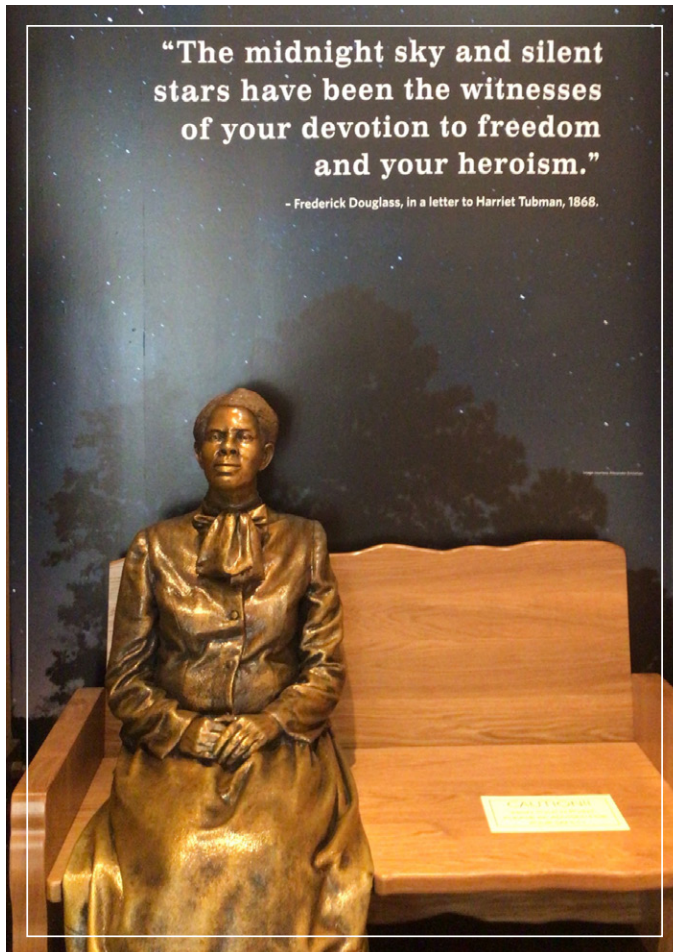
Given that information about Underground Railroad activities and the lives of enslaved people must be pieced together from disparate sources, the Harriet Tubman and Underground Railroad stories are and will continue to be journeys of research and discovery. Partnerships with state and local governments, nonprofits, and academic institutions, as well as residents and historic site owners within park boundaries, maximize the opportunities for ongoing collaboration. Farmers continue to be important to the partnership through ongoing management of the agrarian landscape, and tourism professionals play a role in fostering an appropriate tourism infrastructure to maintain the delicate balance of landscape uses and users. The proximity of Harriet Tubman-related resources and the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge provides the opportunity for the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to share in the protection of these resources in a cooperative manner compatible with the missions of both agencies.

Many of the sites of interest within the park boundary are linked by the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway, a self-guided driving tour along single-lane roads through rural landscapes offering scenic vistas of the marsh, forest, and agricultural land typical of the Eastern Shore in the nineteenth century. Within the 17-acre Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park is the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center, which is owned by the Maryland Park Service and co-managed and staffed through a partnership with the National Park Service. The visitor center received upwards of 100,000 visitors from more than 60 countries within the first year of the center's opening in 2017. Popular visitor activities include hiking, scenic driving, attending ranger-led programs, and participating in guided tours.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The national monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on March 25, 2013, followed by the establishment of the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in 2014 in Public Law 113-291 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

HARRIET TUBMAN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK preserves and interprets the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the life, work, and legacy of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad for the benefit of current and future generations.



Park Significance

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

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

- **Harriet Tubman’s Life.** The park encompasses the cultural landscape where Harriet Tubman was born and enslaved and where she forged relationships, practiced skills, escaped from enslavement, rescued family members and others, and experienced events that affected her for a lifetime.
- **Integrity of the Rural Landscape.** The rural landscapes of Dorchester, Caroline, and Talbot Counties within the park boundary are exceptionally valuable in illustrating the narratives of enslavement and escape that played out over their environment. Although the people working the land are different today, the twenty-first-century rural working landscape maintains an agricultural character that Harriet Tubman and her contemporaries witnessed in her time in the region. This landscape supported a community that demonstrated self-reliance and resistance in the face of oppression.
- **Underground Railroad.** The Underground Railroad was a resistance movement by enslaved people who self-liberated and those who helped them. The landscapes of Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park serve as a regional example of this larger and diverse international network to freedom that involved freedom seekers and their allies.



Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park:

- Cultural Landscape.** Within the park boundary, landscapes in Dorchester, Caroline, and Talbot Counties are reminiscent of the working agricultural and forested landscapes of Harriet Tubman's time in the region. Watercourses and forested land form prominent features and help to frame and separate farmsteads and farmland from the surrounding landscape. The distinctive loblolly pine and oak-hickory forests were an important commercial resource during the period of significance, and timbering operations used Stewart's Canal, which is still a prominent landscape element today. The flat, tillable land with fertile soils and easy access to fresh water is still ideal for agricultural production. Although planted with a different mix of crops and worked with mechanized equipment, many of the sites and farms that were significant during Harriet Tubman's life on the Eastern Shore are still extant today, including the Brodess Farm, James Cook Farm, Polish Mills Farm, Jacob Jackson Home Site, Scotts Chapel, the site of the Bazel Church and African American Graveyard (the existing church structure post-dates Harriet Tubman's time), the Bucktown Crossroads in Dorchester County, and the Anthony Thompson Home Site on Poplar Neck in Caroline County. Only the Jacob Jackson Home Site is owned by the National Park Service. Stewart's Canal, a seven-mile waterway in the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, was constructed in the 1830s by enslaved and free African American people and served as a connection to the Chesapeake Bay and the Blackwater River for the transport of goods and lumber as well as an avenue toward freedom for those seeking emancipation. The sites, coupled with the patterns of development, roadways, waterways, and continuation of traditional lifeways and uses, and potential archeology within the landscape contribute to a cultural landscape that Harriet Tubman and her contemporaries could recognize today.



- Jacob Jackson Home Site.** Located near Stewart’s Canal, the Jacob Jackson Home Site consists of 480 acres of brackish marshes and woodlands of oak, pine, and sweet gum that were donated to the United States in concert with the presidential proclamation creating the national monument. The Jacob Jackson Home Site is owned by the National Park Service. Jackson was a free black man to whom Harriet Tubman appealed for assistance in 1854 in attempting to free her brothers from bondage and help her brothers escape enslavement. As a literate man, Jackson was an important link to the local Underground Railroad community network. He was also a friend and neighbor of Tubman’s parents, Ben and Harriet “Rit” Ross. A 2018 archeological investigation of the Jacob Jackson parcel documented six potential structures and one cemetery but was not successful in identifying a domestic structure that could definitively be attributed to Jacob Jackson. The site includes historic road traces of the historic alignment of Taylor’s Island Road (before it was straightened in the 1960s) and Martin’s Lane, a road constructed in 1806. Originally known as Martin’s Lane after William Martin, a white, eighteenth-century landowner in the area, the route was called Vince Green Road by the early twentieth century. Vincent Green was an African American landowner and neighbor of Jacob Jackson. Some of the road traces/tracks within the forested portion of the Jackson Home Site date to the development of the site for forestry in the mid-twentieth century, which postdates the Jackson family’s residency. In addition, limited field work suggests there may be a system of historic drainage ditches on the property, used to drain agricultural fields of excess water during the period of significance, though further investigation is necessary. The Jacob Jackson Home Site also includes at least three building/home sites of other families that were contemporary to the Jackson family’s tenancy. Much, though not all, of Jackson’s formerly open farmland is now wooded. In addition, the Tall family cemetery is located on the site near Taylor’s Island Road. Richard Tall and family were neighbors of the Jackson family. Little evidence of human habitation is visible on the site—at least evidence that has been discovered so far. Much of what has been found are historic archeological ruins of historic nineteenth and early twentieth century habitation sites and further investigation is warranted.



- **Working Landscapes and Traditional Lifeways.** Residents of Caroline, Dorchester, and Talbot Counties of Maryland’s Eastern Shore have been living off the land and water of the region for centuries. The natural environment of fresh and brackish water, marshland, and forests provides a variety of habitats for aquatic and terrestrial species that have been fished, trapped, farmed, and hunted since Tubman’s day, including fish, crabs, oysters, waterfowl, deer, muskrat, and other animals. The region is known today for its unique culinary traditions derived from the resources of both sea and land. The landowners who continue to keep large acreage in agricultural use are stewards of a cultural landscape that facilitates a valuable immersive experience and understanding for visitors to the park.
- **Partnerships.** A landscape that is evocative of Harriet Tubman’s time would not be possible without a commitment from and the understanding of a broad spectrum of partners. Key partners include the Maryland Park Service, which operates the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park, and the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, a portion of which is included within the boundary of the national historical park and has been under protection since 1933. Other partnering agencies include the State of Maryland Department of Transportation, Maryland Office of Tourism Development, and local governments. In addition, nonprofits such as the Harriet Tubman Organization, Bucktown Village Store, and academic partners provide critical scholarship, research, interpretive exhibits, and media necessary to bridge the gap between the nineteenth-century stories and the existing landscape that requires interpretation for visitors to further understand. Many of the park’s partners, including the landowners within the park boundary, have been protecting the landscapes of Dorchester, Talbot, and Caroline Counties for decades and can be credited for the views that visitors see today. With limited NPS ownership, this wide range of cooperative formal and informal partnerships are fundamental to the interpretation of the stories of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad and to the preservation of related resources.

Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park:

- **Natural Resources.** The land within the park boundary, including portions of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, offers inspiring scenery and the opportunity to view different ecosystems. The park’s fields, forests, and waterways are a mosaic of mature and maturing woodlots, agricultural fields, pasturelands, streams, and wetlands that provide habitat for numerous bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and insect species as well as vascular plants.
- **Night Sky.** The visibility of the “midnight sky and silent stars,” as noted by renowned abolitionist and author Frederick Douglass, is also a critically important resource because the sky and stars guided Harriet Tubman and other freedom seekers more than a century ago. The dark night sky continues to be part of the natural environment and cultural landscape today.

Related Resources

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

The following related resources have been identified for Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park:

- **Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park.** Located within the boundary of the park, the 17-acre Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park is the park's principal partner and fellow steward of the Tubman legacy. The Maryland Park Service operates the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center located within the state park, and in partnership with the National Park Service, leads tours, offers programs, and maintains the park's facilities. The visitor center serves as the gateway to the byway and provides orientation to Tubman and the Underground Railroad heritage sites and programs within the county and region.
- **Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge.** Managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, this unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System is a waterfowl sanctuary originally established in 1933 for birds migrating along the Atlantic flyway. Today the refuge is designated as an Internationally Important Bird Area and recognized as a "Wetland of International Importance" by the Ramsar Convention. The refuge was named a priority wetland in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. The refuge owns lands both adjacent to and within the park and is an operational partner. The refuge's natural habitats are managed for conservation and, where appropriate, restoration of fish, wildlife and habitats. As such, they remain representative of the landscape Tubman experienced as a child and a young woman.
- **National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Sites and Program.** The National Park Service operates a National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program, currently based at the park, to coordinate preservation and education efforts nationwide and integrate local historical places, museums, and interpretive programs associated with the Underground Railroad into a mosaic of community, regional, and national stories. Many of the sites on the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway, including the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center and the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway itself, are recognized as sites or programs of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.



- **Harriet Tubman National Historical Park.** This NPS unit includes sites pertinent to Harriet Tubman’s life in Auburn, New York. The historical park includes the Thompson Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church that Tubman raised funds to build. The Harriet Tubman Visitor Center, the Tubman Home for the Aged, and the Harriet Tubman Residence are also part of the park and sit on a roughly 32-acre campus on South Street. The park was created by Congress through Public Law 113-291 on December 19, 2014.
- **Fort Monroe National Monument.** Located at the southern tip of the Virginia peninsula, this NPS unit includes the site where Tubman served as a nurse at “Contraband and colored” hospital to address needs of freemen and United States Colored Troops.
- **Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway.** Extending more than 125 miles through the landscapes and waterscapes of the Maryland Eastern Shore, the byway is a self-guided driving tour that continues into Delaware and then proceeds to Philadelphia. The byway includes 36 historically significant sites related to the Underground Railroad and traverses through and around the park. The byway is administered by the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway organization, a collaboration of the following entities: Dorchester County Department of Tourism, Caroline County Department of Tourism, the State of Maryland, the National Park Service, the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, the Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland Office of Tourism, and America’s Byways (U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration).

Interpretive Themes

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

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

As a newly established park, the staff is in the process of identifying interpretive themes for the park. The following interpretive themes were developed in 2008 in concert with Maryland State Parks for the exhibits and the new park unit, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park:

- The Choptank River region on the Eastern Shore was Harriet Tubman’s first home and the place where she forged strong ties of family and community during her youth and young adulthood.
- Harriet Tubman gained international prominence in her lifetime through her self-determination and independence as reflected in her involvement with the resistance movement of the Underground Railroad.
- Harriet Tubman’s character, experiences, and actions made her a nineteenth-century American hero whose influence remains relevant in the twenty-first century.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

- The National Park Service shall have the general responsibility for administration of the monument, including the Jacob Jackson Home Site, subject to the responsibility and jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to administer the portions of the National Monument within the National Wildlife Refuge System.
- When any additional lands and interests in lands are hereafter acquired by the United States within the monument boundaries, the Secretary shall determine whether such lands will be administered as a part of the National Park System or the National Wildlife Refuge System.
- Hunting and fishing within the National Wildlife Refuge System shall continue to be administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the provisions of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act and other applicable laws.
- In the midst of this landscape, the State of Maryland has developed and now operates Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park on a 17-acre parcel. The State of Maryland and the Federal Government will work closely together in managing these special places within their respective jurisdictions to preserve this critically important era in American history.
- Consistent with applicable laws, the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall enter into appropriate arrangements to share resources and services necessary to properly manage the monument.
- Consistent with applicable laws, the National Park Service shall offer to enter into appropriate arrangements with the State of Maryland for the efficient and effective cooperative management of the monument and the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park.

- Not later than one year after December 19, 2014, the Director of the National Park Service and the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall enter into an agreement to allow the National Park Service to provide for archeological research and the public interpretation of historic resources located within the boundary of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge that are associated with the life of Harriet Tubman, consistent with the management requirements of the refuge.

Administrative Commitments

- **Interagency Agreement with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service will collaborate on archeological research and the public interpretation of historic resources located within the boundary of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge that are associated with the life of Harriet Tubman, consistent with the management requirements of the refuge. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provides law enforcement, resource protection, maintenance and operations associated with projects, events, and programs.
- **Cooperative Management Agreement with Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Park Service.** The Maryland Park Service established and owns the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center. Through this five-year agreement, the National Park Service co-manages the visitor center by contributing financial assistance to support the building's operations and maintenance, and by providing interpretative support that includes NPS interpretive staffing.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

At the time this document was developed, the park unit was newly established and the planning and data needs were not fully analyzed. These tables represent an assessment of the fundamental resources and values.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The patterns of development and land use including vernacular domestic and some commercial structures, agricultural fields, roadways, and settlement patterns are representative of the environment that Harriet Tubman saw during her lifetime on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. • Beyond the NPS-owned Jacob Jackson site, all farm sites within the park boundary related to the Tubman story are privately owned and not open to the public. • All sites are in Dorchester County, except for the Anthony Thompson Home Site, which is located on some of the highest ground on Poplar Neck in Caroline County with frontage on the Choptank River. • The Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway and its Driving Tour Guide, which includes an audio driving tour app and waysides sparsely located throughout the park, provide opportunity for self-guided interpretation of cultural landscapes of the park. • Within the park boundary, but outside of the NPS-managed lands, vernacular structures that contribute to the overall cultural landscape vary in condition. These include deteriorating historic structures and landscape features such as paths and roadways. • Many extant farms and structures within the park boundary, while representative of vernacular structures, post-date Tubman’s tenure on the Eastern Shore. • The settlement patterns of the communities of Harrisville and Whitemarsh, in private ownership today, are a feature of the cultural landscape including historic trails and roadways. • Intersections often define the scale of settlement patterns on the landscape. Bucktown Crossroads, the intersection of three roads, is an important historic crossroads from Harriet Tubman’s day and the site of an important event in her life. • The James Cook Home Site is a farming and hunting site today. • The Anthony Thompson Home Site includes 2,200 acres, is one of 19 farms on Poplar Neck, and is on designated Maryland agricultural land. The property can be viewed from the Choptank River and from Windmill Point in Talbot County across the river. There are conservation and preservation easements in place. The historic integrity of the house is unclear, but the condition is poor and there have been additions to and demolitions of portions of the house since Tubman’s time. • The corn crib where Harriet Tubman’s three brothers hid before escaping to freedom with her is located on the Anthony Thompson Home Site and is still standing. The closest river launch to the site is located at Choptank Landing, which has parking and a park. The story of the farm is told along the byway, but the site is not included in byway print materials. • Trails emanate from Anthony Thompson Home Site property towards water access and road access. Photos of the original house on the Anthony Thompson Home Site are available from Maryland Heritage Trust. Descendants of the historic community live along the access road to the Anthony Thompson Home Site.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bucktown Store, located at the Bucktown Crossroads, is a valuable resource related to a pivotal event in the story of Harriet Tubman’s life. It was operated as such as late as 1972 but is now supported by Bucktown Village Association, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. It is located on the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway and is open for tours by appointment. The store has a preservation easement in place through the Maryland Historic Trust. • The site of Bazel Church and Scott’s Chapel and African American Graveyard are important parts of the cultural landscape. No general public access is available to either site. The byway interpretive plan offers information about the site. • A large portion of the cultural landscape of the national historical park is located on Peter’s Neck, a cape feature in Dorchester County in the most westerly portion of the park that is privately owned. Peter’s Neck can be further defined as the area east of Parson’s Creek and Taylor’s Island Road, south of Madison, west of Harrisville Road, and north of the Blackwater River. In addition to Ben Ross’s property, this area includes the remnant landscape of the circa 1806 Tall farm, including an existing cemetery, as well as portions of the historic free black community of White Marsh, which began in the early nineteenth century. Jacob Jackson’s farm could also be included as part of Peter’s Neck. At the end of 2019, Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge recently acquired 2,600 acres in this area, and will partner on archeological and interpretive opportunities. The parcel is a key strategic area for marsh migration with the advent of sea level rise. The area includes owners willing to provide access to their property, some of whom may have information with important research value. Located on Peter’s Neck is the 10 acres given to Ben Ross, Harriet Tubman’s father, by Anthony Thompson. The cabin is located on Indian Ladder Road, a former precontact, north-south travel route for American Indians. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The density of people in this lived-in landscape has decreased in recent decades. • Visitor traffic on roadways is increasing with the establishment of the park. • Agriculture remains a valued enterprise in and around parts of the NPS boundary as evidenced by a recent increase in the number of farms and farmland acreage in Caroline County, although Dorchester County is experiencing a decrease in farmland acreage while the number of farms remains steady (see 2012 Census of Agriculture data).
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea level rise, Choptank River flooding, and saltwater intrusion (salinization) negatively impact the condition of the cultural landscape and archeological features. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider opportunities to provide technical assistance for historic preservation, documentation, and interpretation of the cultural landscape to partners within the park boundary. • Consider opportunities to partner with others on additional interpretive experiences, such as a water access and corn crib interpretation at the Anthony Thompson Home Site.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harriet Tubman Special Resource Study (2008). • Historic resource study (2020). • Natural resource condition assessment (2019). • Dorchester County, in connection with the National Park Service and other partners, is commissioning an economic impact study of the various Tubman attractions, including the byway, state, and national park (underway). • The Conservation Fund and Audubon Maryland-DC, with partners, completed a sea level rise adaptation plan for the area in 2013 titled “Blackwater 2100.” This plan assessed the threats of climate change and relative sea level rise and developed a series of strategies for responding to the challenge. Importantly, the plan provides spatially explicit maps identifying how sea level rise is likely to impact the landscape and where tidal wetlands are likely to be resilient to sea level rise through up-slope migration. • Chesapeake Marshlands National Wildlife Refuge Complex Comprehensive Conservation Plan (2006).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS data for local/county land use, zoning, and parcels. • Traffic study. • Archeological research at the Jacob Jackson Home Site. • Parkwide archeological overview and assessment. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary visitor experience plan (long-range interpretive plan) (underway). • Cultural landscape report (underway). • Park unit management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13508, “Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • <i>Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i>



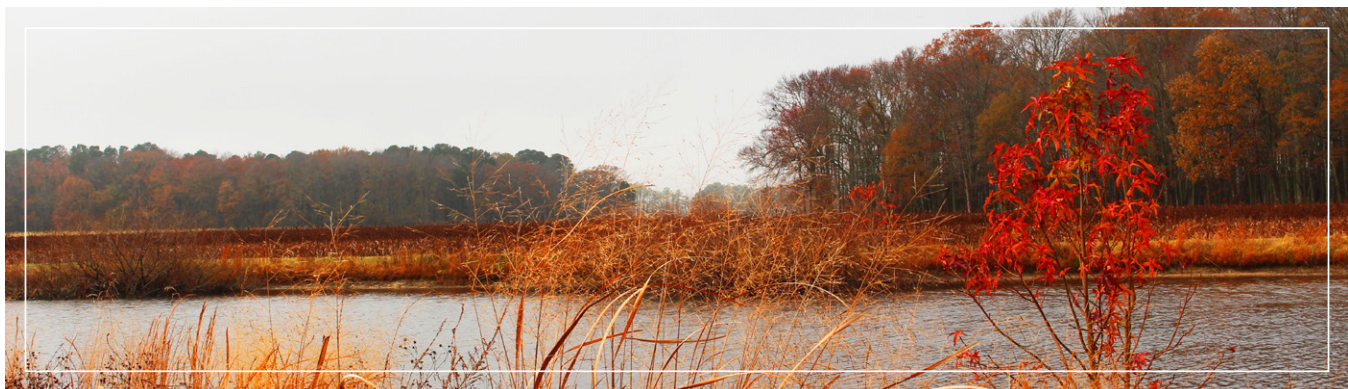
Fundamental Resource or Value	Jacob Jackson Home Site
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is owned and protected by the National Park Service and currently closed to the public. The site is no longer used for agricultural purposes as it was during Jacob Jackson’s day. • The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through a partnership with the National Park Service, manages a demonstration forest in the northeastern portion of the Jacob Jackson Home Site. Through this effort, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service demonstrates the science of silviculture through thoughtfully managing the growth, composition, and health of the woodlands to meet diverse goals including support of wildlife habitat, timber production, and recreation. Trees and vegetation have been removed on the site as part of management within the demonstration forest, but otherwise the site is generally unaltered. This forest hosts a long-term monitoring program for the Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel (<i>Sciurus niger cinereus</i>). Stand data are collected intermittently. Monitoring is designed to assess population response to a 1998 timber harvest on the property. • The exact location of the home site is presumed but not accurately identified to date. • The site has been listed in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. The site is also located on the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway, and there is an audio tour available for interpretation. • The site is located off Route 16. To ensure traffic safety, the entrance will require careful development when the site becomes open to the public in the future. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No changes observed.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of comprehensive natural and cultural site protection because of the lack of staff presence on the site. • Lack of safe vehicle access from the main road (Route 16) could threaten visitor safety. • Increased water infiltration on the site, possibly as a result of the drainage culverts and berms of Route 16. • Sea level rise and increased salinization as a result of climate change. • Refer to the forthcoming cultural landscape report for specific threats. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe vehicle access could increase visitation. • Opportunity to increase awareness of the site with roadside signage and waysides. Adding the site to Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway interpretive materials and byway branding could broaden site interpretation and increase visitation.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harriet Tubman Special Resource Study (2008). • Historic resource study (2020). • Natural resource condition assessment (2019). • Phase I Archaeological Survey, Jacob Jackson Home Project (2018).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic study. • Archeological overview and assessment for Jacob Jackson Home Site. • Archeological study to confirm the location of the Jacob Jackson Home Site.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Jacob Jackson Home Site
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary visitor experience plan (long-range interpretive plan) (underway). • Development concept plan for Jacob Jackson Home Site. • Visitor use management plan for Jacob Jackson Home Site. • Comprehensive signage plan for Jacob Jackson Home Site (underway). • Integrated pest management plan. • Cultural landscape report (underway).
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Working Landscapes and Traditional Lifeways
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The working landscapes and traditional lifeways derive from the natural resources of the area including, but not limited to, the waterways, marshland, swampland, fields, forest, soils, flora, wildlife, and dark night sky. • An understanding of the working landscapes and traditional lifeways is possible in person or through interpretive materials. • Many of the waterways in and through the Harriet Tubman cultural landscape are comparatively safe for human-powered paddling as there are no rapids and they are sheltered. • The Choptank River is an important feature in the working landscape. It is navigable and is fished and harvested. It includes public access points, and an interpretive and recreational water trail is currently under development. • The Little Blackwater River has several recreational access points along the river, and water tours are offered. • The Peter’s Neck area contains a large forestry management area. This area within the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge-approved boundary was acquired at the end of 2019 and is a priority strategic area for marsh migration under the Blackwater 2100 sea level rise adaptation plan. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new trends were identified. Activities associated with traditional lifeways and working landscapes appear to be constant.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, and sinking land threaten working landscapes and associated traditional lifeways. • Invasive species can displace native species, particularly those that have been hunted, trapped, and fished, and disrupt habitats that support native species. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to develop water trails, water tours, and other recreational opportunities. Improve water access at Stewart’s Canal. • The Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge recently acquired several parcels in the Peter’s Neck area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will manage the property for forest health, habitat for migratory waterfowl, and compatible public wildlife-dependent recreation such as hunting. A small portion of the tract along Harrisville Road has potential historical value to the Tubman story. The Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge is pursuing a formal partnership with the Tubman State Park and National Park Service to conduct cultural resource studies and create and manage interpretive opportunities in this zone.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Working Landscapes and Traditional Lifeways
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harriet Tubman Special Resource Study (2008). • Natural resource condition assessment (2019). • Data, such as water quality monitoring data, exist through the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway, Conservation Fund, National Audubon Society, and Chesapeake Protection Executive Order. • Data on the Choptank River, including heritage information, from Maryland Heritage Trust and Department of Natural Resources. • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service survey of significant structures within the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge that are threatened by sea level rise. • Historic resource study (2020). • Data, such as water quality monitoring data from the Chesapeake Bay, exist through the U.S. Geological Survey, Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway, Conservation Fund, Audubon, and Chesapeake Protection Executive Order. • Chesapeake Marshlands National Wildlife Refuge Complex Comprehensive Conservation Plan (2006). • The Conservation Fund and Audubon Maryland-DC, with partners, completed a sea level rise adaptation plan for the area in 2013 titled “Blackwater 2100.” This plan assessed the threats of climate change and relative sea level rise and developed a series of strategies for responding to the challenge. Importantly, the plan provides spatially explicit maps identifying how sea level rise is likely to impact the landscape and where tidal wetlands are likely to be resilient to sea level rise through up-slope migration.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnographic overview and assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary visitor experience plan (long-range interpretive plan) (underway). • Cultural landscape report (underway).
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation” (36 CFR 2) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through legislation, the National Park Service is in formal partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through an Interagency Agreement and with Maryland State Parks through a Cooperative Agreement. Communication is maintained on a monthly basis by all three partners and on a weekly basis between the National Park Service and Maryland State Parks. • Informal partnerships exist with the Harriet Tubman Initiative Working Group, Dorchester, Caroline, and Talbot Counties and their residents, site owners, and farmers managing the cultural and agricultural landscapes. • The Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway is a 125-mile-long driving tour that spans two Maryland counties and includes 36 historic sites that help to further interpret the life and legacy of Harriet Tubman. The byway, designated as a National Scenic Byway and an All-American Road, is managed through the Dorchester County Visitor Center and the Maryland Department of Transportation. Website, audio tours, and a map/guide are available for interpretation and wayfinding. Wayside exhibits are located at some sites (about 20 waysides) and are in excellent condition. The byway has a strong brand for overall experience, provides consistent messaging, and makes for a good partner for outreach. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working relationships with formal and informal partners are ongoing.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership opportunities with the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway include connecting with Harriet Tubman sites in Delaware and Pennsylvania, and eventually New York, to create a multi-state byway that includes the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, New York. • Inclusion of additional byway sites such as the Jacob Jackson Home Site, inclusion of new material and an update to interpretation (including map/guide and audio tour) as new research and scholarship becomes available, and applications for Tourism Area Corridor signs for byway sites. The park and partners are working together to create waysides for byway sites. • Create a forum to communicate with and educate the residents, business owners, and other stakeholders about coexisting within the park boundary. • Collaborate with state and local tourism departments, including the Maryland Office of Tourism Development, and private organizations to raise awareness of the visitor opportunities at the park. • Partnerships with schools and educational partners such as the Boy Scouts and recreational groups will increase educational opportunities for both residents and visitors.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harriet Tubman Special Resource Study (2008).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly defined map of park boundary for property owners. Traffic study. Visitor information and data.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner stewardship strategy. Communications plan. Comprehensive signage plan for Jacob Jackson Home Site (underway). Preliminary visitor experience plan (long-range interpretive plan) (underway).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director's Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i> Director's Order 21: <i>Donations and Fundraising</i> Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.9.1.6) "Volunteers in the Parks" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§7.6) "Interpretive and Educational Partnerships"



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forested and wetland areas throughout the park evoke the historic setting and also provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife. • The park is located in the middle of an internationally recognized Important Bird Area, owing to the area's high abundance and diversity of waterfowl, forest interior dwelling species, raptors, shorebirds, gulls and terns, marsh and water birds, and breeding and migratory songbirds. • The Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, which lies partly within the park, has been recognized as a "Wetland of International Importance" by the Ramsar Convention and named a priority wetland in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. • The park contains areas within its boundaries that are considered critically significant for biodiversity conservation by Maryland's Biodiversity Conservation Network. • Forests within the park provide habitat for the largest nesting population of American bald eagles along the Atlantic coast north of Florida. • The Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge also supports the largest protected population of Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrels in the United States. • The federally threatened northern long-eared bat has been documented within Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge approximately 2 miles outside of the park boundary. • The park lies within three watersheds in the greater Chesapeake Bay watershed: the Little Choptank River watershed in the west, the Transquaking River watershed in the east, and the Blackwater River watershed in the south, which encompasses most of the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of wetlands to modified hydrology, rising sea levels, subsiding land, saltwater intrusion, and the spread of invasive species. • Myotis species of bat populations is declining throughout the region as a result of white-nose syndrome. • Forested land cover within the park between the years 2001 and 2011 was relatively constant. • According to the park's 2019 natural resource condition assessment, there is an overall declining trend in abundance across waterfowl groups. • Delmarva fox squirrel populations have a stable trend in areas that support mature forest and improving trends in areas that are at various levels of regeneration such as the Jacob Jackson Home Site. • Trends in regional air quality for wet nitrogen deposition, wet sulfur deposition, visibility, and ozone are improving.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea level rise and saltwater intrusion threaten park natural resources. Sea level rise modelling indicates major projected land cover conversion occurring over the next century. Among the park's habitat types most affected by sea level rise are undeveloped dry land, inland freshwater marsh, freshwater and tidal swamps, and irregularly flooded brackish marshes. • Development threatens the quality of air, water, soundscapes, viewsheds, and night skies. • Compromised regional air quality threatens the health of sensitive park ecosystems. • Active forest management could affect the Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel. The removal of mature forest habitat could negatively affect individuals, while the protection of healthy mature trees will benefit their habitat and the species. • Invasive species have the potential to impact natural and cultural resources. • Land use and conversion within watersheds upstream from the park may affect park water quality.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with the Maryland Department of the Environment on park water quality issues. • Continue to work with natural resource experts in the NPS Washington Office, NPS Northeast Regional Office, the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, and other parks for natural resource consultation and support. • Work with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to support eastern bluebird box program. • Collaborate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other partners on easements that would help protect park natural resources. • Park provides an opportunity for increased interpretation of natural resources.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource condition assessment (2019) and references cited within.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soundscapes baseline data. • Visual resource inventory. • Forest monitoring plots within the Jacob Jackson Home Site. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land protection plan. • Integrated pest management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 13690, “Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input” (amends Executive Order 11988) • Executive Order 13508, “Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Protection” • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Endangered Species Act • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2014 • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • Director’s Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change”

Other Important Resource or Value	Night Sky
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The darkness of the night sky contributes to a cultural experience that is evocative of Harriet Tubman’s time and when Tubman followed the stars to navigate north during her self-emancipation. • The rural setting of the lands within the park’s legislated boundary contribute to the quality of darkness. • The park’s dark night skies also support the natural resources and wildlife within the park boundary. • A supportive infrastructure, including trails and a lack of light pollution from street lamps and vehicles at night, exists to view the “midnight sky and the silent stars.” Ambient light pollution is higher in the western half of the park, which is in closer proximity to urban sources of light. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forested land cover within the park between the years 2001 and 2011 was relatively constant. This suggests that the levels of light pollution were stable during this period.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and regional development threatens the quality of the night skies. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with the NPS Natural Sounds and Night Skies Division to develop baseline data and to develop a Night Skies monitoring program at the park. • Expand educational initiatives to offer opportunities to experience the “midnight sky and the silent stars,” such as developing a Night Sky program at the visitor center. • Continue to work with partners on mitigating local development to maintain low levels of light pollution within the region.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource condition assessment (2019) and references cited within.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night sky baseline data.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land protection plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 13508, “Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Protection” • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2014 • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • Director’s Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change”

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Ongoing Communication and Collaboration with all Landowners within the Park Boundary and Partners to Sustain the Park.** Increasing and improving communication and coordination among partners and landowners within the park boundary and the community at large increases the presence and identity of the national historical park as a visitor destination. The park needs to strategically build park and partner capacities over time, including developing and implementing coordinated signage and interpretive materials and wayfinding. The existing land, waterways, cultural landscape, and ongoing working agricultural landscape contained within and adjacent to the park boundary contribute to the park's significance. Communication to collectively maintain these traditional uses such as farming, fishing, timbering, birding, and hunting, which have shaped the landscape and the culture of the community, will contribute to the ongoing preservation of the cultural landscape.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* GIS data for local/county land use, zoning, and parcels; position management plan; partner stewardship strategy; communications plan; comprehensive signage plan for Jacob Jackson Home Site (underway)
- **Establish Tribal Relationships.** The historic resource study identifies indigenous communities that have existed in the area for centuries and still do. In addition to tribal consultation, the park seeks to establish regular outreach and communication with the tribes who are associated with the park area, such as the Nanticoke people. Developing this opportunity will further support a holistic understanding of the natural and cultural landscape and legacy of Harriet Tubman.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Ethnographic overview and assessment
- **Operational Needs of a Recently Established National Historical Park.** The establishment of a new national park requires the thoughtful consideration of strategically investing limited resources in the development of the new park. This includes park staffing, administrative and visitor facilities, and visitor services. While the park has benefited from partnership with Maryland Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, work remains to be done to establish this new park as an independent unit of the national park system, including developing a position management plan. Further planning for visitor services and experiences will allow the park to make decisions and set priorities that help to apportion limited NPS resources to their best advantage to do the most good in service to the public. As the park moves forward, additional administrative and operational needs will be identified.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Preliminary visitor experience plan (long-range interpretive plan) (underway), position management plan, partner stewardship strategy

- **Collaborate with the NPS unit Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, New York / Collaborate with Other NPS Resources.** The two new park units of Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park and Harriet Tubman National Historical Park will work together as they develop to ensure that there is a seamless and complementary operational opportunity and visitor experience to further the legacy of Harriet Tubman from her early beginnings in Dorchester County, Maryland, to her adult life during her twilight years at her residence in Auburn, New York. Both parks continue to work with the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program, which is currently based in Church Creek at the Maryland State Park visitor center.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Preliminary visitor experience plan (long-range interpretive plan) (underway), communications plan

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Partner stewardship strategy	H	Successful partnerships are critical to the successful development of the park. Identifying roles and responsibilities, as well as a communication strategy for partners, will further the efforts toward a collaborative development of the national and state parks as well as the national wildlife refuge, historic byway, and the community.
FRV, Key Issue	Preliminary visitor experience plan (long-range interpretive plan) (underway)	H	This interpretive plan outlines actions for a new park unit to establish visitor services and experiences, interpretation, and the community engagement that is phased-in over its first, formative years.
FRV	Development concept plan for the Jacob Jackson Home Site	H	This plan would identify approaches for managing the Jacob Jackson Home Site, the one park site that is owned by the National Park Service but is currently not open to the public.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Visitor use management plan for the Jacob Jackson Home Site	H	This plan would develop a collaborative vision for the Jacob Jackson Home Site by aligning visitor opportunities and experiences with the park's purpose while providing direction for protecting fundamental resources and values.
FRV	Cultural landscape report (underway)	H	The cultural landscape report would be used to guide park management and preservation treatment decisions for cultural landscapes and landscape features, using the cultural landscape report to help determine funding, action, and outreach priorities.
FRV, Key Issue	Communications plan	H	This plan would aid the collaboration and complementary management of the two NPS park units, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park and Harriet Tubman National Historical Park, and with the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program as well as with key NPS partners.
FRV	Park unit management plan	H	This plan would provide a long-range, comprehensive approach to all aspects of park planning at Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park.
OIRV	Land protection plan	H	This plan would identify priorities for potential easements within the park boundary.
FRV, OIRV	Integrated pest management plan	H	This plan would identify strategies for addressing pests and invasive species that have the potential to impact natural and cultural resources at the Jacob Jackson Home Site.
Key Issue	Position management plan	H	This plan would identify the most critical staff positions needed to develop and maintain park operations.
FRV, Key Issue	Comprehensive signage plan for Jacob Jackson Home Site (underway)	H	This signage plan is underway for the site.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Archeological study to confirm the location of the Jacob Jackson Home Site	H	This archeological investigation will seek to confirm the location of the Jacob Jackson Home Site.
FRV, Key Issue	Ethnographic overview and assessment	H	This baseline document would inform collaborative approaches to maintaining the FRV Working Landscapes and Traditional Lifeways.
FRV	Clearly defined map of park boundary for property owners	H	Map would be based on presidential proclamation and legislative acts.
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment for Jacob Jackson Home Site	H	A baseline document is required for the management of archeology at the Jacob Jackson Home Site and will identify the archeological research needed.
FRV, Key Issue	GIS data for local/ county land use, zoning, and parcels for the Park Atlas	H	This GIS information would inform an understanding and management of the cultural landscape.
FRV	Traffic study	H	A traffic study is needed to assess the impact of visitation on the cultural landscapes and working landscapes.
FRV	Archeological research at the Jacob Jackson Home Site	H	This research would enhance an understanding of the cultural landscape and could identify the location of the farm house.
OIRV	Forest monitoring plots within the Jacob Jackson Home Site	H	This monitoring data would aid the management of the forest at the Jacob Jackson Home Site.
FRV, OIRV	Climate change vulnerability assessment	H	This assessment would support climate-informed planning and management of the Jacob Jackson Home Site as well as cooperative management with partners in the broader park boundary.
OIRV	Night sky baseline data	M	This baseline data would aid the monitoring of the dark night sky as a natural resource of the park.
OIRV	Soundscapes baseline data	M	This baseline data will aid the monitoring of natural sounds as a natural resource of the park.
OIRV	Visual resource inventory	M	This inventory will aid the monitoring of the park's visual resources and natural resources.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Visitor information and data	L	Analyze partners' demand data from requests for information on the byway website (including audio downloads), calls to the visitor center, the number of byway guide/maps that are distributed, the numbers from visitor access points, a quick response code scan metrics, and collect traffic counts at select locations of the byway.
FRV	Parkwide archeological overview and assessment	L	A baseline document that includes a literature review of all known and potential archeology within the park's legislative boundary would identify opportunities for archeological research and investigations that could support an understanding of the landscape and its resources as they relate to Harriet Tubman.



Part 3: Contributors

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park

Deanna Mitchell, Superintendent

National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

Diane Miller, Program Manager

NPS Region 1

Christine Arato, Chief Historian

Joanne Blacoe, Interpretation Planner

Hannah Blake, Community Planner

Martha Droge, Community Planner

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith, Community Planner and Project Manager

Robert Page, Historical Landscape Architect

Other NPS Staff

Mindy Burke, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center–Planning Division

Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center–Planning Division

Danielle Lehle, Natural Resource Specialist, Denver Service Center–Planning Division

Alexa Miles, Environmental Protection Specialist, Denver Service Center–Planning Division

Carrie Miller, Cultural Resource Specialist and Project Manager, Denver Service Center–Planning Division

Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator (retired), Denver Service Center–Planning Division

Other Contributors

Dana Paterra, Park Manager, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park

Marcia Pradines, Complex Leader, Chesapeake Marshlands, National Wildlife Refuge Complex

Acknowledgements

In addition to the above, the following individuals contributed to the development of this foundation document by participating in a workshop held in 2012.

Glenn Carowan, State of Maryland

Bill Jarmon, Harriet Tubman Association Organization

Kate Clifford Larson, Independent Historian

Kathy Mackel, Caroline County Historical Society

Dana Paterra, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park, Maryland

Ray Paterra, Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge

Donald Pinder, Harriet Tubman Association Organization

Ann Phillips, Dorchester County Historical Society

Appendix

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation and Legislative Acts for Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park

18763

Federal Register
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Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Proclamation 8943 of March 25, 2013

The President

Establishment of the Harriet Tubman—Underground Railroad National Monument

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Harriet Tubman is an American hero. She was born enslaved, liberated herself, and returned to the area of her birth many times to lead family, friends, and other enslaved African Americans north to freedom. Harriet Tubman fought tirelessly for the Union cause, for the rights of enslaved people, for the rights of women, and for the rights of all. She was a leader in the struggle for civil rights who was forever motivated by her love of family and community and by her deep and abiding faith.

Born Araminta Ross in 1822 in Dorchester County, Maryland, on the plantation where her parents were enslaved, she took the name “Harriet” at the time she married John Tubman, a free black man, around 1844. Harriet Tubman lived and worked enslaved in this area from her childhood until she escaped to freedom at age 27 in 1849. She returned to Dorchester County approximately 13 times to free family, friends, and other enslaved African Americans, becoming one of the most prominent “conductors” on the Underground Railroad. In 1859, she purchased a farm in Auburn, New York, and established a home for her family and others, which anchored the remaining years of her life. In the Civil War she supported the Union forces as a scout, spy, and nurse to African-American soldiers on battlefields and later at Fort Monroe, Virginia. After the war, she established the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged, which institutionalized a pattern of her life—caring for African Americans in need.

In 1868, the great civil rights leader Frederick Douglass wrote to Harriet Tubman:

I have had the applause of the crowd and the satisfaction that comes of being approved by the multitude, while the most that you have done has been witnessed by a few trembling, scarred, and foot-sore bondmen and women, whom you have led out of the house of bondage, and whose heartfelt “God bless you” has been your only reward. The midnight sky and the silent stars have been the witnesses of your devotion to freedom and of your heroism.

The “midnight sky and the silent stars” and the Dorchester County landscape of Harriet Tubman’s homeland remain much as they were in her time there. If she were to return to this area today, Harriet Tubman would recognize it.

It was in the flat, open fields, marsh, and thick woodlands of Dorchester County that Tubman became physically and spiritually strong. Many of the places in which she grew up and worked still remain. Stewart’s Canal at the western edge of this historic area was constructed over 20 years by enslaved and free African Americans. This 8-mile long waterway, completed in the 1830s, connected Parsons Creek and Blackwater River with Tobacco Stick Bay (known today as Madison Bay) and opened up some of Dorchester’s more remote territory for timber and agricultural products to be shipped to Baltimore markets. Tubman lived near here while working for John T. Stewart. The canal, the waterways it opened to the Chesapeake

Bay, and the Blackwater River were the means of conveying goods, lumber, and those seeking freedom. And the small ports were places for connecting the enslaved with the world outside the Eastern Shore, places on the path north to freedom.

Near the canal is the Jacob Jackson Home Site, 480 acres of flat farmland, woodland, and wetland that was the site of one of the first safe houses along the Underground Railroad. Jackson was a free black man to whom Tubman appealed for assistance in 1854 in attempting to retrieve her brothers and who, because he was literate, would have been an important link in the local communication network. The Jacob Jackson Home Site has been donated to the United States.

Further reinforcing the historical significance and integrity of these sites is their proximity to other important sites of Tubman's life and work. She was born in the heart of this area at Peter's Neck at the end of Harrisville Road, on the farm of Anthony Thompson. Nearby is the farm that belonged to Edward Brodess, enslaver of Tubman's mother and her children. The James Cook Home Site is where Tubman was hired out as a child. She remembered the harsh treatment she received here, long afterward recalling that even when ill, she was expected to wade into swamps throughout the cold winter to haul muskrat traps. A few miles from the James Cook Home Site is the Bucktown Crossroads, where a slave overseer hit the 13-year-old Tubman with a heavy iron as she attempted to protect a young fleeing slave, resulting in an injury that affected Tubman for the rest of her life. A quarter mile to the north are Scotts Chapel and the associated African-American graveyard. The church was founded in 1812 as a Methodist congregation. Later, in the mid-19th century, African Americans split off from the congregation and formed Bazel Church. Across from Scotts Chapel is an African-American graveyard with headstones dating to 1792. Bazel Church is located nearby on a 1-acre clearing edged by the road and otherwise surrounded by cultivated fields and forest. According to tradition, this is where African Americans worshipped outdoors during Tubman's time.

The National Park Service has found this landscape in Dorchester County to be nationally significant because of its deep association with Tubman and the Underground Railroad. It is representative of the landscape of this region in the early and mid-19th century when enslavers and enslaved worked the farms and forests. This is the landscape where free African Americans and the enslaved led a clandestine movement of people out of slavery towards the North Star of freedom. These sites were places where enslaved and free African Americans intermingled. Moreover, these sites fostered an environment that enabled free individuals to provide aid and guidance to those enslaved who were seeking freedom. This landscape, including the towns, roads, and paths within it, and its critical waterways, was the means for communication and the path to freedom. The Underground Railroad was everywhere within it.

Much of the landscape in Dorchester County that is Harriet Tubman's homeland, including a portion of Stewart's Canal, is now part of Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. The Refuge provides vital habitat for migratory birds, fish, and wildlife that are components of this historic landscape. Management of the Refuge by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has played an important role in the protection of much of the historic landscape that was formative to Harriet Tubman's life and experiences. The Refuge has helped to conserve the landscape since 1933 and will continue to conserve, manage, and restore this diverse assemblage of wetlands, uplands, and aquatic habitats that play such an important role in telling the story of the cultural history of the area. In the midst of this landscape, the State of Maryland is developing the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park on a 17-acre parcel. The State of Maryland and the Federal Government will work closely together in managing these special places within their respective jurisdictions to preserve this critically important era in American history.

Harriet Tubman is revered by many as a freedom seeker and leader of the Underground Railroad. Although Harriet Tubman is known widely, no Federal commemorative site has heretofore been established in her honor, despite the magnitude of her contributions and her national and international stature.

WHEREAS members of the Congress, the Governor of Maryland, the City of Cambridge, and other State, local, and private interests have expressed support for the timely establishment of a national monument in Dorchester County commemorating Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad to protect the integrity of the evocative landscape and preserve its historic features;

WHEREAS section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) (the "Antiquities Act"), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Dorchester County, Maryland;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Antiquities Act, hereby proclaim, set apart, and reserve as the Harriet Tubman—Underground Railroad National Monument (monument), the objects identified above and all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation, for the purpose of protecting those objects. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 11,750 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights. Lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument that are not owned or controlled by the United States shall be reserved as part of the monument upon acquisition of ownership or control by the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument through the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to their respective applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service shall have the general responsibility for administration of the monument, including the Jacob Jackson Home Site, subject to the responsibility and jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to administer the portions of the national monument that are within the National Wildlife Refuge System. When any additional lands and interests in lands are hereafter acquired by the United States within the monument boundaries, the Secretary shall determine whether such lands will be administered as part of the National Park System or the National Wildlife Refuge System. Hunting and fishing within the National Wildlife Refuge System shall continue to be administered by the U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service in accordance with the provisions of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act and other applicable laws.

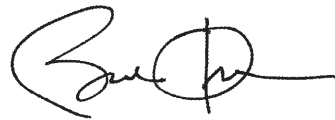
Consistent with applicable laws, the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall enter into appropriate arrangements to share resources and services necessary to properly manage the monument. Consistent with applicable laws, the National Park Service shall offer to enter into appropriate arrangements with the State of Maryland for the efficient and effective cooperative management of the monument and the Harriet Tubman—Underground Railroad State Park.

The Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the monument, with full public involvement, within 3 years of the date of this proclamation. The management plan shall ensure that the monument fulfills the following purposes for the benefit of present and future generations: (1) to preserve the historic and scientific resources identified above, (2) to commemorate the life and work of Harriet Tubman, and (3) to interpret the story of the Underground Railroad and its significance to the region and the Nation as a whole. The management plan shall set forth, among other provisions, the desired relationship of the monument to other related resources, programs, and organizations in the region and elsewhere.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-seventh.



128 STAT. 3778

PUBLIC LAW 113–291—DEC. 19, 2014

“(1) **AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE LAND.**—The Secretary”;
 (2) in the second sentence, by striking “In acquiring” and inserting the following:

“(2) **MINIMUM FEDERAL INTERESTS.**—In acquiring”; and
 (3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **METHOD OF ACQUISITION FOR CERTAIN LAND.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary may acquire the properties added to the park by section 1(b)(2) only by donation.”.

16 USC 410sss.

SEC. 3035. HARRIET TUBMAN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, MARYLAND.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **HISTORICAL PARK.**—The term “historical park” means the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park, Proposed Boundary and Authorized Acquisition Areas”, numbered T20/80,001A, and dated March 2014.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Maryland.

(b) **HARRIET TUBMAN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established as a unit of the National Park System the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in the State, consisting of the area depicted on the map as “Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park Boundary”.

(B) **BOUNDARY.**—The boundary of the historical park shall consist of—

(i) the land described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) any land and interests in land acquired under paragraph (3).

(C) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the historical park is to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the life of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad.

(3) **LAND ACQUISITION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the areas depicted on the map as “Authorized Acquisition Areas for the National Historical Park” only by purchase from willing sellers, donation, or exchange.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—The Secretary may not acquire land or an interest in land for purposes of this section by condemnation.

(C) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—On acquisition of land or an interest in land under subparagraph (A), the boundary of the historical park shall be adjusted to reflect the acquisition.

PUBLIC LAW 113–291—DEC. 19, 2014

128 STAT. 3779

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park and the portion of the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument administered by the National Park Service as a single unit of the National Park System, which shall be known as the “Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park”.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with this section, Presidential Proclamation Number 8943 (78 Fed. Reg. 18763), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) the National Park System Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(B) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(3) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Park Service and the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall enter into an agreement to allow the National Park Service to provide for archeological research and the public interpretation of historic resources located within the boundary of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge that are associated with the life of Harriet Tubman, consistent with the management requirements of the Refuge.

(4) INTERPRETIVE TOURS.—The Secretary may provide interpretive tours to sites and resources located outside the boundary of the historical park in Caroline, Dorchester, and Talbot Counties, Maryland, relating to the life of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad.

(5) LAND USES AND AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this section affects—

(A) land within the boundaries of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge;

(B) agreements between the Secretary and private landowners regarding hunting, fishing, farming, or other activities; or

(C) land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to the historical park or the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument, including activities or uses on private land that can be seen or heard within the historical park or the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument.

(6) AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the State, political subdivisions of the State, colleges and universities, non-profit organizations, and individuals—

(i) to mark, interpret, and restore nationally significant historic or cultural resources relating to the life of Harriet Tubman or the Underground Railroad within the boundaries of the historical park, if the agreement provides for reasonable public access; or

(ii) to conduct research relating to the life of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad.

(B) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement to design, construct, operate, and maintain a joint visitor center on land owned by the State—

(i) to provide for National Park Service visitor and interpretive facilities for the historical park; and

(ii) to provide to the Secretary, at no additional cost, sufficient office space to administer the historical park.

(C) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out under this paragraph shall not exceed 50 percent.

(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity under this paragraph may be in the form of in-kind contributions or goods or services fairly valued.

(d) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historical park in accordance with section 12(b) of the National Park Service General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)).

(2) CONSULTATION.—The general management plan shall be prepared in consultation with the State (including political subdivisions of the State).

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(A) hold not less than 1 public meeting in the area of the historical park on the proposed general management plan, including opportunity for public comment; and

(B) publish the draft general management plan on the internet and provide an opportunity for public comment on the plan.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the preparation and implementation of the management plan with—

(A) the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge;

(B) the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park established by section 3(b)(1)(A); and

(C) the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

Region 1 - North Atlantic-Appalachian Foundation Document Recommendation Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park

February 2021

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Region 1 Regional Director.

Deanna Mitchell

February 13, 2021

RECOMMENDED

Deanna Mitchell, Superintendent, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park

Date

GAY VIETZKE Digitally signed by GAY VIETZKE
Date: 2021.05.25 13:48:22 -04'00'

APPROVED

Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Region 1

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.

HATU 506/176589

May 2021

Foundation Document • Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park

