



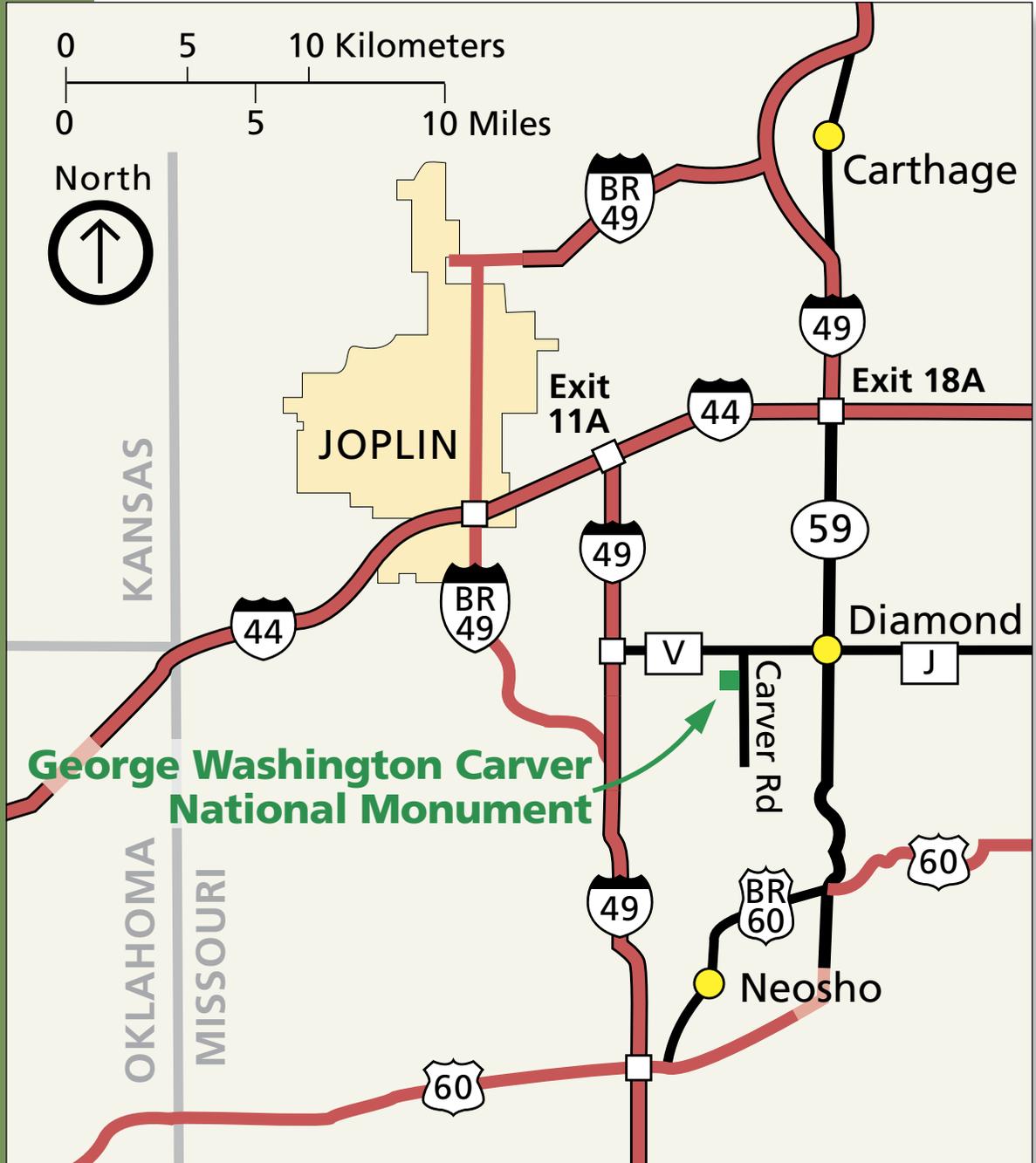
# Foundation Document

## George Washington Carver National Monument

Missouri

March 2016





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## Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

## Introduction

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

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

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



## Part 1: Core Components

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

### Brief Description of the Park

George Washington Carver National Monument is in Newton County in southwest Missouri and is composed of land that was the 240-acre farm of Moses Carver. The farm was the birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver, the distinguished African American scientist, educator, and humanitarian who became known for his work at Tuskegee Institute.

On July 14, 1943, the bill authorizing the establishment of the monument passed and became Public Law (PL) 148 of the 78th Congress. Congress directed the National Park Service to maintain and preserve George Washington Carver's birthplace as a suitable and enduring public memorial in his honor. This was the first time in United States history that a birthplace site was designated as a national monument to someone other than a United States president, and the first time a unit of the national park system was established to honor the contributions of an African American.

While the park was established in 1943, it was not until July 23, 1949, that the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, Southwestern District, entered a judgment decreeing the title to 210 acres of land to the United States for the purpose of establishing the monument. Funding to pay for the decree was not authorized by Congress until September 1950. On June 14, 1951, almost eight years after PL 148-78 passed, 210 acres of the original 240-acre Moses Carver Farm were turned over to the National Park Service. In 2004 the remaining 30 acres of the original Moses Carver Farm were donated to the George Washington Carver Birthplace District Association by Mrs. Evelyn Taylor and her late husband W.J. "Bud" Taylor. The Association later donated the land to the National Park Service, making the 240-acre Moses Carver Farm property complete.

The National Park Service began staffing the park in September 1952, and on July 14, 1953, George Washington Carver National Monument was officially dedicated. The park's first visitor center, maintenance building, roads, and residences were constructed as a part of the "Mission 66" program, and were dedicated in July 1960. Mission 66 was a program to improve park facilities and conditions within the national park system after World War II. The original visitor center housed a museum, restroom facilities, and administrative offices.

In June 2007 the construction of a newly remodeled and expanded (18,000 square foot) visitor center was completed. This multilevel facility houses a museum, theater, gift shop, interactive exhibit areas, classrooms, additional restrooms, library, museum collection storage facility, office space, and a large multipurpose area that also serves as a tornado shelter.

The current landscape of the monument is a combined setting of restoration prairie, woodlands, streams, riparian corridors, and the manicured lawns surrounding the visitor center.

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for George Washington Carver National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on July 14, 1943 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*As the first national park dedicated to an African American, GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT preserves the site of his birthplace and childhood home to memorialize and interpret the life and legacy of George Washington Carver.*

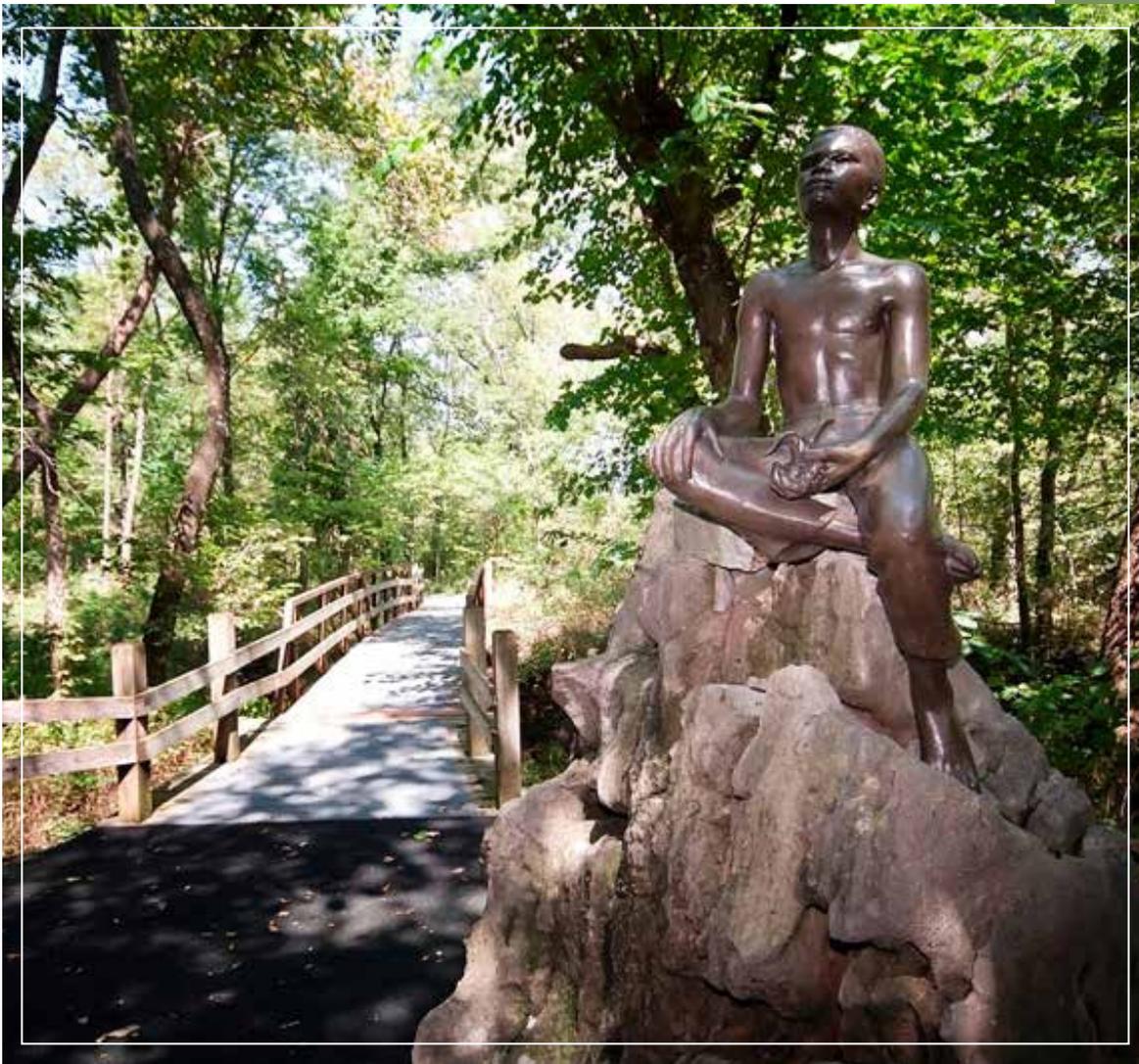


## Park Significance

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

The following significance statements have been identified for George Washington Carver National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The park preserves the site of the Moses Carver Farm, where George Washington Carver was born.
2. George Washington Carver's childhood experiences on the Moses Carver Farm and its environs cultivated his spirituality, love for nature, and thirst for knowledge—traits that contributed to his success as a distinguished agricultural scientist, educator, and humanitarian.



## Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for George Washington Carver National Monument:

- **Birthplace Site.** George Washington Carver was born in a small slave cabin on Moses Carver's farm circa 1865 and continued to live in the simple structure with his mother Mary and older brother James until Mary and George's abduction when George was only a few months old. The birthplace cabin, described as a one-room log structure with a clapboard roof, brick chimney, dirt floor, and no windows, was destroyed by a tornado in 1880, after George had left the Moses Carver Farm to continue his education. Oral accounts, historic research, and archeological investigations have located the probable site of the cabin and the location is now marked by a wayside sign and wood fence enclosure.
- **Designed Visitor Area.** Once the National Park Service acquired the George Washington Carver National Monument site in 1951, work began to create a visitor experience that would allow the park to maintain the property as a memorial to Carver and interpret his life's work and lasting legacy. These efforts, which continued through the National Park Service's Mission 66 program, include creation of the Carver Trail, a nature walk developed in the early 1950s from preexisting farm footpaths, the entrance sign and tree-lined road, a picnic area, and the Mission 66 visitor center and museum, which was remodeled and expanded in 2007. The park's commemorative landscape, including the George Washington Carver Bust and bronze memorial plaque (unveiled at the park dedication in 1953), and the Boy Carver Statue (installed in 1960), is also considered part of the designated visitor landscape.
- **Museum Collection.** The collection, which encompasses natural and cultural objects related to George Washington Carver and park resources, includes personal memorabilia, documents, and archeological artifacts as well as items and documents relating to early park development (1940–1953), commemorative events, and historic fabric collected from historic structures. Approximately 75% of the collection is historic artifacts, although the park also holds a sizable collection of herbarium specimens collected on-site starting in the 1950s.
- **Cultural Landscape.** George Washington Carver National Monument encompasses the 240 acres that were once part of Moses Carver's farm. During his childhood, George lived on the farm and developed his sense of curiosity about the natural world while exploring the agricultural field and woodlands near Carver, Williams, and Harkins Streams. The native vegetation, waterways, and natural resources found in the rural southwest Missouri setting, combined with the historic agricultural landscape around the park, help today's park visitors connect to Carver's early experiences.

## Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for George Washington Carver National Monument:

- **Moses Carver House.** The Moses Carver House was constructed in 1881 after a tornado was thought to have destroyed the original home associated with the Carver property. The two-story, wood-frame house is in the vernacular architectural style and includes a living room, kitchen, and attached full-width front porch. The house and property stayed in the Carver family until 1911, when Moses Carver’s heirs sold it to Samuel Warden. C.M. Shartel, a real estate broker, purchased the house in 1913 and proceeded to move it to its present location and remodel the interior. The house was used for tenants and Shartel’s agricultural employees before the property was sold to Dawson and Nell Derfelt. In 1951, the property and house were acquired by the National Park Service for use as part of the George Washington Carver National Monument.
- **Moses Carver Cemetery.** The Moses Carver Cemetery was established in the early 18th century around the same time Moses Carver and his family settled in southwest Missouri. The date of the first burial is unknown, although the earliest marked grave is of Charity Dunn who died in 1835, and the last known burial occurred in 1919. Known gravesites in the cemetery include Moses Carver, his wife Susan Carver, and Moses’s brothers Richard and George. George Washington Carver is buried in the Tuskegee University Campus Cemetery in Tuskegee, Alabama.



## Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for George Washington Carver National Monument:

- **Carver’s Life Platform.** Born into slavery on a southwest Missouri farm amidst the tumultuous times surrounding the Civil War, George Washington Carver experienced racism, segregation, and other hardships, yet demonstrated an “I Can” attitude throughout his life.
- **Carver’s Spirituality.** George Washington Carver possessed deep Christian beliefs, combining his faith in God with science and crediting divine revelation for his creative abilities.
- **Carver’s Passion for Art.** George Washington Carver possessed the soul of an artist, expressing himself artistically through his work, gaining personal rejuvenation through artistic pursuits, and encouraging others to incorporate beauty into their lives.
- **Carver’s Life Work and Achievements.** George Washington Carver’s life of service led him to become a renowned scientist, educator, humanitarian, and a symbol of interracial cooperation.



## 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.

George Washington Carver National Monument has no special mandates.

### Administrative Commitments

- George Washington Carver National Monument has ongoing administrative commitments with the park's designated cooperating association, Carver Birthplace Association. These include a friend's group agreement delegating authority for fundraising on behalf of the park, a commercial use authorization, a cooperative agreement to carry out interpretive and educational activities with the park, and a cooperative agreement for the 1872 Neosho Colored Schoolhouse project.
- Memorandums of understanding and agreement between the park and the Newton County Sheriff's Office provide for law enforcement, public safety at park special events, and radio frequency use. There is a mutual aid agreement between the Diamond Area Fire Protection District and the park, and a general agreement with Jefferson National Expansion Memorial for monitoring and dispatching services for calls from the park's elevator emergency phone.
- A memorandum of understanding with Freeman Health System supports the National Park Service's Healthy Parks Healthy People initiative.



## Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

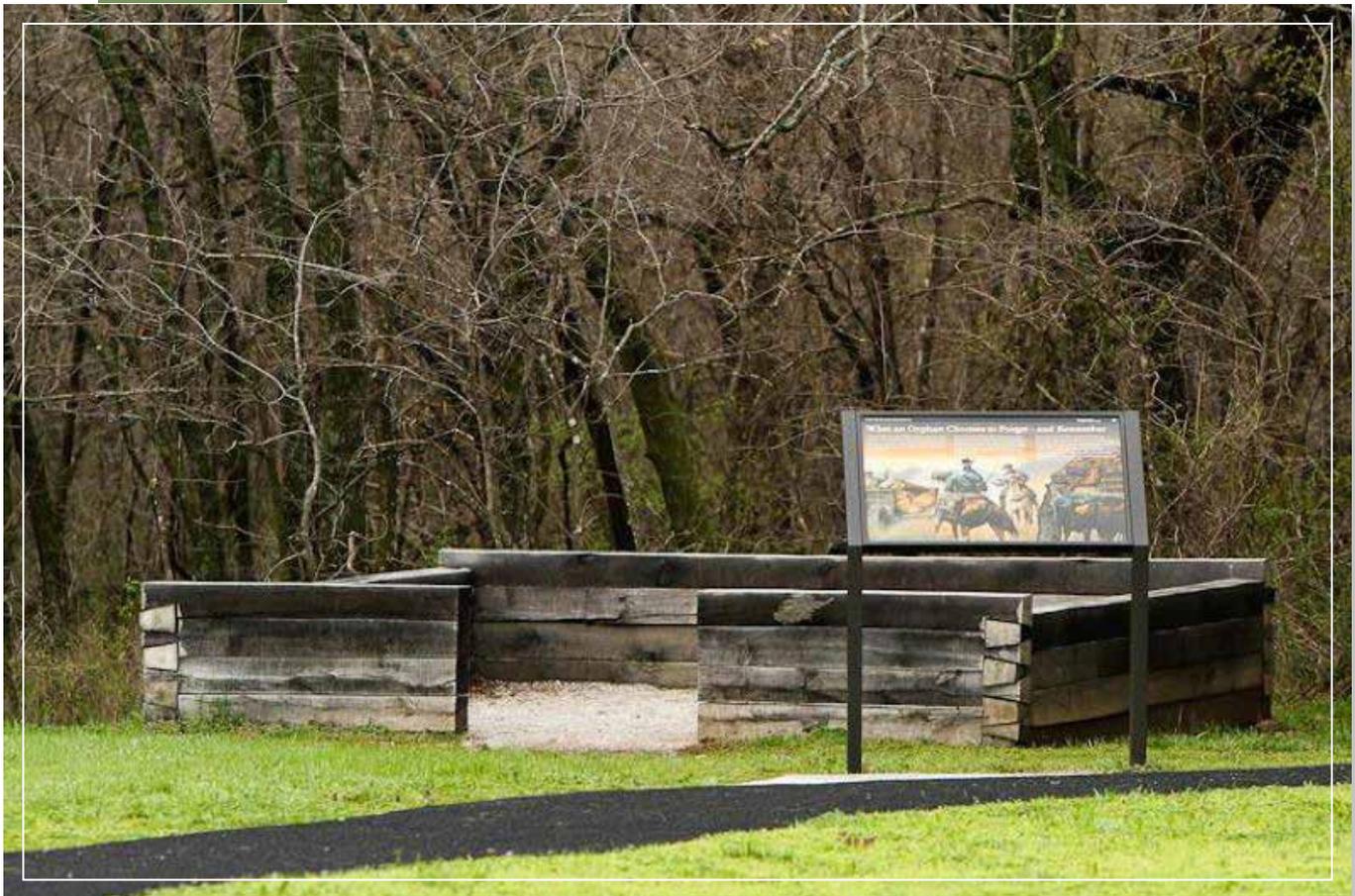
There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

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

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

### Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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



Fundamental Resource or Value	Birthplace Site
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1 and 2.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 1954 archeological survey determined the probable location of the 1830s cabin. The probable birthplace site has also been the focus of subsequent surveys and digs.</li> <li>• Currently, the probable site is marked by a wood fence outline and a wayside exhibit. Fence logs need to be replaced on a regular basis.</li> <li>• Although the birthplace cabin would have had a dirt floor, the site is covered with gravel for mud control.</li> <li>• Because the site is not in an enclosed structure, it is unprotected. Visitors can access the site using the Carver Trail, but there is no accessible path between the Carver Trail and the cabin site.</li> <li>• Artifacts collected from the site are part of the park museum collection. Significant pieces related to the Moses Carver family or George Washington Carver and his brother have been recovered during archeological investigations near the site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Park Service conducted archeological investigations related to the birthplace site in 2011, 2012, and 2014. Findings from these surveys suggest that the actual location of the cabin may be elsewhere on the Moses Carver property.</li> <li>• Starting in 2011, the park has conducted geophysical surveys of the park, beginning with priority areas. The survey of the probable birthplace site is complete.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion from weather and visitors can unearth or damage in situ archeological artifacts relating to the birthplace site.</li> <li>• Animal ground disturbances may destroy the archeological site.</li> <li>• Maintenance and landscaping projects in the vicinity of the site have the potential to disturb the ground and damage resources.</li> <li>• Previous archeological efforts could have disturbed or destroyed the site and context for the birthplace cabin.</li> <li>• Vandalism and visitor ground disturbances including metal detectors or geocaching may have damaged artifacts associated with the site.</li> <li>• If the birthplace site is not at the place currently interpreted as the cabin site, future construction could uncover or damage the true birthplace cabin site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Southwest Missouri chapter of the Missouri Archaeological Society is interested in the site and can partner with the park during special events and future archeological projects.</li> <li>• The park volunteer program has contributed time and energy toward recent archeological projects and can continue to be a resource.</li> <li>• Additional research to ensure an accurate depiction of the cabin and site and more precise locations of the birthplace cabin and additional cabins at the Moses Carver Farm would improve management of the site as well as interpretation materials.</li> <li>• The park's nonprofit friends group, Carver Birthplace Association, could help raise funds for additional research to authenticate the site of the birthplace cabin.</li> <li>• Laser surveying technology (LiDAR) may be able to show unknown archeological features associated with the birthplace site and other cabins at Moses Carver Farm. The park could share the cost of LiDAR with other nearby organizations interested in creating LiDAR scans.</li> <li>• The birthplace wayside's artwork could be updated to depict George Washington Carver's mother Mary later in life.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Birthplace Site</b>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continued archeological surveys to determine the site of the birthplace cabin.</li><li>• Theme and context studies about how George Washington Carver National Monument fits into a larger regional context and other local historic sites.</li><li>• Research into Moses Carver’s original 80 acres of property.</li><li>• Research into building placement from the Moses Carver era—historic patterns of spatial organization, barn location.</li><li>• LiDAR of the approximate site—historic features of farm (roads, foundations).</li></ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Update long-range interpretive plan.</li></ul>



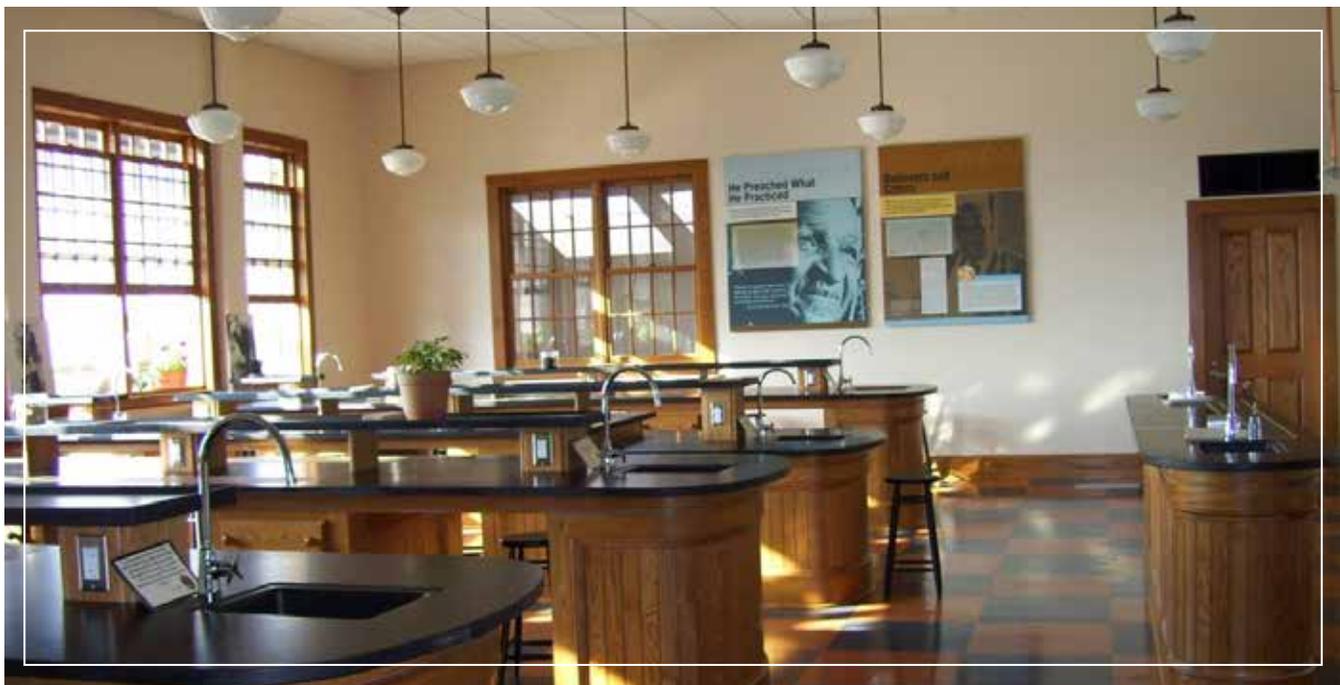
Fundamental Resource or Value	Designed Visitor Area
Related Significance Statements	None.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mission 66 staff housing located near the park entrance road is currently used for storage. (There is no current on-site staff housing.) While the buildings are technically part of the developed zone as identified in the general management plan, there is no visitor access. There are plans to demolish the buildings and replace them with additional parking.</li> <li>• Buildings constructed in the 1950s and 1960s for administration needs and staff housing are clustered along Carver Road and are out of sight of most park activities.</li> <li>• An interior update and visitor center addition were completed in 2007. Although it is a newer building, the roof suffers from leaks, and poor drainage around the building contributes to other moisture problems. The building also has accessibility issues including noncompliant bathrooms, doors that require too much effort to open, a high bookstore customer service counter, and interpretive media without closed captioning or sound components. The original 1960s components of the building's front façade have hollow metal windows that lack energy efficiency.</li> <li>• Outside accessibility deficiencies include bench heights, trail surfaces and grade, wayside text size, and the lack of an accessible trail to the picnic area.</li> <li>• Some sections of the Carver Trail are covered in recycled rubber while other sections are composed of compacted gravel and wood chips) around Williams Pond. The trail surface is grass at the lawn of the Moses Carver House and inside the Moses Carver Cemetery. All of the trail surfaces require maintenance attention.</li> <li>• The developed visitor area also encompasses the mowed grass lawn around the Carver House.</li> <li>• Carver Trail bridges are constructed of recycled lumber. The bridge surfaces become slippery when damp, wet, or covered with leaves or other material.</li> <li>• There is a turf management program in place at Carver House for weed control and soil management.</li> <li>• The front façade of the visitor center dates to the 1960s and has aging, hollow metal windows that lack energy efficiency.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The George Washington Carver National Monument national register documentation was recently updated to include an additional period of significance, 1940–1960, that is based on early NPS and Mission 66 development of the park.</li> <li>• Park visitation is generally trending up.</li> <li>• A large construction project updating and expanding the Mission 66 visitor center was completed in 2007.</li> <li>• The park has been adding additional wayside signs along the Carver Trail and at other park points of interest since the 2007 visitor center renovation.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wear and tear caused by visitor use affects landscaping and vegetation near the visitor center, statues, and Carver House.</li> <li>• As weather events such as tornados increase in intensity and frequency, flooding and ice storms can damage visitor facilities and uproot trees.</li> <li>• Ash borers and other invasive pests could affect tree health.</li> <li>• Aging trees may become hazardous and need to be removed or replaced to maintain the current tree-lined entrance experience.</li> <li>• Beavers and muskrats found near Williams Pond can block the stream's water flow and downed trees could block or damage the Carver Trail and lead to visitor safety issues.</li> <li>• Leaking and poor HVAC balance in the visitor center could lead to uncomfortable conditions and to mold and other visitor and staff health issues.</li> <li>• Special event and overflow parking damages landscaping and grass within the developed visitor area.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Designed Visitor Area
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteers could develop and maintain the Carver House garden.</li> <li>• Updating the older visitor center exhibits would allow the park to tell more inclusive stories that reflect recent research.</li> <li>• The north entrance of the visitor center trail could be resurfaced to increase accessibility.</li> <li>• Installing nonskid, durable material on the Carver Trail bridges would improve visitor safety.</li> <li>• Landscaping can improve the appearance of the developed visitor area and possibly be used as an educational and interpretive tool.</li> <li>• Additional trails would increase the area of the park open to the public and would allow for additional waysides and interpretive programs.</li> <li>• The Diamond Area Fire Protection District could use surplus park buildings for equipment storage.</li> <li>• Repairing the brick entrance and the brick wall around the maintenance area would improve the appearance of the site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive accessibility plan.</li> <li>• Update integrated pest management plan.</li> <li>• Parksites furnishing guide.</li> <li>• Update long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1 and 2.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The entire collection is kept on-site in a storage facility added during the 2007 visitor center renovation. The storage facility meets NPS standards for storage conditions.</li> <li>• The park has long-term outgoing artifact loan agreements with Iowa State University and Tuskegee University. The park has also agreed to temporary outgoing loans to associated organizations in the past.</li> <li>• The park occasionally accepts short-term incoming loans of George Washington Carver-related artifacts from Tuskegee University, Lincoln University, state museums, and other institutions.</li> <li>• The museum collection includes a natural history collection. The herbarium samples were collected at the park between 1950 and 1980. Currently there are two non-NPS organizations with natural history artifact loans: Arkansas State University and Hays State University.</li> <li>• Individual artifacts vary in condition, but overall condition of the collection is good.</li> <li>• There are current funding requests for wood and metal conservation plans. The park also is working on formulating requests for textiles, paper, and photograph conservation.</li> <li>• Artifacts are displayed in the museum center in a mixture of static and rotating exhibits.</li> <li>• The park archives include 300 original letters written by George Washington Carver.</li> <li>• The archeological collection primarily consists of post-Civil War artifacts although some prehistoric objects and Civil War items have been excavated from the site and accessioned into the collection.</li> <li>• There is no designated research space in the collection and archives storage facility. Researchers must ask staff members to retrieve objects so they can be viewed in the park library.</li> <li>• The Boy Carver Statue and George Washington Carver Bust are accessioned and included in the museum collection.</li> <li>• The George Washington Carver Bust and base are constructed of concrete and require constant maintenance.</li> <li>• The Boy Carver Statue remains in static condition. The approach to the statue is too steep of a grade to be considered ADA-accessible.</li> <li>• The national historic landmark marker consists of a bronze plaque affixed to a boulder and is considered to be in good condition.</li> <li>• The park's Scope of Collections Statement was updated in 2011 and a statutory maintenance and conservation plan has been recently implemented.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection storage conditions, including temperature and humidity control monitoring, have greatly improved since the collection has moved into the new storage facility.</li> <li>• There is adequate space in the new storage facility (part of park facilities expansion completed in 2007). The park is also considering adding a Bally building for additional collection storage.</li> <li>• The statue and bust recently underwent conservation treatment.</li> <li>• Access to the statue is not fully compliant with ADA accessibility standards. There is a plan to redesign the area surrounding the statue to decrease the grade.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artifact deterioration is expected due to the fragile nature of some materials, including paper and textiles.</li> <li>• A natural or man-made disaster within the visitor center or collection storage space, such as a fire or flood, could lead to artifact damage or destruction of the collection.</li> <li>• Vandalism and theft are concerns for items on exhibit.</li> <li>• Inappropriate visitor behavior, such as sitting on the statue and bust, can damage the statuary.</li> <li>• The statue and bust could experience general weathering and more noticeable effects from strong storms or severe weather events.</li> <li>• The lack of collection research areas could lead to theft or misplacement of museum objects.</li> <li>• Redesigning the area around the Boy Carver Statue could damage the statue.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitizing the park archives and creating a digital space for an electronic collection would allow researchers and virtual visitors easier access to the collection.</li> <li>• Internships with nearby universities could help staff to complete cataloging, digitize the collection, and do cyclical housekeeping.</li> <li>• A museum education program could be incorporated into existing and new interpretive offerings and become the basis for future high school or college internships.</li> <li>• Developing conservation treatments for specific collections would help inform the care and management of specific artifacts.</li> <li>• Creating a research space within the collection storage facility would make it easier for researchers to access the collection and allow staff to better update records.</li> <li>• The park's nonprofit friends group, Carver Birthplace Association, could raise funds for digitizing the museum collection or sponsoring a museum intern or term employee.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated pest management plan—include museum in update/revision of parkwide plan.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Significance statements 1 and 2.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park has recently completed a vegetation inventory, map, and a geological map.</li> <li>• The current management plan suggests annual prescribed burns for fire and fuels management.</li> <li>• Treatment for invasive plant control is handled through prescribed burns, mechanical removal, and spraying.</li> <li>• A prairie restoration project was started in the 1980s on land that was historically used for agriculture. The project's aim was to return underused portions of the park to native prairie species, although this conflicts with the cultural landscape that would have been present when George Washington Carver lived at the site.</li> <li>• In the 1930s Williams Spring was dammed, creating Williams Pond. The pond was not part of the cultural landscape when George Washington Carver lived at the site.</li> <li>• A park cultural landscape report was completed in 2015. The park will begin implementing the report recommendations relating to accessibility and the historic appearance of the Moses Carver Farm.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Park Service Heartland Inventory &amp; Monitoring program works with the park to complete ongoing monitoring of plant communities, birds, fish, water quality, aquatic insects, and invasive plants at the park. The park's Volunteers in Parks program contributes to the inventory and monitoring efforts within the park, most noticeably with the annual breeding bird survey.</li> <li>• The population of Diamond, Missouri, is slowly growing, contributing to traffic on Carver Road and the potential for loss of farm land adjacent to the park.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural run-off in the form of herbicides and pesticides can kill native plants and negatively affect water quality in Carver Spring and Williams Pond.</li> <li>• Air pollution related to encroachment and increased industrial and vehicle outputs can affect native plant and animal communities.</li> <li>• Invasive insect and plant species can displace or harm native plants.</li> <li>• Noise pollution decreases the natural soundscape and agricultural atmosphere.</li> <li>• Urban encroachment can negatively affect the historically agricultural setting associated with the park property.</li> <li>• Increased traffic on Carver Road contributes to anthropogenic sound and light pollution.</li> <li>• Tree diseases can affect the woodland habitat located near the pond and stream.</li> <li>• Climate change may result in flooding, an increase in severity and intensity of storms, and a vegetation shift toward invasive species.</li> <li>• Tornadoes could uproot trees, causing major damage to the appearance of the park and visitor experiences.</li> <li>• Beaver and muskrat found near Williams Pond fell trees that could create safety issues.</li> <li>• Off-trail visitor use degrades nearby vegetation.</li> <li>• Grazing associated with deer overpopulation can strip trees and tax native vegetation.</li> <li>• Unauthorized, off-hours visitor use can lead to vandalism and damage to the cultural and natural resources in the park. Vandals can damage fence posts and light posts found throughout the park.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteer opportunities, particularly Bio Blitz, invasive species removal, and Citizen Science projects, can connect visitors to the cultural landscape and help with its preservation.</li> <li>• Implementing the recent cultural landscape report’s recommendations will allow the park to better manage the cultural landscape and help with interpretation.</li> <li>• Additional research into the precise location and appearance of Moses Carver Farm cabins would assist in interpretation of the birthplace site and improve management of the area and remaining archeological evidence.</li> <li>• The park could partner with the US Geological Survey and state and local government agencies to fund a LiDAR scan of the site.</li> <li>• Funds raised by the Carver Birthplace Association or special events could help sponsor a research intern or term employees to help maintain the park landscape.</li> <li>• New interpretive trails would create additional visitor experiences and allow access to more of the park property.</li> <li>• Continued efforts toward ADA compliance through accessibility recommendations would improve visitor experiences and bring the park closer to universal accessibility.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland species inventory.</li> <li>• Tree replanting study.</li> <li>• LiDAR of the approximate site—historic features of farm (roads, foundations).</li> <li>• Continued archeological surveys to determine the true location of the home site.</li> <li>• Research into Moses Carver’s original 80 acres of property.</li> <li>• Research into building placement from the Moses Carver era—historic patterns of spatial organization, barn location.</li> <li>• Assessment of deer population (possibly informing deer management plan).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated the integrated pest management plan.</li> <li>• Updated long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>



## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Moses Carver House
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 2.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commonly accepted history of the house puts its construction by Moses Carver during the 1880s, which would have been after George Washington Carver moved to Neosho to further his education. Recent research suggests the house may be older than originally thought. Additional research is needed to better understand the date of construction.</li> <li>• The building was moved in 1916 by a previous owner to its current location on the property.</li> <li>• The house sits on a fieldstone foundation, some of which was replaced during a major rehabilitation project in 2005.</li> <li>• Wear and tear from visitors has become noticeable on the wood porch.</li> <li>• The building's wood exterior requires regular maintenance in the form of painting and occasional siding replacement.</li> <li>• The house's first story is open to the public but is not staffed. (The second story is not structurally sound enough for visitors.) Interpretation about the house's history and restoration efforts is available through mounted interpretive panels.</li> <li>• The 2005 rehabilitation project included interior and exterior lead abatement, mold removal, roof replacement, constructing a new porch, and installing replacement windows and siding.</li> <li>• The building is experiencing some wood rot on the west façade.</li> <li>• The historic structure is not accessible. Guests with mobility impairments may have difficulty climbing the porch steps or maneuvering in the house interior.</li> <li>• New steps and handrails added to the back porch were part of the accessibility project.</li> <li>• Because the house is thought to be constructed after George Washington Carver left the farm and was moved in 1916, there is not much of a physical connection between the building and George Washington Carver. Many guests incorrectly assume the house was George Washington Carver's birthplace or childhood home.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor settling has occurred since rehabilitation in 2005. This is most evident where the porch attaches to the building.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weathering deteriorates the building's exterior.</li> <li>• Heavy visitation can stress the floor and porch.</li> <li>• Squirrels, mice, other rodents, and nesting birds damage historic building material and create holes affecting the building's exterior and interior.</li> <li>• A lack of security and fire suppression systems leaves the house vulnerable to vandalism and structural fire damage.</li> <li>• Wood rot can decrease the structural integrity of the house.</li> <li>• Ageing and hazardous trees near the house could fall and damage the building.</li> <li>• The house is not ADA-accessible, meaning that visitors with mobility issues have a difficult time visiting the house and reading the mounted interpretive panels.</li> <li>• Lack of education can lead visitors to misunderstand the house's connection with George Washington Carver and misinterpret the site.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Moses Carver House
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADA-accessible exhibits would allow more visitors to learn about the Carver House and its history.</li> <li>• Develop digital product/digital tour of house for accessibility and also to show upper story.</li> <li>• The house can be used in NPS Preservation and Skills Training (PAST) projects to help teach preservation techniques to NPS employees.</li> <li>• An aggregate surface walkway from the trail to the house would improve ADA accessibility to the site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research into construction date of the Carver House.</li> <li>• Feasibility study of interior of Carver House for accessibility.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structure report – Carver House.</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Moses Carver Cemetery
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 2.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are more than 30 known burials in the Moses Carver Cemetery dating from 1834 to 1919.</li> <li>• Some original fieldstone markers and footstones remain, but the majority of markers are replacement marble stones installed in the late 1980s after the original markers were damaged or destroyed by vandals. The original, damaged stones were accessioned into the park museum collection.</li> <li>• Several of the replacement and original stones have been moved over time.</li> <li>• Most of the replacement marble grave markers are mounted on concrete bases.</li> <li>• The cemetery is enclosed with fieldstone wall, which was rebuilt between 1953 and 1955. There could be burials located outside the current wall.</li> <li>• The open fence entrance was selectively placed on the north-south axis by the National Park Service during the 1950s reconstruction to accommodate the Carver Trail. The historic cemetery road ran east-west.</li> <li>• The cemetery is usually unstaffed, with most of the resource’s interpretation coming from a wayside exhibit outside the fenced enclosure. Interpretive trail programs often stop at the cemetery.</li> <li>• Multiple archeological surveys and studies have been completed in the cemetery area, with researchers focusing on finding burials and identifying a jut in the original cemetery wall design, which was found to contain fence posts.</li> <li>• Park staff and researchers have numerous questions about the gravestones’ age, appearance, and configuration. There is not a lot of information about the cemetery and no formal research or studies have been completed. The best resource on the cemetery is a study done by park volunteer David Cunningham profiling each known burial and person thought to have been buried in the Moses Carver Cemetery.</li> <li>• Descendants of the Carver family continue to donate money for cemetery upkeep and use the site for annual family reunions.</li> <li>• The cemetery is not active and there is no formal policy for future burial request although family members still live in the vicinity.</li> <li>• It is hard to maintain grass within the cemetery wall because of visitor foot traffic and related soil compaction.</li> <li>• The Moses Carver gravestone is a popular geocaching site. While there is no on-site container or signs recognizing the stone as part of the geocaching program, visitors interested in the program are directed to the site via coordinates and virtual material.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research requests have been increasing as the general public’s interest in genealogy grows.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Moses Carver Cemetery
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vandals can damage stones by knocking over markers or purposely breaking them.</li> <li>• Unknown burials outside the wall may lead to inadvertent discoveries during future maintenance and construction projects.</li> <li>• Foot traffic contributes to soil compaction and loss of grass in the cemetery area.</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge for care may lead to damaging maintenance practices and mowing.</li> <li>• Fieldstones are fragile and could be damaged by inappropriate visitor activities or insensitive maintenance practices.</li> <li>• Settling of stones and the rock wall can lead to resource damage and may cause a rockslide, potentially causing injury to staff and/or visitors.</li> <li>• Aging trees and falling tree limbs could damage stones or the cemetery wall.</li> <li>• Weathering may make stones' inscriptions difficult to read.</li> <li>• Moles and other burrowing animals could lead to dangerous visitor conditions and unbalanced grave markers.</li> <li>• Reptiles and snakes nesting in rock walls can damage the wall and contribute to unsafe conditions for maintenance staff and visitors.</li> <li>• Earthquakes may topple stones and damage the surrounding rock wall.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documenting current stones and their locations will create a baseline for conditions and help future park managers with the cemetery's care.</li> <li>• Research into past stone configurations could help return moved stones to their original locations and help curtail inadvertent discoveries outside the cemetery wall.</li> <li>• Restoring the cemetery wall to its historic appearance and orientation would help with interpretation and give visitors a better idea of the cemetery's original appearance.</li> <li>• Digitizing cemetery photos and related information would allow it to be shared digitally and be accessed by virtual visitors and remote researchers.</li> <li>• The park can work to locate the missing original headstones that were possibly used in the cemetery wall's 1953 reconstruction or buried near the site.</li> <li>• Mowing a trail around the cemetery would allow visitors more views of the resource and greater access.</li> <li>• StoryMap, an online, ArcGIS-based map, could be useful for researchers and interested Carver family members to illustrate historic views of the cemetery and allow for an interactive interface.</li> <li>• Funds raised through the Carver Birthplace Association or special events could sponsor a research intern or term employee to help research and document the cemetery.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal study on the Moses Carver Cemetery.</li> <li>• Research on Newton County cemeteries and burials connected to the Carver family.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cemetery management plan (maintenance).</li> <li>• Restore the cemetery wall using the 1954 restoration as a guide.</li> </ul>

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

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

The following are key issues for George Washington Carver National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Implementing cultural landscape report recommendations.** The park completed a cultural landscape report in early 2015. The document outlines the historic evolution of the Moses Carver Farm and George Washington Carver National Monument as well as examines key characteristics of the site's cultural landscape. The report presented 15 implementation recommendations to help the park restore and better use the cultural landscape in management activities and interpretation. High-priority implementation recommendations include preparing an updated long-range interpretive plan that would include cultural landscape elements and historic patterns of spatial organization, restoring the cemetery wall to its historic appearance and alignment, and preparing a revised fire management plan. The park considered these recommendations while preparing the park foundation document and incorporated many of them into the data and planning needs.
- **Accessibility.** As with many park units, George Washington Carver National Monument struggles to meet ADA universal accessibility standards. The 2015 cultural landscape report names improved accessibility as one of its top implementation recommendations. An accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan can build off the park's 2014 accessibility assessment summary report and provide steps toward making the park grounds and facilities more accessible to all.



- **Restoration and operation of the Neosho Colored School.** The 1872 Neosho Colored School, located at 639 Young Street, Neosho, Missouri, was acquired by the Carver Birthplace Association in 2004. The structure served as the first school George Washington Carver attended in his quest for education, and is a rare tangible resource connecting Carver with his early years. A historic structure report completed in August 2012 documented the historic integrity of the structure and provided treatment recommendations for restoration. The park’s friends group began a fundraising campaign for restoration of the structure in 2015. A nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is nearing completion. Planning/data needs include development of a cooperative management agreement defining roles for partnership management of the restored site, full site survey of the property, operations plan and interpretive media plan, research on slavery in antebellum Missouri and post-war race relationships as African Americans moved from slavery to free citizenship, and research on significant relationships during George Washington Carver’s early years and how they affected his life.
- **Continuing archeological investigations.** The first National Park Service-funded archeological investigation at George Washington Carver National Monument was undertaken in 1953 to locate the site of the birthplace cabin. Using personal accounts and archeological evidence, researchers felt confident they had located the probable site of the cabin which is now marked by a wood fence, but doubts linger among researchers and historians regarding the identified site as the true site of the cabin. Considering the park was established at the Moses Carver Farm site based on its connection with Carver’s birthplace, it is important to have complete documentation regarding the cabin site and its definitive location. Additional archeology at the park also holds potential to uncover additional artifacts related to George Washington Carver’s time on the farm that would provide information about his childhood.
- **Safety and fire suppression at Moses Carver House.** While the visitor center is up to date with its security and condition monitoring systems, the Moses Carver House does not have a security or fire suppression system. This leaves the historic structure, which is not constantly staffed and sits out of view of the visitor center, vulnerable to vandalism or fires. Adding these systems would increase visitor and staff safety as well as improve the monitoring of one of the park’s important resources.

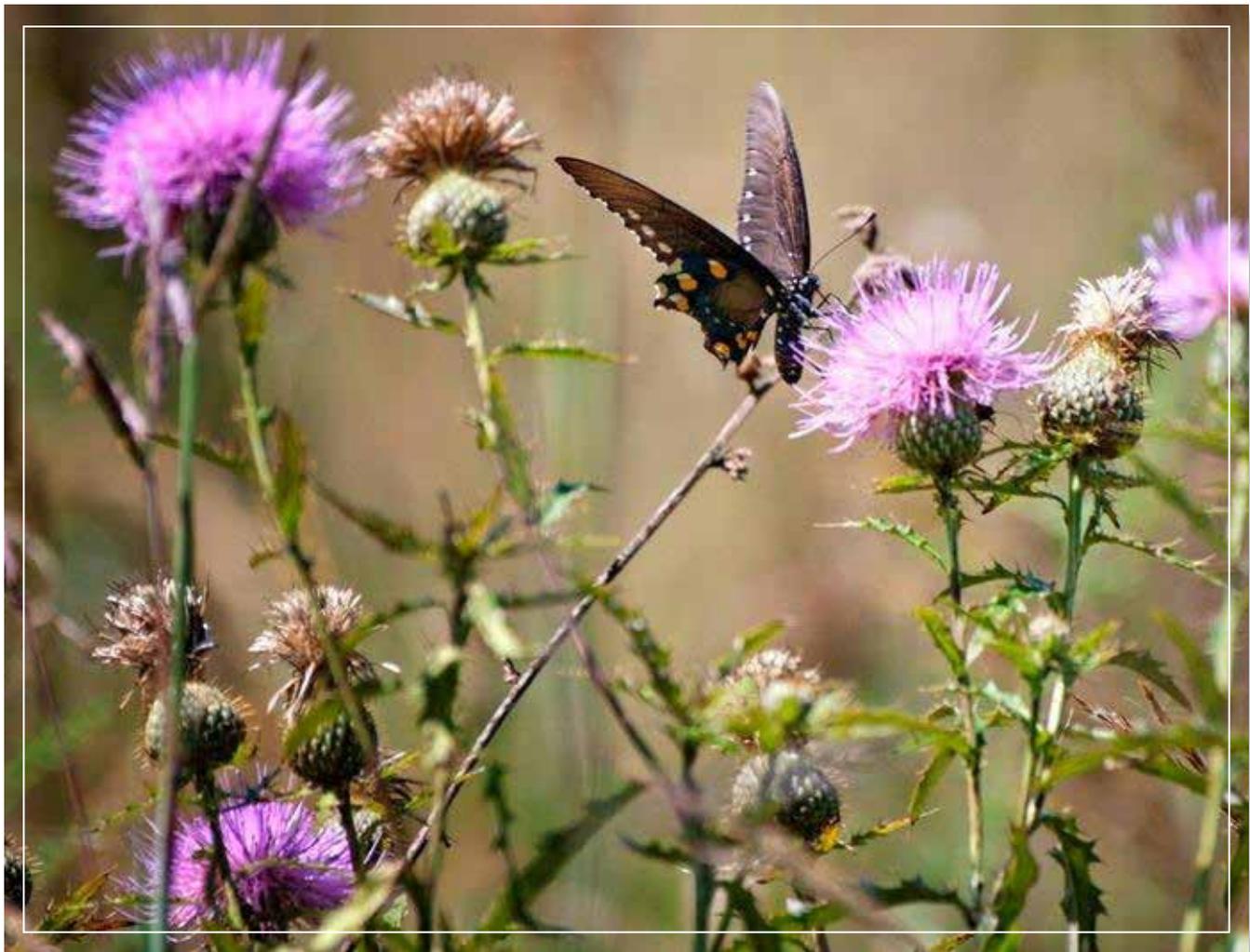
### Planning and Data Needs

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 Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Parkwide Issue	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	H	A self-evaluation and transition plan would allow the park to identify barriers that limit access to park programs and facilities as well as identifying how and when these barriers will be removed. This planning need is recommended in the 2015 cultural landscape report.
FRV	Revise fire management plan	H	The current fire management plan was completed in 2004 and amended in 2010. An updated plan would include the recently acquired 30-acre parcel and might also suggest prescribed burns or other management actions for the park's woodlands.
OIRV	Cemetery management plan	H	A plan including maintenance recommendations and practices related to headstones and the area enclosed by the cemetery fence is needed for the Moses Carver Cemetery.
OIRV	Historic structure report—Carver House	H	An up-to-date historic structure report would replace the 1970s documentation on the building and strengthen interpretation of the house. This report would include recent research on the house date of construction.
FRV	Woodlands management plan	H	The park does not have any management plans relating to the woodland habitat and the recent cultural landscape report recommends expanding the park's trail system to allow more visitor access to the property. A formal woodlands plan would help the park determine necessary management actions in light of proposed trails and access point.
FRV, OIRV, and Parkwide Issue	Update long-range interpretive plan	M	An updated long-range interpretive plan would build off the recent thematic study and other scholarly work to include suggested thematic plantings and educational opportunities related to the site and Carver's life. This planning need is recommended in the 2015 cultural landscape report
FRV	Integrated pest management plan	M	The park is currently relying on a draft pest management plan. A complete finalized copy of the plan would include museum storage collection.
OIRV	Cemetery wall restoration plan	M	A design plan is needed to return the cemetery wall to its historic appearance as seen in 1953 photographs of the park. This planning need is recommended in the 2015 cultural landscape report
FRV	Prairie restoration and management plan	M	The park is currently managing a portion of the parkland as a restored prairie. A formal restoration and management plan would include the recently acquired 30 acres of property and information gathered from the 2010 prairie habitat study and "Springs of Genius" seeding recommendations.
FRV	Resource stewardship strategy	L	A resource stewardship strategy would provide management activities and comprehensive strategies for natural and cultural resources to meet identified target conditions.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV and Parkwide Issue	Park site furnishing guide	L	A furnishing guide would address the park as a whole and provide recommendations for the use and placement of trails, road surfaces, fencing, parking, and signage. This planning need is recommended in the 2015 cultural landscape report.
FRV	Stream bank restoration plan	L	A stream bank restoration plan would draw from the hydrology study and aim to help slow or reverse erosion while restoring native riparian vegetation. This planning need is recommended in the 2015 cultural landscape report.
FRV	Orchard and persimmon grove management plan	L	The cultural landscape report stresses using plantings and the larger landscape to tell the story of George Washington Carver's early years on the Moses Carver Farm. An orchard and persimmon grove would help convey the layout of the 1870s farm. If the park chooses to follow this cultural landscape report recommendation, guidance is needed for the care and management of the orchard.



<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV or OIRV?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
FRV	Continued archeological surveys to determine site of birthplace cabin	H	George Washington Carver National Monument was established to preserve the site of Carver's birth. The park currently has an area identified as the birthplace cabin's former site, but recent archeological surveys have raised doubt that the identified site is the true location of the 1860s birthplace cabin. Archeological reports could help the park better understand the site and lead to better archeological site protection and management.
OIRV	Formal study of Moses Carver Cemetery	H	The Moses Carver Cemetery is one of the only historic resources within the park that dates to George Washington Carver's childhood on the Moses Carver Farm. A formal study could incorporate recent scholarship and provide information for site management, resource protection, and better interpretive opportunities.
OIRV	ADA feasibility study of Carver House interior	H	A study focusing on how the Carver House interior can be made more physically accessible would help the park meet its accessibility goals.
FRV	Theme and context studies relating to how the park fits into regional interpretation and historic sites	H	The park can better tailor its interpretive offerings and messaging by understanding the stories told at other regional historic sites and how George Washington Carver National Monument fits into the historic context created by the other four state and NPS sites. This data need is recommended in the 2015 cultural landscape report.
FRV	Economic botany and ethnobotanical research	H	Carver spent the majority of his professional life researching economic botany and was first inspired by the ethnobotanics found on the Carver Farm. Research into these topics would help the park connect to Carver's work at the Tuskegee Institute and could provide new interpretive opportunities. This data need is recommended in the 2015 cultural landscape report.
FRV	Research on Moses Carver's original 80-acre property	M	Moses Carver moved to southwest Missouri with his two brothers and initially purchased 80 acres of land. By the time George Washington Carver was born, Moses Carver acquired the land previously owned by his brother and managed the 240 acres now included in the park. Research focused on identifying Moses Carver's original land holding would improve current interpretation and understanding of the site.
FRV	Woodland species inventory	M	A park tree survey was completed in the 1990s, but additional baseline information related to the woodland vegetation would improve management decisions and interpretation and could feed into new visitor experiences.
FRV	Tree replanting study	M	Many of the trees at the park, both within the woodland and landscaped areas, are old and vulnerable to diseases and storms. A replanting study would help the park maintain the commemorative arrival experience and current park landscape after hazardous trees are removed.
OIRV	Research on Carver House date of construction	M	Recent scholarship has raised questions relating to the Carver House date of construction, hinting that the house may be older than the currently accepted 1880s construction date. Research could help the park better understand its resources and inform a larger historic structure report for the house.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
OIRV	Research on Newton County cemeteries and burials connected to the Carver family	L	Individuals important in George Washington Carver’s young life on the Moses Carver Farm and in nearby Neosho, Missouri, including the Watkins and George’s brother James, are buried in local cemeteries outside the park. Research on Newton County cemeteries would help the park interpret Carver’s life and could lead to partnerships for interpretation and resource preservation.
FRV	Hydrology study	L	A hydrology study would identify the current conditions and issues, such as erosion patterns and contributors, for Carver Spring. This data need is recommended in the 2015 cultural landscape report.
FRV	LiDAR of Carver Farm site	L	LiDAR provides a hands-off approach toward identifying archeological and historic features sometimes undetected by the naked eye. A LiDAR survey might identify new archeological sites and could provide additional information for trail placement, erosion control, tree canopy, and other items that need a high resolution deviation model. LiDAR is recommended for the entire 240 acres of cultural landscape.
FRV	Assessment of deer population	L	While deer are not currently negatively affecting the park’s natural resources, the deer population is expanding in the region and other parks in the system have major issues relating to deer damaging vegetation. A deer population assessment could be used as the basis for a future deer management plan.



## Part 3: Contributors

### George Washington Carver National Monument

Jim Heaney, Superintendent

Lana Henry, Management Assistant

Randall Becker, Supervisory Park Ranger

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# Appendixes

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

57 STAT.] 78TH CONG., 1ST SESS.—CHS. 236-238—JULY 13, 14, 1943

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be unable to acquire such bridge by purchase agreement or by condemnation under the laws of the State with reasonable promptness and the highway department of the State shall certify such fact to the Federal Works Administrator the Administrator then shall have the authority to acquire and make free any such bridge which the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall certify to him will contribute to the war effort, by condemnation in the manner provided by section 14 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 or under title II of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, subject to the condition that the highway department of the State shall agree to assume one-half the cost of so acquiring any such bridge by the Federal Works Administrator and to accept such bridge after it is acquired and thereafter maintain and operate it as a free bridge.

SEC. 9. No part of any appropriation authorized in this Act shall be impounded or withheld from obligation or expenditure by any agency or official, unless the War Production Board shall certify that the use of critical material for additional highway construction would impede the conduct of the war.

Approved July 13, 1943.

55 Stat. 769; 56 Stat. 177.  
23 U. S. C., Supp. II, § 114; 50 U. S. C., Supp. II, app. § 632.  
Acceptance by State.

Impoundment, etc., of funds.

[CHAPTER 237]

### AN ACT

To permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Supreme Council (Mother Council of the World) of the Inspectors General Knights Commanders of the House of the Temple of Solomon of the Thirty-third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, is hereby authorized to permit the burial of the remains of not to exceed two persons in vaults built for that purpose in its temple, situated on lot numbered 800, in square 192, at the southeast corner of S and Sixteenth Streets Northwest, in the District of Columbia, under such sanitary regulations as shall be prescribed for such burials by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Approved July 13, 1943.

July 13, 1943  
[H. R. 2828]  
[Public Law 147]

District of Columbia.  
Burials in Scottish Rite Temple.

[CHAPTER 238]

### AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to acquire, on behalf of the United States, by gift or purchase, the site of the birthplace of George Washington Carver, distinguished Negro scientist, located near Diamond, Missouri, together with such additional land or interests in land and any improvements thereon as the Secretary may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. In the event the Secretary is unable to acquire such property, or any part thereof, at a reasonable price, he is authorized and directed to condemn such property, or any part thereof, in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 2. The property acquired under the provisions of section 1 of this Act shall constitute the George Washington Carver National Monument and shall be a public national memorial to George Washington Carver. The Director of the National Park Service, under the

July 14, 1943  
[H. R. 647]  
[Public Law 148]

George Washington Carver National Monument.  
Acquisition of site.

Establishment; maintenance.

direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of such national monument, and shall maintain and preserve it in a suitable and enduring manner which, in his judgment, will provide for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Interior is authorized to—

Museum.

(1) Maintain, either in an existing structure acquired under the provisions of section 1 of this Act or in a building constructed by him for the purpose, a museum for relics and records pertaining to George Washington Carver, and for other articles of national and patriotic interest, and to accept, on behalf of the United States, for installation in such museum, articles which may be offered as additions to the museum; and

Roads, etc.

(2) Construct roads and mark with monuments, tablets, or otherwise, points of interest within the boundaries of the George Washington Carver National Monument.

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums not to exceed \$30,000 as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 14, 1943.

[CHAPTER 239]

AN ACT

July 14, 1943  
[H. R. 1900]  
[Public Law 149]

To prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts.

War contracts.

56 Stat. 982.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
II, app. § 1191 (a) (5).  
"Subcontract."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first sentence of section 403 (a) (5) of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "The term 'subcontract' means (i) any purchase order or agreement to perform all or any part of the work, or to make or furnish any article, required for the performance of any other contract or subcontract or (ii) any contract or arrangement (other than a contract or arrangement between two contracting parties, one of which parties is found by the Secretary to be a bona fide executive officer, partner, or full-time employee of the other contracting party), (A) any amount payable under which is contingent upon the procurement of a contract or contracts with a Department or of a subcontract or subcontracts thereunder, or determined with reference to the amount of such a contract or subcontract or such contracts or subcontracts, or (B) under which any part of the services performed or to be performed consists of the soliciting, attempting to procure, or procuring a contract or contracts with a Department or a subcontract or subcontracts thereunder: *Provided,* That nothing in this sentence shall be construed (1) to affect in any way the validity or construction of provisions in any contract with a Department or any subcontract thereunder, heretofore at any time or hereafter made, prohibiting the payment of contingent fees or commissions; or (2) to restrict in any way the authority of the Secretary to determine the nature or amount of selling expenses under subcontracts as defined in (ii) herein, as a proper element of the contract price or as a reimbursable item of cost, under a contract with a Department or a subcontract thereunder."

Payment of contingent fees.

Determination of selling expenses.

56 Stat. 982.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
II, app. § 1191 (b) (3).

SEC. 2. Section 403 (b) (3) of such Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "in each subcontract for an amount in excess of \$100,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "in each subcontract described

## Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Management decisions at George Washington Carver National Monument are based on specific laws, policies, and regulations designed to protect environmental quality, preserve historic resources, promote public enjoyment of the site, and ensure that the benefits and costs of federal action are equally shared by all citizens. The primary laws of particular importance to the decision-making process and management in the National Park Service are outlined below.

**The Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1, et seq.)** — The National Park Service Organic Act remains after nearly 100 years the core of National Park Service authority and the definitive statement of the purposes of the parks and of the National Park Service mission: “to promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the[ir] fundamental purpose . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

**General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 USC 1)** — This act affirms that all national park areas are “united through their interrelated purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage.”

**Endangered Species Act of 1973 (7 USC § 136, 16 USC § 1531, et seq.)** — The purpose of the Endangered Species Act is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. Under the act, species may be listed as either endangered or threatened. “Endangered” means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. “Threatened” means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. All species of plants and animals, except pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened.

**The Redwood Act of 1978 (16 USC 1a-1)** — Congress supplemented and clarified the provisions of the Organic Act through enactment of the General Authorities Act in 1970, and again through enactment of a 1978 amendment to that law (the “Redwood Amendment”) contained in a bill expanding Redwood National Park. This amendment states that the provisions of the Organic Act apply to all units of the national park system. A key phrase is that activities “shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these areas have been established.” It is applicable unless Congress has “directly and specifically provided” otherwise. This amendment also affirms that, if a conflict occurs between visitor use and protection of resources, the intent of Congress is to favor resource protection.

**National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321–4370)** — This landmark environmental protection legislation requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternative to those actions. The National Environmental Policy Act establishes the format and process that the National Park Service must use in preparing the environmental analyses that are incorporated into the general management planning process. The results of these analyses are presented to the public, federal agencies, and public officials in document format for consideration prior to taking official action or making official decisions.

**Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, as amended (40 CFR 1500–1508)** — These regulations implement the National Environmental Policy Act and provide guidance to federal agencies in the preparation of environmental documents identified under the Act.

**Clean Air Act (as amended through Public Law 108–201, February 24, 2004)** — In this Act, Congress set a national goal “to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic or historic value” (42 USC §7470(2)). This goal applies to all units of the national park system. While the most stringent protections are provided to Class I areas, the legislation also aims to limit the level of additional pollution allowed in Class II areas, and potential impacts to these areas are to be considered.

**National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (sec. 106 and sec. 110, 16 USC 470; 36 CFR 800)** — The purpose of this act is to protect and preserve historic properties which includes any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains relating to the district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires that the National Park Service identify and nominate all eligible resources under its jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places. Section 106 of the act requires that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction take into account the effect of any actions on cultural resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment,” May 13, 1971** — This executive order directs federal agencies to inventory cultural properties under their jurisdiction, to nominate to the national register all federally owned properties that meet the criteria, to use due caution until the inventory and nomination processes are completed, and also to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to preservation and enhancement of nonfederal properties.

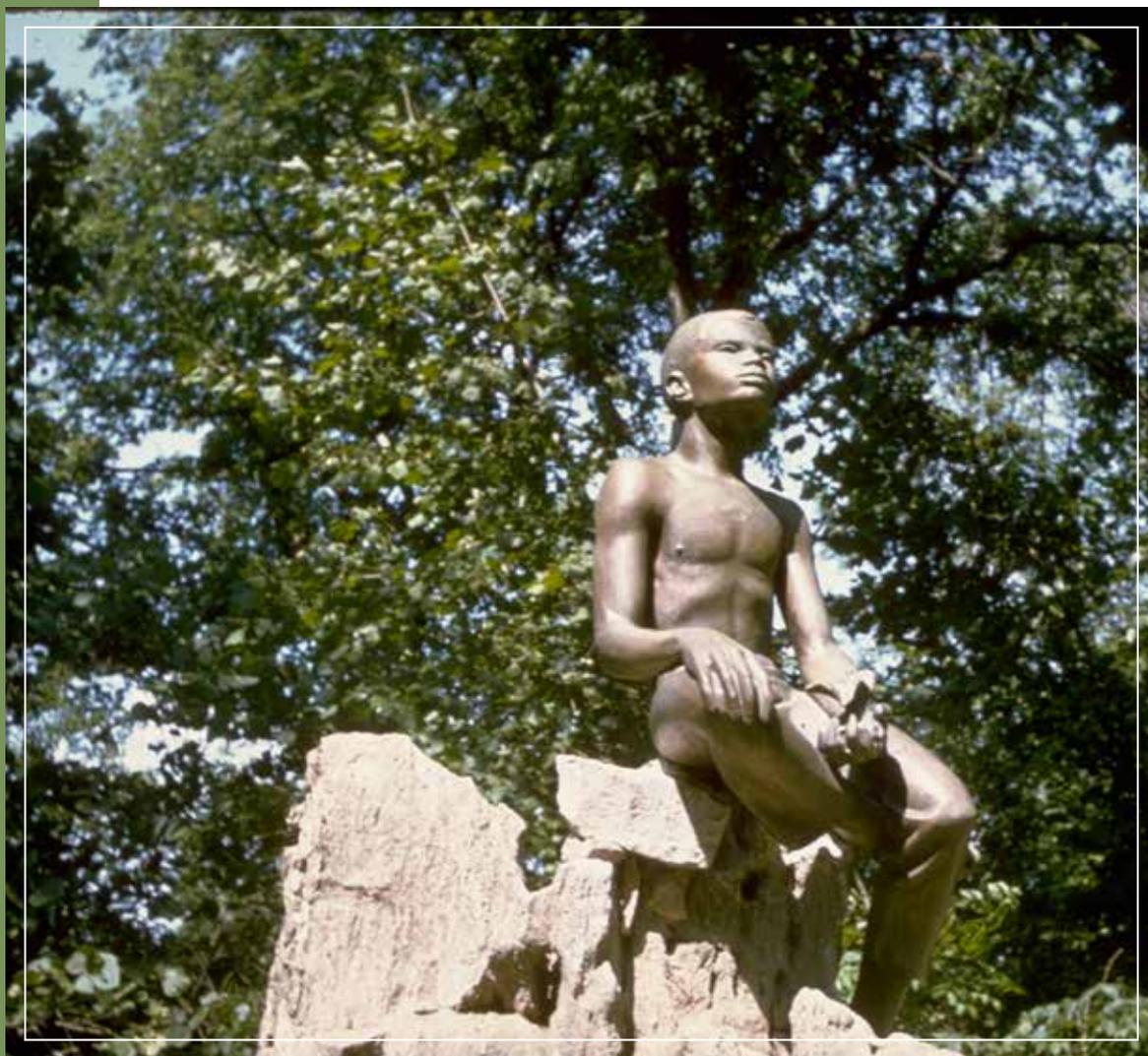
**Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469–469c)** — This act requires survey, recovery, and preservation of significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, archeological, or paleontological data when such data may be destroyed due to a federal project. The act directs federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior whenever they find that such a project may cause loss or damage.



**Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa [1988])** — This act defines archeological resources as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest and at least 100 years old; requires federal permits for their excavation or removal, and sets penalties for violators; provides for preservation and custody of excavated materials, records, and data; provides for confidentiality of archeological site locations; and encourages cooperation with other parties to improve protection of archeological resources. The act was amended in 1988 to require development of plans for surveying public lands for archeological resources, and systems for reporting incidents of suspected violations.

**“General Provisions” (36 CFR 1)** — 36 CFR 1 provides the regulations “for the proper use, management, government, and protection of persons, property, and natural and cultural resources within areas under the jurisdiction of the NPS.” These regulations are used to fulfill the statutory purposes of national park system units—to conserve scenery, natural and historical objects, and wildlife and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for future generations.

**NPS *Management Policies 2006*** — *NPS Management Policies 2006* is the basic servicewide policy document of the National Park Service. It is the highest of three levels of guidance documents in the NPS directives system. The directives system is designed to provide NPS management and staff with clear and continuously updated information on NPS policy and required and/or recommended actions, as well as any other information that would aid in the effective management of parks and programs.

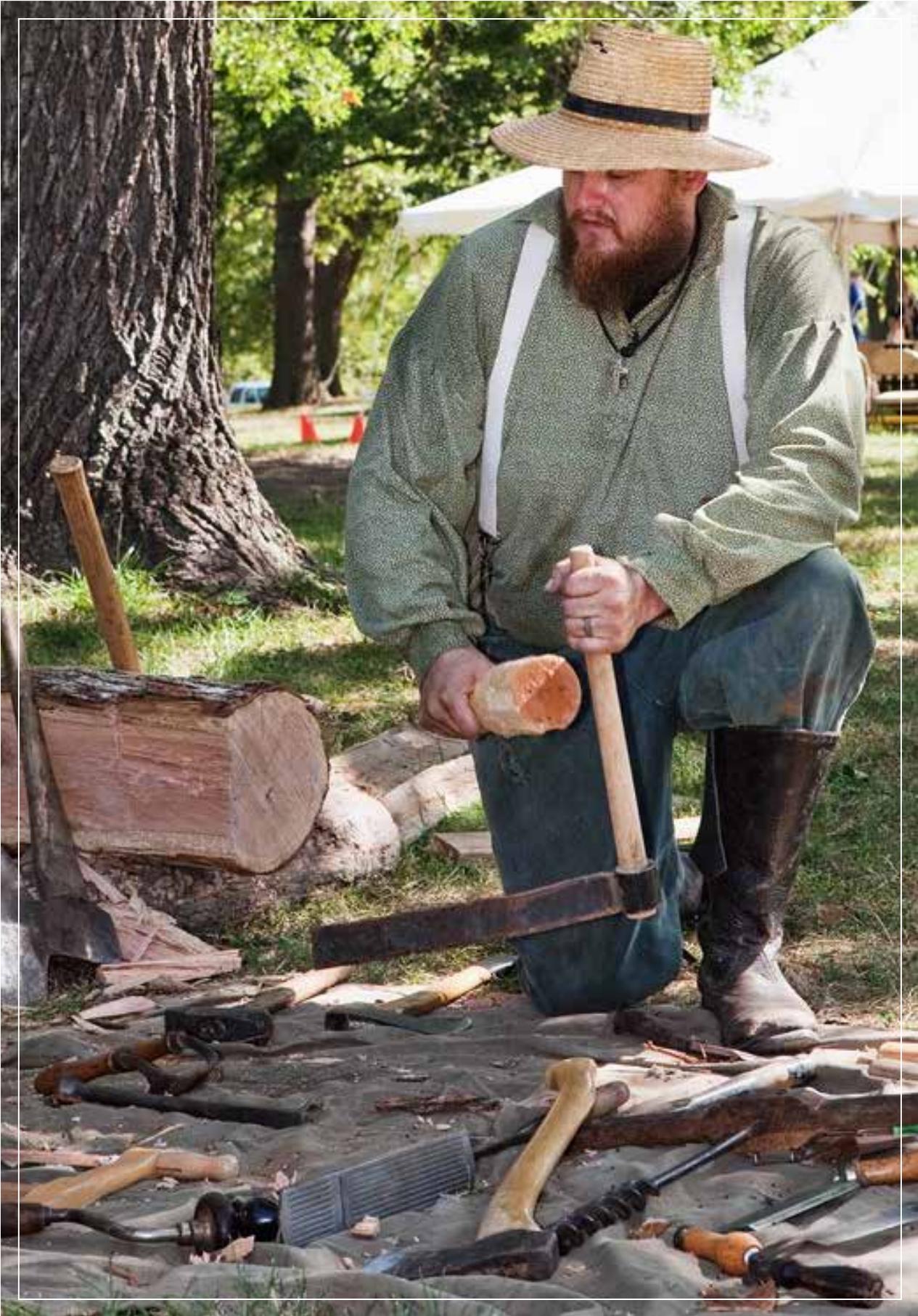


## Other Relevant Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations

- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127) (16 USC 18f through 18f-3)
- Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
- “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Architectural Barriers Act
- Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006
- Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”

## NPS Policy-Level Guidance

- Director’s Order 7: *Volunteer in Parks*
- Director’s Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- Director’s Order 28A: *Archeology*
- *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*
- Director’s Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
- *NPS Museum Handbook*, Parts I, II, and III
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) “Cultural Resources”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks,” including (8.11) “Social Science Studies”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) “Park Facilities,” including (9.3.1.1) “Signs”
- Director’s Order 6: *Interpretation and Education*
- Director’s Order 17: *National Park Service Tourism*
- Director’s Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services*
- Director’s Order 48B: *Commercial Use Authorizations*
- Director’s Order 50C: *Public Risk Management Program*
- Director’s Order 78: *Social Science*



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**Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation  
George Washington Carver National Monument**

March 2016

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

*J. R. Ga...*

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3-11-2016

**RECOMMENDED**

Jim Heaney, Superintendent, George Washington Carver National Monument

Date

*C. H. Sholly*

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3-16-16

**APPROVED**

Cameron Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

GWCA 397/132287

March 2016

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