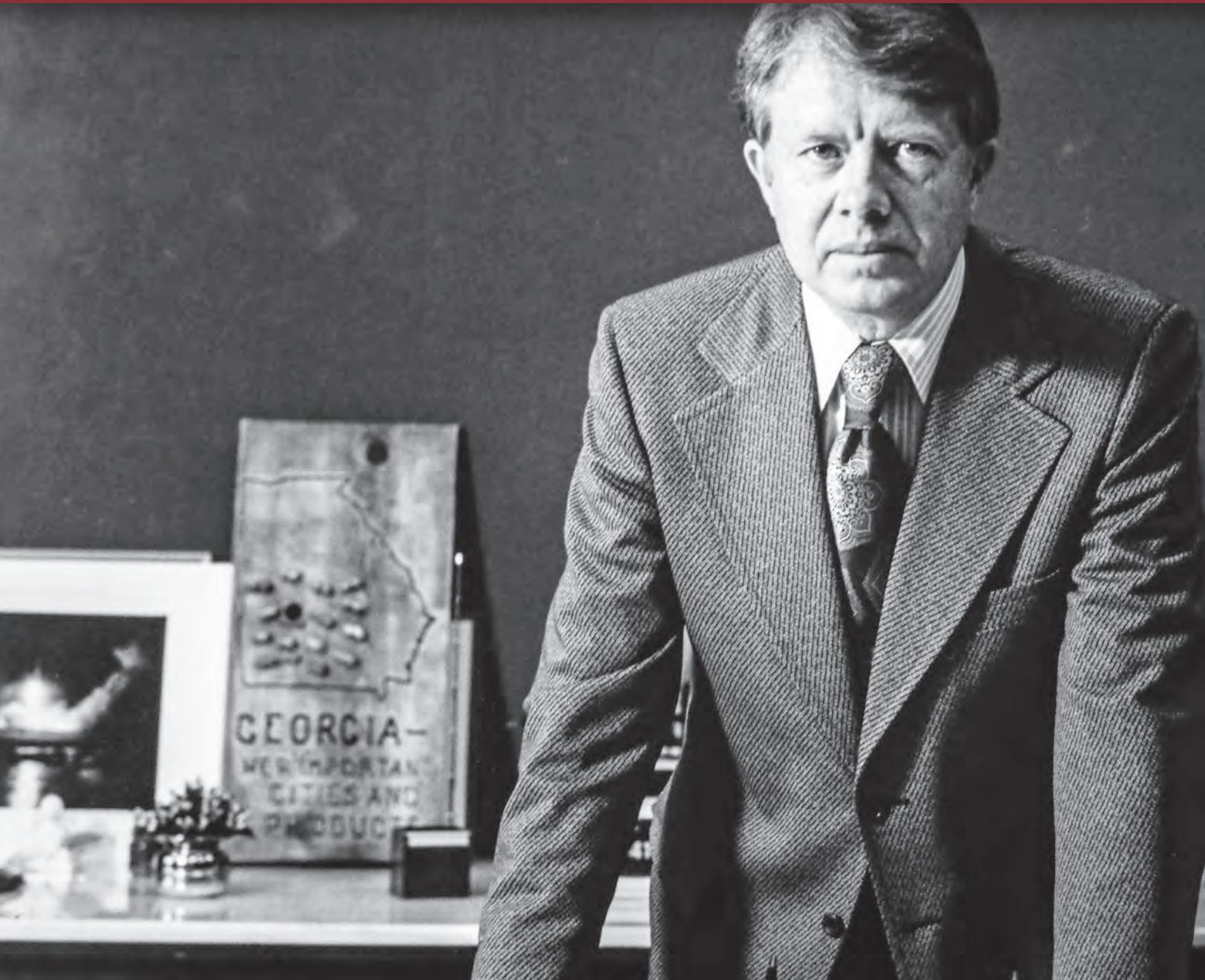




Foundation Document

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
Georgia

March 2013



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Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is required to have a formal statement of its core mission that will provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending demand that all stakeholders are aware of the purpose, significance, interpretive themes, fundamental resources and values, and special mandates and administrative commitments of a park unit, as well as the legal and policy requirements for administration and resource protection that factor into management decisions.

The process of developing a foundation document provides the opportunity to gather and integrate all varieties and hierarchies of information about a park unit. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and stakeholders in identifying information that is necessary for future planning efforts.

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

The foundation document can be useful in all aspects of park management to ensure that primary management objectives are accomplished before addressing other factors that are also important, but not directly essential to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation document for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site is necessary to effectively manage the park over the long term and protect park resources and values that are integral to the purpose and identity of the park unit.

This foundation document was developed as a collaborative effort among park staff, President and Mrs. Jimmy Carter, the Denver Service Center Planning Division, and the National Park Service (NPS) Southeast Region. A workshop to facilitate this process was held on June 19–21, 2012, in Plains, Georgia. A complete list of attendees and preparers is included in part 3 of this document.

The park atlas is also a part of the foundation project. It is a geographic information system (GIS) product that can be published as a hard-copy paper atlas and as electronic geospatial data in a Web-mapping environment. The purpose of the park atlas is to act as a reference for park projects and to facilitate planning decisions as a GIS-based planning support tool. The atlas covers various geographic elements that are important for park management such as natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, and facilities. It can be developed as part of a planning project (e.g., general management plan, foundation document), although it can also be designed as an independent product. The park atlas is available online at insideparkatlas.nps.gov.



Part 1: Core Components

All foundation documents include the following core elements.

The park purpose is the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of the legislation (or executive order) and legislative history of the park, and may include information from studies generated prior to the park's establishment. The purpose statement goes beyond a restatement of the law to clarify assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The significance statements express why the resources and values of the park are important enough to justify national park designation. Statements of park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are verified by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions because the resources and values may have changed since the park was established.

Interpretive themes connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive objective of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of park resources. In other words, interpretive themes are the most important messages to be conveyed to the public about the park. Interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.

Fundamental resources and values are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park that merit primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving park purpose and maintaining park significance.



Brief Description of the Park

The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District was established by Congress in 1987 by Public Law 100-206. The historic site consists of the Plains Depot, Jimmy Carter's Boyhood Home, Plains High School, the Carter compound, and 100 feet of scenic easements along both sides of Old Plains Highway (U.S. 280) west of Plains. The park unit includes the historic site, the preservation district, and 650 acres of various agricultural lands in and around the incorporated city of Plains, Georgia.

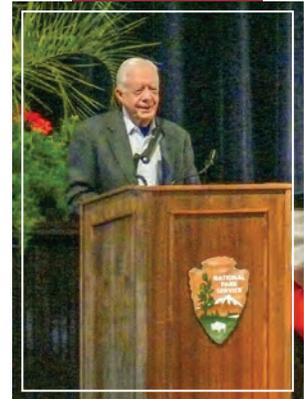
Few U.S. presidents have maintained such close ties with their hometown. The rural southern culture of Plains, Georgia, which revolves around farming, church, and school, exerted a powerful influence in Jimmy Carter's life; molding the character and shaping the political policies of the 39th president of the United States. At the conclusion of his presidential term in 1981, the Carters returned to Plains.

The National Park Service partners with the City of Plains, its citizenry, and Sumter County, Georgia, to ensure that Plains and the surrounding area continues to accurately reflect the setting in which Jimmy Carter matured and to which he returned after service in the U.S. Navy, the Georgia governor's mansion, and the White House.

Park Purpose

Purpose statements identify the specific reason for the establishment of a particular park. Purpose statements are crafted through a careful analysis of the enabling legislation and legislative history that influenced the development of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, which was designated on October 5, 1987, when the initial enabling legislation was passed and signed into law (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management administration and use decisions. The following purpose statement was based on the review of park legislation, previous management documents, and discussions with park staff:

THE PURPOSE OF THE JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to benefit, inspire, and educate present and future generations of people by interpreting the broad stories of Jimmy Carter's life, preserving the resources associated with those stories, presenting the history and evolution of Plains as a small rural Georgia town and its influence on Jimmy Carter, and interpreting Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter's impact on the global community.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site's resources and values are important enough to merit national park unit designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park unit, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Significance statements describe the distinctive nature of the park and inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park unit.

The following significance statements have been identified for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site. (Please note that the statements are in no particular order):

1. Jimmy Carter of Plains, Georgia, was the 39th president of the United States.
2. Jimmy Carter was the first president elected from the Deep South since before the Civil War.
3. President Carter's policies and presidential achievements continue to have an impact on American and international life.
4. President and Mrs. Carter have a profound and enduring connection with Plains, Georgia, and Sumter County; they have drawn upon their experience with the people, land, and community to advocate for local, national, and international issues.
5. The relationship between the community and President and Mrs. Carter has successfully preserved the historic structures and landscapes within the community, park, and preservation district, reflecting every chapter of the Carters' lives, careers, and continuing legacy.



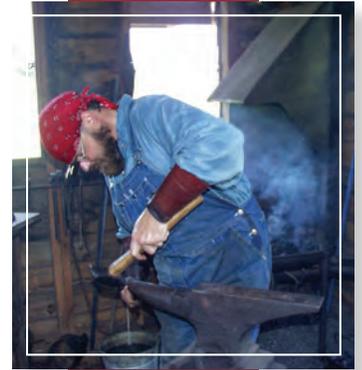
Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes, which are based on park purpose and significance, provide the basis for interpretive and education programs at the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site. The themes do not include all park elements that can be interpreted, but they do address the ideas that are essential to visitor enjoyment and appreciation of park significance. Effective interpretation is achieved when visitors are able to connect concepts (intangibles) with resources (tangibles) and derive something meaningful from the experience.

Interpretive themes link the tangible values identified by the significance statements and fundamental resources and values to intangible concepts that convey the importance of the park unit. Interpretive themes serve as building blocks upon which interpretive services (e.g., exhibits, audiovisual displays, websites, publications, interpretive programs, social media, etc.) and education programs are based. The long-range interpretation plan for the park unit is a strategic plan that details interpretive themes, establishes visitor experience objectives, and recommends ways to achieve these objectives through interpretive services and education programs.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site:

- Jimmy Carter’s inspiration for dedication and commitment to his country was exemplified during his military service.
- Jimmy Carter’s own early education experience at Plains High School, his service on the school board, his further education at Georgia Southwestern, Georgia Tech, Union College, and the Naval Academy formed the foundation of his lifelong commitment to education.
- Jimmy Carter’s experiences, from his roots as a farm boy experiencing solar energy to his service as an officer on a nuclear submarine, formed the basis of his leadership regarding the nation’s energy policies.
- Jimmy Carter understood the importance of partnerships and community support from his early boyhood experiences into his adult business operations, political career, and global initiatives. Local partnerships, including fundraising and financing, have been critical to the creation, development, and management of the national historic site.
- Life in rural Georgia during the 1930s shaped Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter’s attitudes, work ethic, family, spiritual, and community viewpoints.
- Jimmy Carter’s political experiences with adversity and success influenced his activities involving voting rights and ethics worldwide.
- President Carter’s policies and presidential achievements continue to have an impact, both in the United States and internationally.
- The life stories of President and Mrs. Carter can inspire and motivate visitors to positively contribute to society in their own unique ways.
- The frenzy and complexity of the 1976 presidential campaign transformed Plains, Georgia, into a political boom town.



- The environment and community of Plains, Georgia, represent the history of a small southern town in relation to transportation trends and the growth of the railroad in southwest Georgia.
- The intertwined histories of Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter and Plains, Georgia, represent the experiences of individuals and a community where faith and the willingness to give of themselves sent a message to the United States and the world of enduring hope and perseverance.
- Jimmy Carter's life reflects both successes and setbacks and the ability of President Carter and his family to meet these divergent experiences with dignity and courage.
- The environment and community of Archery and Plains, Georgia, shaped the Carter nuclear and extended family and eloquently illustrated the individual's and community's attempt to engage longstanding questions of human rights, race, and religion.
- After the presidency, President and Mrs. Carter's values brought them back to their hometown roots, which served as a haven and fostered their commitment to continued public service.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to merit primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance.

The most important responsibility of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called fundamental resources and values. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. FRVs help focus planning and management processes on what is truly significant about the park. If FRVs are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be interpreted as meaning that some park resources are not important. This evaluation is made to separate those resources or values that are covered by NPS mandates and policies from those that have important considerations to be addressed in other planning processes.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site:

- Plains Depot
- Museum collections and memorabilia associated with the 1976 presidential campaign
- Carter Boyhood Farm (comprising his boyhood home, commissary, Clark house, kitchen gardens, tennis court, privy, barn, and animal paddock)
- Plains High School and cultural landscape
- Carter compound

Summary

The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site is a dynamic unit of the national park system where the multiple goals of natural and cultural resource protection and recreational use and enjoyment must be carefully balanced. By stating the park unit's purpose, articulating significance statements, understanding primary interpretive themes, and identifying the fundamental resources and values that need protection, clear management decisions that fulfill the purpose of the park unit can be made. This foundation statement serves as the cornerstone for the future direction of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.





Part 2: Dynamic Components

Part 2 consists of two components:

- special mandates and administrative commitments
- assessment of planning and data needs

These components may change after this foundation document is published and may need to be updated periodically.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many of the management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utilities, and other partnering organizations. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park, which expand on or contradict the legislated purpose of the park unit. They are park-specific legislative or judicial requirements that must be fulfilled, along with the park purpose, even if the requirements do not relate to that purpose. Administrative commitments in general are agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, such as memoranda of agreement. These agreements can form a network of partnerships designed to fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. All of these mandates and commitments either dictate some form of management action or will allow particular uses on park lands (e.g., permissible traditional uses, easements or rights-of-way, maintenance needs, use of park facilities or lands, or emergency service responses). Thus, these mandates and commitments are an essential component in the foundation document and in managing and planning for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

Special Mandates

- Enabling legislation, “The Secretary shall gather oral history on the historic site, its occupants and environs. The Secretary may also preserve personal property that has been acquired by the Secretary for purposes of the historic site” (Public Law 102-206, 101 Stat. 1436).

Administrative Commitments

- Develop and regularly update memorandums of understandings (MOUs) to coordinate partnerships with NPS presidential sites and other thematically related sites.
- For more information about the existing commitments for the national historic site, please see the inventory of special mandates and agreements matrix in appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once park purpose and significance statements and fundamental resources and values have been identified, it is important to consider what additional information and planning tasks may be necessary to aid the National Park Service in its mission. The assessment of planning and data needs identifies any inherent conditions or threats contained in the gathered information and determines whether any additional planning steps, data needs, and management efforts may be necessary to maintain or protect the existing fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values.

There are three parts that make up the planning and data needs assessment:

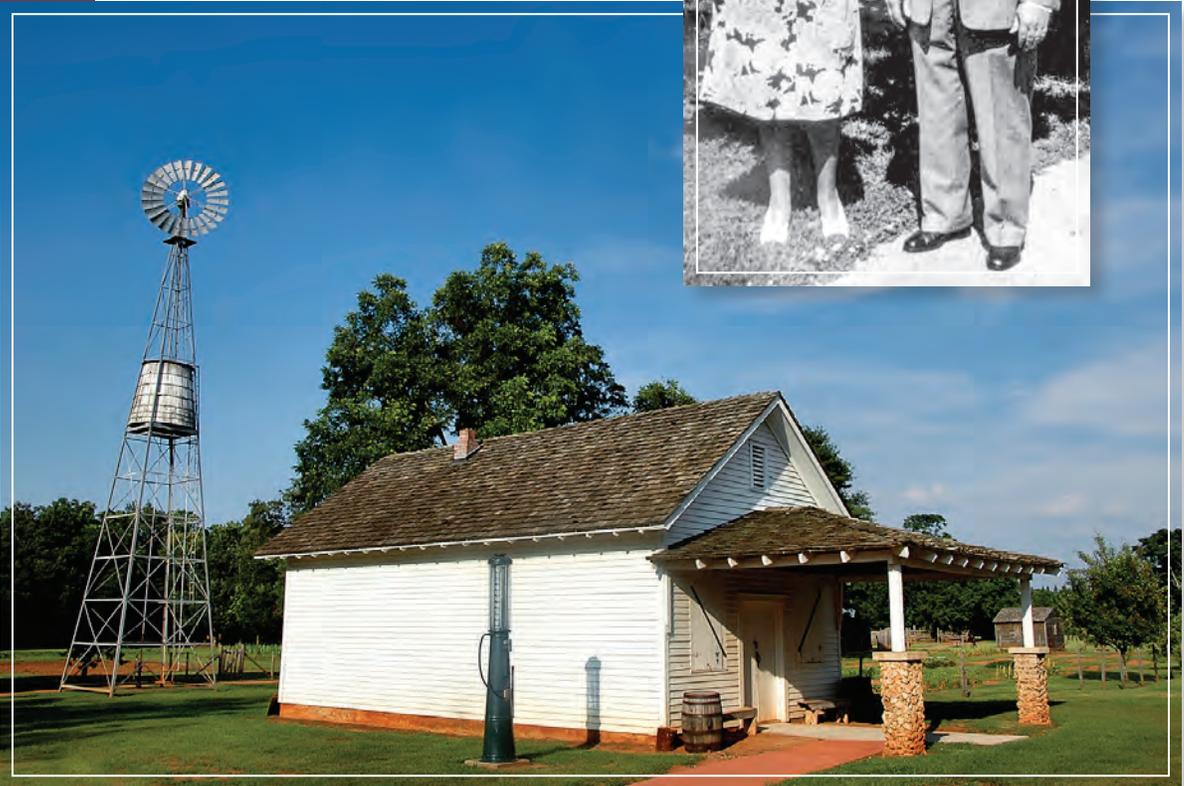
1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. identification of key or major parkwide issues that need to be addressed by future planning
3. identification and prioritization of data and planning needs

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of major issues leads up to and supports the identification and prioritization of needed plans and studies.



Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, its current status, potential threats and opportunities, needed data, planning and management decisions, and relevant laws and NPS policies related to management of the resources.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Plains Depot
Relationship to Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jimmy Carter of Plains, Georgia, was the 39th president of the United States. • Jimmy Carter was the first president elected from the Deep South since before the Civil War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current condition of Plains Depot generally good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train derailment could jeopardize integrity of Plains Depot. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to restore original track alignment.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAM Shortline • Heart of Georgia Railway • Plains Better Home Town • Town of Plains • City of Cordele • City of Americus • City of Leslie • Veterans State Park • Sumter County Tourism • Presidential Pathways • St. Mark's AME Church
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoring track to original right of way will enhance the cultural and historic integrity of the Plains Depot.
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for a historic structures report.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to find historically accurate alignment of the railroad track relative to the Plains Depot.
Management Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate funding issues for track revisions. • May have to seek new funding for potential new action, dependent on results from Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) review of accessibility survey of Plains Depot.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Memorabilia Associated with the 1976 Campaign
<p>Relationship to Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jimmy Carter of Plains, Georgia, was the 39th president of the United States. • Jimmy Carter was the first president elected from the Deep South since before the Civil War. • President Carter’s policies and presidential achievements continue to have an impact, both in the United States and internationally.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of collections and memorabilia vary, but overall are good. • Storage facility is in need of an upgrade. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental controls (particularly for humidity) need to be enhanced. • Risk of environmental system failure can lead to catastrophic losses. • Current storage facility in the Bally Building is old and inadequate; building was originally intended to be a temporary solution. • Vandalism, criminal trespass, theft. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of artifacts in the collections to enhance the interpretive programs and displays. • Potential to build a partnership with the presidential library and gain access to copies of presidential memorabilia.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter Political Items Collectors (CPIC) • Researchers (this will affect how the park unit will store and retrieve resources for academic or educational use) • State historical societies • Plains Historical Preservation Trust • Sumter County Historical Society • Carter Presidential Library and Museum • Andersonville National Historic Site • Carter family
<p>Related Resources and Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
<p>Identified Data Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of climate control in the building.
<p>Identified Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for a new museum collections facility and associated plan for location and size of the facility.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Memorabilia Associated with the 1976 Campaign
Management Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of whether the space is to be shared. • Update PMIS statement. • Seek funding for potential new facility. • Evaluate the need for joint agreements.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 24: <i>Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, Chapter 5 • Museum Handbook • Collections Management Plan



Fundamental Resource or Value	Carter Boyhood Farm
<p>Relationship to Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President and Mrs. Carter have a profound and enduring connection with Plains, Georgia, and Sumter County; they have drawn upon their experience with the people, land, and community to advocate for local, national, and international issues. • The relationship between the community and President and Mrs. Carter has facilitated the preservation of the historic structures and landscapes within the community, park, and preservation district, reflecting every chapter of the Carter's lives, careers, and continuing legacy.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and preserve existing condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impact of train traffic adjacent to the farm (generates vibrations). • Impact of insects, rodents, and pests to the integrity of the structures. • Inadequate fire protection/suppression. • Vandalism, criminal trespass, theft. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance visitor education and experience (i.e., ability to monitor climate change, etc., on the natural landscape). • Potential to use the natural landscape to track the incursion of plant types over a geographic region (i.e., the study of invasive and nonnative plants; will need to establish a baseline). • Enhance relationship with the Department of Education and provide teacher training. • Expansion of education programs and outreach.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Carter Boyhood Farm
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Carter family and extended family (includes the Fullers) • The Archery community • Neighbors • SAM Shortline • Heart of Georgia Railway • Plains Better Home Town • Town of Plains • City of Cordele • City of Americus • City of Leslie • Veterans State Park • Sumter County tourism • Presidential Pathways • St. Mark's AME Church
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing elements to the farm landscape: the boyhood home, commissary, Clark house, kitchen gardens, tennis court, privy, barn, and animal paddock.
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for the farm. • Historic structures reports.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No immediate planning needs.
Management Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to develop the PMIS statements for the potential cultural landscape reports and historic structures reports.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Plains High School and Cultural Landscape
Relationship to Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President and Mrs. Carter have a profound and enduring connection with Plains, Georgia and Sumter County; they have drawn upon their experience with the people, land, and community to advocate for local, national, and international issues. • The relationship between the community and President and Mrs. Carter has facilitated the preservation of the historic structures and landscapes within the community, park, and preservation district, reflecting every chapter of the Carter's lives, careers, and continuing legacy.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently renovated; parts of the school were made ADA accessible. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest management issues. • Vibrations from the train traffic. • Vandalism, criminal activity, theft. • Fire damage (i.e., electrical fires, lightening, etc.). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded interpretive programs to enhance visitor experience (especially with more advanced digital media and technology). • Update interpretive media. • Update and expand outreach programs. • Enhance relationship with the Department of Education and provide teacher training. • Expansion of education programs and outreach.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia Department of Education • Sumter County schools • Local public and private schools • Plains and Sumter community organizations (people come to use the auditorium for events, etc.)
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendship Garden. • Julia Coleman narrative.
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awaiting results of ADA survey. • Need a historic structures report for the school. • Produce a long-range interpretive plan. • Produce a cultural landscape report (most recent was in 1992).
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependent on results of data reports.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Plains High School and Cultural Landscape
Management Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand law enforcement on-site. • Expand on potential partnerships (i.e., Disney World and holographic technology). • Need to update building for ADA compliance. • Fire code compliance. • Secure funding for data needs specified above. • PMIS needs.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, Chapter 5 • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Carter Compound
Relationship to Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President and Mrs. Carter have a profound and enduring connection with Plains, Georgia, and Sumter County; they have drawn upon their experience with the people, land, and community to advocate for local, national, and international issues. • The relationship between the community and President and Mrs. Carter has facilitated the preservation of historic structures and landscapes within the community, park, and preservation district, reflecting every chapter of the Carter's lives, careers, and continuing legacy.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural condition is stable. • Not open to the public; 90% is well maintained. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impact of pests. • Damage from dead or fallen tree branches. • Regional environmental and climatological factors. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to interpret Memorial Garden as a separate cultural resource.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSA • The Carters • National Park Service • Secret Service • U.S. Military
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter home. • Memorial Garden. • Gnann House. • Historic fence from Nixon presidency.
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological survey. • Cultural landscape inventory and report. • Historic structures report. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Cultural resource map.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term treatment of potential resources. • Transportation plan (shuttles into the compound, how visitors experience/ access the compound).
Management Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions postponed until the property actually comes under NPS jurisdiction.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU for maintenance of the Carter compound • Life estate agreement

Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

All parks face a variety of issues that must be addressed now or through future planning. An issue is a point or matter that must be decided. A key parkwide or major issue may raise questions regarding park purpose and significance. Or there may be other questions of importance that, in the judgment of NPS staff, need to be addressed in future planning.

Following are key or major issues and associated planning and data needs for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site:

- Site safety plan
- Law enforcement needs assessment
- Administrative history
- Long-range interpretive plan
- Alternative transportation plan
- Cultural resources planning needs
- Natural resources inventory and monitoring
- Integrated pest management plan for the park in its entirety
- Livestock management plan
- Volunteers in Parks plan
- Formal agreement with the Boys and Girls Club—future partnerships
- Develop and regularly update memorandums of understanding to coordinate partnerships with NPS presidential sites and other thematically related sites



Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

This section prioritizes the need for future plans and studies or research for the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site. It provides a comprehensive review and prioritization of plans and data needed to maintain and protect the park's fundamental resources and values, as well as address key parkwide and other major issues. Plans and studies were grouped into categories of high, medium, and low priority projects. This information will be used by the park, NPS regional offices, and the NPS Washington office to determine priorities and consider the future funding needs of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.



Related to an FRV?	Planning and/or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
N	Site safety plan	H	In development
Y	Law enforcement needs assessment	H	Needs to be updated
Y	Cultural resources planning needs	H	Includes collection and storage plan (please see appendix C for detailed list)
Y	Long-range interpretive plan	H	Update existing interpretive programs and expand interpretation of post-presidency period
N	Volunteers in Parks plan	M	Component of expanded partnership with the town of Plains
N	Formal agreement with the Boys and Girls Club—future partnerships	M	Potential to grow existing partnership and become a model for a global program
N	Develop and regularly update MOUs to coordinate partnerships with NPS presidential sites and other thematically related sites	M	It is important to not exist in isolation and to make systemwide connections (i.e., Presidential Pathway Partnership)
Y	Administrative history	M	Needs to be developed
N	Alternative transportation plan	L	Needs to be developed
Y	Livestock management plan	L	Management of goats, chickens, and mule
Y	Natural resources inventory and monitoring	L	Create a vegetation plan, track and monitor nonnative plants
Y	Integrated pest management plan for the park in its entirety	L	Needs to be updated



Part 3: Preparers, Consultants, and Meeting Attendees

Preparers

- Thomas A. Thomas, Project Manager, NPS, Denver Service Center
- Jennifer Stein, Visitor Use Management Specialist, NPS, Denver Service Center
- Grace Ng, Parks for the People Intern, NPS, Denver Service Center

Meeting Attendees

- President Jimmy Carter
- Mrs. Rosalynn Carter
- Gary Ingram, Superintendent, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
- Karen Barry, Administrative Officer, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
- Kate Funk, Curator, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
- Amy Hite, Chief of Facilities and Resources Management, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
- Steve Theus, Chief of Interpretation, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
- Barbara J. Johnson, Planning Division Chief, NPS, Denver Service Center
- Thomas A. Thomas, Project Manager, NPS, Denver Service Center
- David Libman, Park Planner, NPS, Southeast Region
- Grace Ng, Parks for the People Intern, NPS, Denver Service Center



APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: ENABLING LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

100TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { 100-342

ESTABLISHING THE JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND PRESERVATION DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

OCTOBER 5, 1987.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. UDALL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2416]

[Including the cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2416) to establish the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass

The amendments are as follows:

Page 3, line 14 change "Woodlawn Drive" to "Woodland Drive".

Page 4, line 12, delete "(5)" and insert "(4)".

Page 4, line 18, after "for" delete "administration" and insert "administrative purposes".

Page 5, line 6, delete "435 acres" and insert "650 acres".

Page 5, line 11, after "open spaces located within", delete "or adjacent to".

Page 5, delete lines 19 through 22, and insert:

(2) The Secretary may mark, interpret and provide technical assistance to properties within the preservation district in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.

Page 9, after line 10, add the following:

SEC 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act,

019-006

except that not more than \$3,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated for acquisition of real and personal property (including preservation easements) and development of the preservation district and the historic site.

(b) COST SHARING.—Not more than 60 percent of the aggregate cost of restoring the Plains High School (referred to in section 1(b)(2)(E)) may be provided from appropriated Federal funds. The remaining 40 percent, non-Federal share of such cost may be in the form of cash, goods, or services, fairly valued.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 2416¹ is to establish the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District.

BACKGROUND

James Earl Carter, the 39th President of the United States, was born in Plains, Georgia in 1924 and raised there. He attended school there, was married there and returned there after leaving the White House.

The town of Plains developed as a rail center in the early nineteenth century and reached its maximum size during the late 1920s, prior to the Depression. The first structure built in the town was the railroad depot (1888). It served as the campaign headquarters in the Carter presidential campaign. The Carter childhood home located just outside of Plains in Archery, Georgia was built in 1918. President Carter lived in this home until 1941. The Plains High School, built in 1922 and closed in 1979, is considered to be archetypical of the small town southern schools built during the first half of the century. The Carters moved into their current home in 1961 and returned there after President Carter's term in the White House.

There are currently fifteen sites associated with presidents in the National Park System, including sites for Presidents Washington, Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, Hoover, Eisenhower, Johnson and Truman. Each of these preserves and interprets the history of the man, his presidency and American History during his era.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1(a) establishes the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site for the benefit, inspiration, and education of the American people. It directs the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "The Secretary") to preserve the key sites and structures associated with Jimmy Carter during his lifespan, to provide for the interpretation of his life and Presidency, and to present the history of a small rural southern town. The Committee heard strong testimony that the themes of agricultural history and civil rights history be interpreted by the historic site and preservation district.

¹ H.R. 2416 was introduced on May 13, 1987 by Mr. Ray (for himself, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Darden, Mr. Gingrich, Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Lewis of Georgia, Mr. Rowland of Georgia, Mr. Swindall, and Mr. Thomas of Georgia).

Section 1(b)(1) describes the historic site as consisting of the lands and interests in lands (including the real property described in paragraph (2)) as generally depicted on the map entitled "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District Boundary Map", numbered NHS-JC-80000, and dated April 1987.

Section 1(b)(2) describes the real property as that having significant historical association with the life of James Earl Carter, Jr., located in Plains and Sumter County, Georgia. The real property includes the Carter home on Woodland Drive and approximately 2.9 acres across Woodland Drive, the Plains Railroad Depot, his boyhood home near Archery, Georgia, a 100 foot wide scenic easement on either side of Old Plains Highway from the intersection of U.S. Highway 280 to the boyhood home, the Plains High School and grounds, and the Gnann House at 1 Woodland Drive.

Section 1(c)(1) authorizes the Secretary to acquire real and personal property except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subject to terms, reservations and conditions as the Secretary determines reasonable or necessary. The Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise, those lands or interests in lands within the boundaries as well as such personal property and artifacts for purposes of the historic site.

Section 1(c)(2) specifies that the Carter home, the Plains Railroad Depot and the Plains High School may only be acquired by donation.

Section 1(c)(3) allows former President and Mrs. Carter to reserve for themselves a right of use and occupancy of the Carter home for a term of years or for a term ending at their deaths.

Section 1(c)(4) requires the Administrator of the General Services Administration to purchase the Gnann House for use for security purposes during the lives of former President and Mrs. Carter or for as long as they may be entitled to security, after which the Gnann House shall be transferred to the Secretary for the administrative purposes of the National Park Service.

Section 2(a) establishes the Jimmy Carter National Preservation District in order to preserve and interpret his life, and the rural southern town of Plains, including the 20th century south and the roles of agriculture and the agricultural economy. The preservation district shall consist of the area identified on the map as "Preservation District" and shall include the Plains Historic District as listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 28, 1984, and those agricultural lands not to exceed 650 acres, and that portion of Bond Street also depicted on the map.

Section 2(b)(1) authorizes the Secretary to obtain by donation or purchase preservation easements on those historically or culturally significant buildings and open spaces (as determined by the Secretary) located within the preservation district. Each preservation easement shall contain provisions for access by the Secretary to those portions of the property covered by the easement for interpretive or other purposes. No changes or alterations may be made to such portions of the property except by mutual agreement.

Section 2(b)(2) authorizes the Secretary to mark, interpret and provide technical assistance to the properties within the preserva-

tion district in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.

Section 3(a) directs the Secretary to administer the historic site and preservation district in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to national historic sites.

Section 3(b) authorizes the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of Georgia to operate and use the State of Georgia Visitor Center in Sumter County. The Committee does not intend such cooperation with the State of Georgia to preclude the operation of a separate National Park Service visitor center.

Section 3(c) directs the Secretary to gather oral history on the historic site, its occupants and environs. It allows the Secretary to preserve personal property that has been acquired by the Secretary for purposes of the historic site. By directing the collection of oral history, the Committee does not wish to preclude the collection of other forms of historic documentation, but to ensure that oral history which can only be gathered during the lifetimes of the participants be collected immediately. The Committee believes that the Secretary's assistance in the preservation of such personal property currently belonging to President and Mrs. Carter that will eventually become part of the historic site through donation is both appropriate and in the best interest of the site.

Section 3(d) directs the Secretary to convene a distinguished group of nationally recognized historians, scholars and other experts to examine the life of President Carter in greater historical perspective 25 years after enactment of this legislation. The group shall examine research then available on President Carter, his life and presidency, and make recommendations on the interpretation, preservation and other issues as appropriate at the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and the Jimmy Carter National Preservation District. The Committee believes that such a group will be better able to assess Jimmy Carter's presidency in historical perspective. The Committee expects that such a group will operate in a professional and fair manner in order to ensure that the management of the site and preservation district are as historically accurate and balanced as possible, and following the highest scholarly standards.

Section 4(a) establishes an advisory commission to provide the Secretary advice on achieving balanced and accurate interpretation of the historic site.

Section 4(b)(1) provides that the membership of the Commission shall be a group of five nationally recognized scholars with collective expertise on the life and Presidency of Jimmy Carter, the 20th century rural south, historic preservation, and the American Presidency.

Section 4(b)(2) specifies that the Commission members shall be appointed for staggered terms of three years each, with any vacancy being filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made. It also specifies that any member of the Commission may serve until a successor is appointed.

Section 4(b)(3) specifies that Commission meetings shall be twice a year.

Section 4(c) authorizes the Secretary to pay expenses reasonably incurred by the members of the Commission.

Section 5 directs the Secretary to develop and submit to the Congress a general management plan for the use and development of the historic site and the preservation district not later than three years after the date of enactment of this Act. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of the Act approved August 18, 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.) and be consistent with its purposes, shall include consideration of the economic feasibility and interpretive necessity of providing a transportation system for visitor use and shall address the preservation and interpretation of Plains High School, including appropriate use by the town of Plains. Following a determination of the appropriate uses of the Plains High School for the town of Plains, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the town concerning its use of the high school.

Section 6 defines "preservation district" as the Jimmy Carter National Preservation District, "historic site" as the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and "Secretary" as the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 7(a) authorizes appropriations of such sums as may be necessary, except that not more than \$3,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated for acquisition of real and personal property (including preservation easements) and development of the preservation district and the historic site.

Section 7(b) provides that not more than 60 percent of the aggregate cost of restoring the Plains High School may be from appropriated Federal funds, with the remaining 40 percent, non-Federal share of such cost in the form of cash, goods, or services, fairly valued.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Hearings on H.R. 2416 were held by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands on September 17, 1987. The bill was favorably recommended to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments, on September 17, 1987. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs favorably reported H.R. 2416 to the House by voice vote on September 23, 1987.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

The Committee intends to carefully monitor the implementation of this legislation to assure compliance with the intent of this Act, but no specific oversight hearings have been conducted on this matter. No recommendations were submitted to the Committee pursuant to rule X, clause 2(b)(2).

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

The Committee finds that enactment of this measure would have no inflationary impact on the national economy.

COST AND BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE

The Committee has determined that there will be only a minimal increase in Federal expenditure as a result of enactment of this

ginning with fiscal year 1989. Outlays have been estimated on the basis of historical spending patterns.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.
7. Estimate comparison: None.
8. Previous CBO estimate: None.
9. Estimate prepared by: Deb Reis.
10. Estimate approved by: C.G. Nuckols, for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The report of the Department of the Interior, dated September 30, 1987, follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, September 30, 1987.

Hon. MORRIS K. UDALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for our views on H.R. 2416, a bill "To establish the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes."

We recommend adoption of the enclosed substitute bill in lieu of H.R. 2416.

Last year, we recommended that Congress consider protecting and interpreting resources associated with the living former Presidents in a single comprehensive bill. We still believe that it would be desirable to address sites associated with Presidents Ford, Nixon, and Carter in one piece of legislation. We, therefore, recommend adoption of the enclosed substitute bill in lieu of H.R. 2416. The substitute would establish the Carter and Nixon National Historic Sites, and it would authorize technical assistance for sites associated with all former Presidents. It is identical to the substitute bill we recommended in the 99th Congress.

H.R. 2416 would establish the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District in Plains, Georgia. The historic site would encompass the key resources with significant historical associations with the life of President Carter. These include:

The residence of President Carter and approximately 2.9 acres across Woodland Drive from the residence;

The Plains Railroad Depot which served as the campaign headquarters for President Carter;

The boyhood home of the former President and not more than 15 acres west of Plains near Archery, Georgia;

A 100-foot wide corridor on either side of the Old Plains Highway to protect the scenic values between the intersection of Route 280 and the boyhood home;

The Plains High School and grounds of approximately 12 acres; and

The Gnann house adjacent to the Carter home.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands and interests in lands and personal property within the boundary of the historic sites by donation, purchase, or exchange. The Carter home, Plains

Railroad Depot, and the Plains High School may only be acquired by donation. Former President and Mrs. Carter may reserve a right of use and occupancy for a term of years or the remainder of their lives. The Gnann House is to be acquired by the General Services Administration to be used for security purposes for the Carters and ultimately transferred to the National Park Service.

Our substitute does not include the Plains High School, the Gnann House, or the Preservation District.

Under H.R. 2416, within the preservation district, the Secretary would be authorized to acquire preservation easements by donation or purchase to protect historic or culturally significant buildings and open spaces. The Secretary also would be authorized to mark, interpret, and provide technical assistance to preserve and restore properties within the district.

H.R. 2416 also would authorize a cooperative agreement with the State of Georgia for the use of the State's visitor center in Sumter County; direct the Secretary to compile an oral history of the historic site and its environs; and 25 years after the date of enactment, direct the Secretary to convene a distinguished group of historians and scholars to examine the life of President Carter in greater historical perspective. It also calls for the development of a general management plan within three years, including consideration of a transportation system, how the Plains High School can be preserved, and the potential for cooperative agreements for use of the school by the town of Plains.

Our substitute does not include these provisions. Specific authority for these activities is not necessary and while we do not object to these provisions, we do not need to include such specific authority in our substitute.

One concern we have with H.R. 2416 is with the potential costs of stabilizing and restoring the Plains High School. The school was built in 1921 and has not been used since 1979. Recent estimates indicate that it will cost approximately \$1.5 million to renovate the building to a usable condition for school or community purposes.

We agree that the school is important in telling the story of President Carter's experiences in Plains. However, we believe that any effort to restore the school will require substantial support from the State, local governments, and the private sector. H.R. 2416 directs that the general management plan should examine in detail how the school should be restored and used. We expect that the plan also would examine potential sources of funding other than Federal funding.

We believe that, to the maximum feasible extent, funding for many of these sites should be provided by non-Federal sources. However, in order to assure that lands essential to proper preservation and interpretation of a site are protected, our substitute bill includes land purchase authority with appropriated funds to augment donations of land. Further specific authority is included to permit non-Federal entities to operate, interpret, and maintain, or assist the Secretary of the Interior in such operation, interpretation, and maintenance of the sites. At the proposed Richard M. Nixon National Historic Site, the Yorba Linda School District currently owns most of the site, and the Nixon Birthplace Foundation currently owns and maintains the Nixon birthplace. Therefore, we

Public Law 100-206
100th Congress

An Act

Dec. 23, 1987
[H.R. 2416]

To establish the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

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

16 USC 161 note. SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to provide for the benefit, inspiration, and education of the American people, there is hereby established the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site in the State of Georgia. In administering the historic site, the Secretary shall—

- (1) preserve the key sites and structures located within the historic site associated with Jimmy Carter during his lifespan;
- (2) provide for the interpretation of the life and Presidency of Jimmy Carter; and
- (3) present the history of a small rural southern town.

Public information.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—(1) The historic site shall consist of the lands and interests in lands (including the real property described in paragraph (2)) as generally depicted on the map entitled “Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District Boundary Map”, numbered NHS-JC-80000, and dated April 1987. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection at appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) The real property referred to in paragraph (1) is that real property which has significant historical association with the life of James Earl Carter, Jr., 39th President of the United States, located in the town of Plains and the County of Sumter, Georgia, and described more particularly as follows—

(A) the home of former President Carter on Woodland Drive in Plains, Georgia, including the residence and approximately 2.9 acres across Woodland Drive;

(B) the Plains Railroad Depot, adjacent to the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, which served as the campaign headquarters of former President Carter;

(C) the boyhood home of former President Carter, consisting of the residence, together with not more than 15 acres, located west of Plains near the community of Archery, Georgia;

(D) the 100-foot wide scenic easements on either side of Old Plains Highway from the intersection of U.S. Highway 280 to the boyhood home referred to in subparagraph (C);

(E) the Plains High School and grounds of approximately 12 acres; and

(F) the Gnann House at 1 Woodland Drive, which is adjacent to the residence referred to in subparagraph (A) of former President Carter.

(c) ACQUISITION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subject to such terms,

reservations, and conditions as the Secretary determines reasonable or necessary, the Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise—

(A) lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the historic site; and

(B) personal property and artifacts for purposes of the historic site.

(2) The Carter home (described in subsection (b)(2)(A)), the Plains Railroad Depot (described in subsection (b)(2)(B)), and the Plains High School (referred to in subsection (b)(2)(E)) may only be acquired by donation.

(3) Former President and Mrs. Carter may, as a condition of the acquisition of the Carter home (described in subsection (b)(2)(A)), reserve for themselves a right of use and occupancy of the home for a term of years or for a term ending at the deaths of President and Mrs. Carter.

(4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall acquire by purchase the Gnann House (described in subsection (b)(2)(F)) to be used for security purposes during the lives of former President and Mrs. Carter, or for such period as they may be entitled to security pursuant to Federal law, after which time the Gnann House shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for administrative purposes by the National Park Service.

SEC. 2. JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL PRESERVATION DISTRICT.

16 USC 461 note.

(a) JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL PRESERVATION DISTRICT.—In order to preserve and interpret the life of James Earl Carter, Jr. and the rural southern town of Plains, Georgia, including the 20th century south and the roles of agriculture and the agricultural economy there is hereby established the Jimmy Carter National Preservation District, which shall consist of the area identified on the map referred to in section 1(b)(1) as "Preservation District". The preservation district shall include the Plains Historic District as listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 28, 1984, and those agricultural lands not to exceed 650 acres and that portion of Bond Street as depicted on such map.

(b) PRESERVATION EASEMENTS.—(1) The Secretary may obtain by donation or purchase preservation easements on historically or culturally significant (as determined by the Secretary) buildings and open spaces located within the preservation district. Each preservation easement shall contain (but need not be limited to) provisions that the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to the portions of the property covered by that easement for interpretive or other purposes, and that no changes or alterations shall be made to such portions of the property except by mutual agreement.

(2) The Secretary may mark, interpret, and provide technical assistance to properties within the preservation district in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE AND PRESERVATION DISTRICT.

16 USC 461 note.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historic site and the preservation district in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the provisions of law generally applicable to national historic sites, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a

ACTION: Notice of Public Meetings and Correction.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(d)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, the Department of the Interior previously announced it is preparing a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) on the downstream impacts of water releases from the Glen Canyon Dam. Public meetings will be held to present the alternatives developed through the scoping process.

The Cooperating Agencies will conduct three public meetings to be held in Flagstaff and Phoenix, Arizona, and Salt Lake City, Utah. On February 23, 1990, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), the lead agency in the development of the EIS, published a Federal Register notice that listed the cooperating agencies in the process. The list of cooperating agencies is changed to read: "Cooperating agencies are the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, of the Department of the Interior, Western Area Power Administration of the Department of Energy, Arizona Game and Fish Department, the Navajo Nation, the Hopi Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, and the Hualapai Tribe."

DATES AND LOCATIONS: Three public meetings will be held:

- February 26, 1991, 7 p.m., Hilton Hotel, 150 W. 500 South, Salt Lake City, UT.
- February 27, 1991, 7 p.m., Little America Hotel, 2515 East Butler Avenue, Flagstaff, AZ.
- February 28, 1991, 7 p.m., YWCA Leadership Development Center, 9440 North 25th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In addition to this notice, interested government agencies, public groups, and private citizens will be informed of the alternative measures through the Colorado River Studies Office (CRSO) Newsletter and news releases. Basic information on the alternatives and the public involvement process will be contained in the newsletter which will be published prior to the meetings. A document listing preliminary Alternatives will be provided at the meetings and will also be available on request. The public meetings will be held in a workshop style. In addition, written comments will be accepted at the meetings. Written comments can also be submitted by mail or in person through April 12, 1991. Persons may be added to the current DEIS mailing list to receive the newsletter or additional information by contacting the person

noted below. Comments should be sent to the same address.

On October 27, 1989, Reclamation published a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register (54 FR 43870) to prepare a DEIS which would be used to evaluate the impacts of Glen Canyon Dam operations on the downstream environmental and ecological resources of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park. The notice was amended in the Federal Register notice dated February 23, 1990, to state "The final environmental impact statement (FEIS) will be filed in December 1991." The previous notice is again amended to read "The final environmental impact statement (FEIS) will be filed in September of 1993." The Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be available in July of 1992. This schedule change is necessary to better incorporate information from research studies currently under way.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Ann Facer, Colorado River Studies Office, UC 1512, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 125 South State Street, P.O. Box 11568, Salt Lake City, UT 84147; telephone: (801) 524-4099.

Dated: January 14, 1991.

Joe D. Hall,
Deputy Commissioner.
[FR Doc. 91-1287 Filed 1-17-91; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-00-46

National Park Service

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Georgia; Boundary Revision

Public Law 100-206 (101 Stat. 1434) dated December 23, 1987, established the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and sections 7(c)(i) and 7(c)(ii) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended by the Act of June 10, 1977 (Pub. L. 95-42, 91 Stat. 210) and the Act of March 10, 1980 (Pub. L. 96-203, 94 Stat. 81) authorized the Secretary to make minor revisions in the boundary.

Notice is given that the boundary of Jimmy Carter National Historic Site has been revised pursuant to the Acts, to encompass lands as are depicted on the boundary map entitled "Boundary Map—Jimmy Carter National Historic Site" dated September 1989, prepared by the Land Resources Division, Southeast Region, National Park Service. The revisions to the boundary are to correct omissions in the authorizing legislation.

This map is on file and available for inspection in the Land Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, 75 Spring Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, and in the Offices of the National

Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Dated: November 17, 1989.

Note.—This document was received by the Office of the Federal Register January 14, 1991.

Robert M. Baker,
Regional Director, Southeast Region,
National Park Service.
[FR Doc. 91-1193 Filed 1-17-91; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-70-46

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Finance Docket No. 31810)

Atlantic and East Carolina Railroad Co.; Trackage Rights Exemption; Camp Lejeune Railroad Co.

Camp Lejeune Railroad Company (CLR) has agreed to grant local trackage rights to Atlantic and East Carolina Railroad Company (AEC) over 38.06 miles of rail line between Havelock, NC (milepost CL 29.5), and Kellum, NC (milepost CK 13.28). CLR and AEC are wholly owned subsidiaries of Southern Railway Company. CLR will assign trackage rights to AEC between Havelock and Jacksonville¹ and grant trackage rights to AEC over CLR's wholly owned Jacksonville-Kellum segment of the line. The trackage rights became effective January 2, 1991.

This notice is filed under 49 CFR 1180.2(d)(7). Petitions to revoke the exemption under 49 U.S.C. 10505(d) may be filed at any time. The filing of a petition to revoke will not stay the transaction. Pleadings must be filed with the Commission and served on: Robert J. Cooney, Norfolk Southern Corporation, Three Commercial Place, Norfolk, VA 23510-2191.

As a condition to the use of this exemption, any employees affected by the trackage right will be protected pursuant to *Norfolk and Western Ry. Co.—Trackage Rights—BN*, 354 I.C.C. 605 (1978), as modified in *Mendocino Coast Ry., Inc.—Lease and Operate*, 360 I.C.C. 653 (1980).

Dated: January 14, 1991.

By the Commission, David M. Konschnik,
Director, Office of Proceedings.

Sidney L. Strickland, Jr.,
Secretary.
[FR Doc. 91-1313 Filed 1-17-91; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7035-01-46

¹ CLR operates the 33-mile Havelock-Jacksonville segment over trackage rights granted by the United States Department of the Navy and will retain a right to operate over this segment.

Public Law 105-106
105th Congress

An Act

To provide for the acquisition of the Plains Railroad Depot at the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

Nov. 20, 1997
[S. 669]

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

SECTION 1. ACQUISITION OF PLAINS RAILROAD DEPOT.

16 USC 461 note.

Section 1(c)(2) of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes", approved December 23, 1987 (16 U.S.C. 161 note; 101 Stat. 1435), is amended by striking ", the Plains Railroad Depot (described in subsection (b)(2)(B)),".

Approved November 20, 1997.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 669:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105-39 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 143 (1997):

July 11, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 9, considered and passed House.

Legislative summary with annotations, from LandsNet.nps.gov

AREA: JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, GEORGIA

AUTHORIZATION

Act of December 23, 1987 (P.L. 100-206, 101 Stat. 1434)

ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Act of December 23, 1987, authorized the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the boundary by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise, except that the Carter Home, the Plains Railroad Depot, and the Plains High School may be acquired only by donation.

Act of November 20, 1997 (P.L. 105-106, 111 Stat. 2247), amended the Act of December 23, 1987, to permit the acquisition of the Plains Railroad Depot by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise.

ESTABLISHED

December 23, 1987

BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Act of December 23, 1987, established boundary as depicted on map entitled "Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District Boundary Map", numbered NHS-JC-80000, and dated April 1987.

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

None

STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Act of December 23, 1987, authorized the appropriation of up to \$3,500,000 for development and land acquisition, of which \$200,000 has been designated for land acquisition.

REMARKS

Act of December 23, 1987, also established the Jimmy Carter National Preservation District, identified on the map referred to above as "Preservation District". The district is to include the Plains Historic District as listed in the National Register of Historic Places, agricultural lands not to exceed 650 acres, and that portion of Bond Street depicted on the map. The act authorizes the Secretary to acquire, by donation or purchase, preservation easements on lands and interests in lands within the preservation district.

AREA NUMBERS

MIS -5898

*Denotes section revised

Revised June 25, 1999

APPENDIX B: INVENTORY OF SPECIAL MANDATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITMENTS

Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
NPS / NARA Presidential Sites Partnership Initiative	Memorandum of Understanding	6/16/2008	No expiration date	National Park Service, National Archives and Records Administration	Develop and regularly update MOUs to coordinate partnerships with NPS presidential sites and other thematically related sites
NPS / Carter Center	Memorandum of Understanding	12/1/2005	No expiration date	National Park Service and the Carter Center, Atlanta, GA	Collections management, resource sharing, interpretive assistance, and professional advisement
Jimmy Carter NHS / Sumter County, GA	Memorandum of Understanding	3/1/2011	No expiration date	Jimmy Carter NHS and the Sumter County Fire, EMS, and Police Dept., Plains, GA	Providing additional law enforcement, fire and EMS personnel for the site
Andersonville NHS	Memorandum of Understanding	9/11/2008	No expiration date	Jimmy Carter NHS and Andersonville NHS (National Park Service)	Cooperation on overall site management and collections

APPENDIX C: JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE CULTURAL RESOURCES PLANNING NEEDS

Park Priority	Southeast Region Branch	Document Type	Document Title
1	Historic Architecture	HSR	Plains School Historic Structure Report
2	Cultural Landscape	CLR	Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report for the Carter Compound
3	Cultural Landscape	CLR	Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report for Plains High School
4	Cultural Landscape	CLR	Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report for Boyhood Home
5	History	Park Administrative History	
6	Historic Architecture	HSR	Carter Home Historic Structures Report
7	Museum	Archives Survey	
8	Historic Architecture	HSR	Boyhood Home Historic Structure Report
9	Historic Architecture	HSR	Plains Depot Historic Structure Report
10	Historic Architecture	HSR	Vocational Agriculture Building Historic Structure Report
11	Museum	Catalog Park Archives (ICMS)	
12	Geographic Information Systems	Cultural Resource Base Map	
13	Cultural Landscape	CLI	Plains High School
14	Cultural Landscape	CLI	Boyhood Home Cultural Landscape Inventory
15	Cultural Landscape	CLI	Carter Compound Cultural Landscape Inventory
16	Geographic Information Systems	Basic Infrastructure Data	
17	Archeology	Archeological Overview and Assessment	
18	Historic Architecture	HSR	Carter Store Historic Structure Report
19	Historic Architecture	HSR	Jack and Rachel Clark House Historic Structure Report
20	Historic Architecture	HSR	Cooper Barry House Historic Structure Report
21	Ethnography	Ethnographic Overview and Assessment	

Park Priority	Southeast Region Branch	Document Type	Document Title
22	Museum	Exhibit Plan and Design	
23	Museum	Security Survey	
24	Museum	Historic Furnishings Report	
25	Historic Architecture	HSR	Gnann House Historic Structure Report
26	Historic Architecture	HSR	Gnann Garage Historic Structure Report
27	Cultural Landscape	CLI	Plains Train Depot Cultural Landscape Inventory
28	Ethnography	Ethnographic Landscape Study	
29	Museum	Collection Storage Plan	
30	Ethnography	Ethnohistorical Study	
31	History	HRS	
32	Historic Architecture	HSR	Rylander House (Haunted House) Historic Structure Report
33	Museum	Included in Emergency Operation Plan	Museum Emergency Operation Plan (draft)
34	Museum	IPM Plan	
35	Museum	Housekeeping Plan	

Note: Types of documents in this table include: Historic Structure Report (HSR), Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM), Historic Resource Study (HRS), National Register (NR)



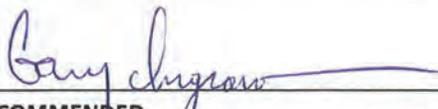


Southeast Region Foundation Statement Recommendation

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site

March 2013

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


RECOMMENDED
Superintendent, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
Date: 19 March 2013


APPROVED
Regional Director, Southeast Region
Date: 3/25/13



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

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March 2013

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