

ALASKA REGION
Kenai Fjords National Park



158th Meeting

Citizen advisors chartered by Congress to help the National Park Service care for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

June 2-3, 2016 • Anchorage, Alaska



Meeting of June 2-3, 2016

FEDERAL REGISTER MEETING NOTICE

AGENDA

MINUTES

Meeting of November 4-5, 2015

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMITTEE

- NHL Committee Meeting Report and Recommendations
- Report of the American Latino Scholars Expert Panel
- Report of the Asian American/Pacific Islander Scholars Expert Panel
- Updating and Improving the National Historic Landmarks Program

National Historic Trail Proposals/National Historic Significance Recommendation

- Proposed Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Extension
- Proposed Addition to the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE URBAN COMMITTEE

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ECONOMIC VALUATION STUDY

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE NPS CENTENNIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADVISORY BOARD SUMMARY REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR, 2016

your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment, including your personally identifiable information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us and the OMB in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that it will be done.

Douglas Duncan,

Associate Energy Resources Program Coordinator,

[FR Doc. 2016-06668 Filed 3-23-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4338-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[16X; LLIDB00100.LF1000000.HT0000.LXSS024D0000.241A00.4500091464]

Meeting of the Tri-State Fuel Break Joint Subcommittee of the Boise and Southeast Oregon Resource Advisory Councils to the Boise and Vale Districts

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (FACA), the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Tri-State Fuel Break Project Joint Subcommittee of the Boise District and Southeast Oregon Resource Advisory Councils (RACs) will hold meetings as indicated below.

DATES: The meetings will be held on the following dates and at the following locations:

- April 20, 2016—Vale District Office located at 100 Oregon St., Vale, OR 97918
- May 4, 2016—Boise District Office located at 3948 S. Development Avenue, Boise, ID 83705
- May 18, 2016—Vale District Office located at 100 Oregon St., Vale, OR 97918
- June 1, 2016—Boise District Office located at 3948 S. Development Avenue, Boise, ID 83705

Meetings will begin at 9:00 a.m. and adjourn by 3:00 p.m. Members of the public are invited to attend. A public comment period will be held.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Krista Berumen, Bureau of Land Management Public Affairs Specialist, 1387 South Vinnell Way Boise, Idaho 83709, (208)-373-3826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Tri-State Fuel Break Joint Subcommittee

advises the Boise District and Southeast Oregon Resource Advisory Councils (RACs) on potential areas to locate fuel breaks for the proposed Tri-State Fuel Break Project and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The RACs advise the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Land Management, on a variety of planning and management issues associated with public land management in Idaho and Oregon. The joint subcommittee will be discussing potential fuel break locations within the proposed project area during the meetings. Agenda items and location may change due to changing circumstances. The public may present written or oral comments to members of the joint subcommittee. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance should contact the BLM Coordinator as provided above. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours. Additional information about the RACs is available at www.blm.gov/id/st/en/res/resource_advisory.3.html.

Dated: March 17, 2016.

Lara Douglas,

Boise District Manager.

[FR Doc. 2016-06651 Filed 3-23-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GG-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-D-COS-POL-20605; PPWODIREPO;PPMPSPD1Y.YM0000]

Notice of June 2-3, 2016, Meeting of the National Park System Advisory Board

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Meeting notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. Appendix, and Parts 62 and 65 of title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and in furtherance of the National Trails System Act, 16 U.S.C. Section 1244(b)(3), that the National Park System Advisory Board will meet June 2-3, 2016, in Anchorage, Alaska. The agenda will include the review of proposed actions regarding the National Historic Landmarks Program and the National Natural Landmarks Program.

The Board also will consider a proposed extension to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and may consider proposed additions to the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer and Pony Express National Historic Trails. Interested parties are encouraged to submit written comments and recommendations that will be presented to the Board. Interested parties also may attend the board meeting and upon request may address the Board concerning an area's national significance.

DATES: (a) Written comments regarding any proposed National Historic Landmarks matter or National Natural Landmarks matter listed in this notice will be accepted by the National Park Service until May 23, 2016. (b) The Board will meet on June 2-3, 2016.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held in the Boyd Evison Conference Room 309 of the National Park Service Alaska Regional Office, 240 West 5th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, telephone (907) 644-3510.

Agenda: On the morning of June 2, the Board will convene its business meeting at 9:00 a.m., Alaska Daylight Time, and adjourn for the day at 4:30 p.m. On June 3, the Board will reconvene at 9:00 a.m., and adjourn at 2:30 p.m. During the course of the two days, the Board may be addressed by National Park Service Director Jonathan Jarvis and briefed by other National Park Service officials regarding education, philanthropy, NPS urban initiatives, science, and the National Park Service Centennial; deliberate and make recommendations concerning National Historic Landmarks Program, National Natural Landmarks Program, and National Historic Trails Program proposals; and receive status briefings on matters pending before committees of the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: (a) For information concerning the National Park System Advisory Board or to request to address the Board, contact Shirley Sears, Office of Policy, National Park Service, MC 0004-Policy, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240, telephone (202) 354-3955, email Shirley_Sears@nps.gov. (b) To submit a written statement specific to, or request information about, any National Historic Landmarks matter listed below, or for information about the National Historic Landmarks Program or National Historic Landmarks designation process and the effects of designation, contact J. Paul Loether, Chief, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Program, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW. (2280), Washington, DC 20240, email

Paul_Loether@nps.gov. (c) To submit a written statement specific to, or request information about the proposed extension to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail listed below, or for information about the National Historic Trails Program or the National Trails System, contact Tokey Boswell, Acting Chief of Planning, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 601 Riverfront Drive, Omaha, NE 68102, telephone (402) 661-1534, email *Tokey_Boswell@nps.gov.* (d) To submit a written statement specific to, or request information about the proposed additions to the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer and Pony Express National Historic Trails listed below, or for information about the National Historic Trails Program or the National Trails System, contact Aaron Mahr Yáñez, Superintendent, National Trails Intermountain Region, National Park Service, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504, telephone (505) 988-6736, email *Aaron_Mahr@nps.gov.* (e) to submit a written statement specific to, or request information about, any National Natural Landmarks matter listed below, or for information about the National Natural Landmarks Program or National Natural Landmarks designation process and the effects of designation, contact Heather Eggleston, Acting Program Manager, National Natural Landmarks Program, National Park Service, 12795 W. Alameda Parkway, Lakewood, Colorado 80228, email *Heather_Eggleston@nps.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Matters concerning the National Historic Landmarks Program, National Historic Trails Program, and National Natural Landmarks Program will be considered by the Board as follows:

A. National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Program

NHL Program matters will be considered at the morning session of the business meeting on June 2, during which the Board may consider the following:

Nominations for New NHL Designations

Connecticut

- James Merrill House, Stonington, CT
- The Steward's House, Foreign Mission School, Cornwall, CT

Florida

- Norman Film Manufacturing Company, Jacksonville, FL

Indiana

- Athenaeum (Das Deutsche Haus), Indianapolis, IN

Michigan

- Gaukler Pointe (Edsel and Eleanor

Ford House), Macomb County, MI
Mississippi

- Mississippi State Capitol, Jackson, MS

New York

- St. Bartholomew's Church and Community House, New York, NY

Ohio

- Zoar Historic District, Zoar, OH

Wisconsin

- Man Mound, Sauk County, WI

Wyoming

- Ames Monument, Albany County, WY

Proposed Amendments to Existing Designations

Ohio

- James A. Garfield Home, Mentor, OH (updated documentation)
- William Howard Taft Home, Cincinnati, OH (updated documentation and name change)

B. National Historic Trails (NHT) Program

NHT Program matters will be considered at the morning session of the business meeting on June 2, during which the Board may consider the following:

Proposed National Historic Trail Additions

- Proposed Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Extension (National Historic Significance Recommendation)
- Proposed additions to the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer and Pony Express National Historic Trails, CA, CO, ID, IA, KS, MO, NE, NV, OK, OR, UT, WA, and WY (National Historic Significance Recommendation)

C. National Natural Landmarks (NNL) Program

NNL Program matters will be considered at the afternoon session of the business meeting on June 2, during which the Board may consider the following:

Nominations for New NNL Designations

Arizona

- Silver Bell Mountains Desert Complex, Pima County, AZ

Colorado

- West Bijou Site, Arapahoe and Elbert Counties, CO

The board meeting will be open to the public. The order of the agenda may be changed, if necessary, to accommodate travel schedules or for other reasons. Space and facilities to accommodate the public are limited and attendees will be accommodated on a first-come basis. Anyone may file with the Board a

written statement concerning matters to be discussed. The Board also will permit attendees to address the Board, but may restrict the length of the presentations, as necessary to allow the Board to complete its agenda within the allotted time. Before including your address, telephone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Draft minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection about 12 weeks after the meeting in the 7th floor conference room at 1201 I Street NW., Washington, DC.

Dated: March 18, 2016.

Alma Ripps,

Chief, Office of Policy.

[FR Doc. 2016-06631 Filed 3-23-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-EE-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

[RR01115000, 16XR0680A1, RX.R0336900.0019100]

Yakima River Basin Conservation Advisory Group Charter Renewal

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Following consultation with the General Services Administration, the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) is renewing the charter for the Yakima River Basin Conservation Advisory Group (CAG). The purpose of the CAG is to provide recommendations to the Secretary and the State of Washington on the structure and implementation of the Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Timothy McCoy, Manager, Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, telephone (509) 575-5848, extension 209.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The basin conservation program is structured to provide economic incentives with cooperative Federal, State, and local funding to stimulate the identification and implementation of structural and nonstructural cost-effective water conservation measures in the Yakima



158th MEETING OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADVISORY BOARD

June 2-3, 2016

MEETING SITE—National Park Service Alaska Regional Office, Boyd Evison Conference Room 309
240 West 5th Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99501 / 907-644-3510 / Fax 907-644-3816

LODGING SITE—Hilton Anchorage, 500 West Third Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99501/ 907-272-7411 / Fax 907-265-7044

Travel to Anchorage, Alaska, on Sunday, May 29, 2016

Hotel Check in 3:00 pm | Check out 12:00 noon

Hotel Restaurant: Hooper Bay Cafe | 6:00 am - 10:00 pm

Monday-Wednesday

MAY 30 - JUNE 1

Site visits for Board Members at Kenai Fjords National Park

Thursday

JUNE 2

6:00–7:30 am Breakfast on your own

7:45 am Gather in hotel lobby; walk to National Park Service Alaska Regional Office

8:30 am **CONVENE MEETING**

National Park Service Alaska Regional Office — Boyd Evison Conference Room 309

CALL TO ORDER / CHECK-IN / APPROVAL OF MINUTES / AGENDA REVIEW

Chairman Knowles and Lorán Fraser

9:00 am WELCOME TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ALASKA REGION
Regional Director Herbert “Bert” Frost

9:15 am REMARKS BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Honorable Jonathan Jarvis
Discussion

10:15 am BREAK

10:30 am REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Committee Chair Milton Chen (by telephone); Julia Washburn (by telephone), *Associate Director for Interpretation, Education, and Volunteers, NPS*; Doeun “Duey” Kol (by telephone), *Management Assistant to the Associate Director, NPS*

11:00 am REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMITTEE
Committee Chair Stephen Pitti (by telephone); Dr. Stephanie Toothman, *Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science, NPS*; J. Paul Loether (by telephone), *Chief, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Program, NPS*; and National Historic Landmarks Program staff members (by telephone); Tokey Boswell (by telephone), *Acting Chief, Planning Program, Midwest Regional Office*; James Lange (by telephone), *Environmental Specialist, Northeast Regional Office*; Frank Norris (by telephone), *Historian, National Trails Intermountain Region*

- American Latino Scholars Expert Panel, Belinda Faustinos
- Asian American/Pacific Islander Scholars Expert Panel, Dr. Milton Chen (by telephone)

12:30 pm LUNCH

Thursday
JUNE 2 - cont'd

- 1:30 pm REPORT OF THE NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS COMMITTEE
Committee Chair Judy Burke; Heather Eggleston (by telephone), *Acting Program Manager, National Natural Landmarks Program, NPS*
- 2:00 pm REPORT OF THE URBAN COMMITTEE
Committee Co-Chairs Belinda Faustinos and Carolyn Finney; Gayle Hazelwood (by telephone), *National Urban Program Manager, NPS*
- 2:30 pm REPORT ON LEADERSHIP AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Dr. Margaret Wheatley
- 3:00 pm BREAK
- 3:15 pm REPORT ON THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ECONOMIC VALUATION STUDY
Professor Linda Bilmes; Dr. John Loomis (by telephone), *Professor, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Colorado State University*; and Dr. Bruce Peacock (by telephone), *Chief, Environmental Quality Division, NPS*
- 3:45 pm PRESENTATION: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND ALASKA COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIPS
- Hon. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins, Alaska House of Representative
 - Larry Selzer, President & CEO, The Conservation Fund, <http://www.conservationfund.org/about-us>
 - Rick Steiner, Professor, Marine Conservation, University of Alaska Anchorage (Retired); Co-Founder, Prince William Sound Science Center; conservation consultant
- 4:45 pm ADJOURN FOR THE DAY
- 5:00 pm Reception at the Anchorage Hilton
Sponsored by the Alaska Travel Industry
- 6:50 pm Gather in the hotel lobby; travel by bus to dinner site
- 7:15 pm Dinner hosted by Chairman Tony Knowles
Sponsored by the Cruise Lines International Association Alaska
- Presentation by Stephen Haycox, Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Alaska Anchorage; columnist for the Alaska Dispatch; and author of numerous books
- 9:00 pm Return to the hotel

Friday
JUNE 3

- 6:00–8:00 am Breakfast on your own
- 8:15 am Gather in hotel lobby; walk to National Park Service Alaska Regional Office
- 9:00 am RECONVENE MEETING**
National Park Service Alaska Regional Office — Boyd Evison Conference Room 309
CALL TO ORDER / AGENDA REVIEW
Chairman Knowles
- 9:15 am REPORT OF THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE
Committee Chair Rita Colwell; Dr. Gary Machlis (by telephone), *Senior Science Advisor to the Director, NPS*

Friday
JUNE 3 - cont'd

- 9:45 am REPORT OF THE NPS CENTENNIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Committee Chair Gretchen Long; Alexa Viets (by telephone), *Centennial Coordinator, NPS*
- 10:15 am BREAK
- 10:30 am NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADVISORY BOARD SUMMARY REPORT
TO THE DIRECTOR, 2016
Chairman Knowles and Loran Fraser
- 11:00 am OTHER BUSINESS
- 11:30 am Opportunity for Public Comment
. Sarah Leonard, President and CEO, Alaska Travel Industry Association
. Sara Taylor, Executive Director, Citizens Advisory Commission on Federal Areas
- 11:45 am Scheduling Future Meetings
- 12:15 pm ADJOURN

LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

PROPOSED MINUTES
157th Meeting
National Park System Advisory Board
November 4-5, 2015
Boston, Massachusetts

The 157th meeting of the National Park System Advisory Board was called to order by Chairman Tony Knowles at 8:15 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, at the Commandant's House, Boston National Historical Park, Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts 02138.

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Hon. Tony Knowles, Chairman
Mr. Paul Bardacke
Prof. Linda Bilmes
Ms. Leonore Blitz
Hon. Judy Burke
Ms. Belinda Faustinos
Dr. Carolyn Finney
Ms. Gretchen Long
Dr. Stephen Pitti*
Dr. Margaret Wheatley*

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT

Dr. Milton Chen
Dr. Rita Colwell

OTHERS PRESENT (at least part of the time)

Hon. Jonathan Jarvis, Director, National Park Service
Ms. Denise Ryan, Deputy Director for Congressional and External Relations, NPS
Mr. Michael Caldwell,* Regional Director, Northeast Region, NPS
Mr. Michael Creasey, General Superintendent, National Parks of Boston
Mr. Loran Fraser, Senior Advisor to the Director, NPS
Dr. Gary Machlis, Senior Science Advisor to the Director, NPS
Dr. Stephanie Toothman,* Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science, NPS
Dr. Raymond Sauvajot,* Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science, NPS
Mr. Vic Knox,* Associate Director Park Planning, Facilities and Lands, NPS, Washington, DC
Mr. Reginald Chapple,* Division Chief, Office of Partnerships and Philanthropic Stewardship, NPS
Ms. Alexa Viets, Centennial Coordinator, NPS
Ms. Dueon Kol, Management Analyst, Division of Interpretation, Education and Volunteers, NPS
Dr. Bruce Peacock,* Chief, Environmental Quality Division, NPS
Dr. John Loomis,* Professor, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics,
Colorado State University
Ms. Mary McCormack, Charlestown Navy Yard, NPS
Ms. Ruth Raphael, Charlestown Navy Yard, NPS
Mr. Chris Briggs, Charlestown Navy Yard, NPS

- Dr. Rebecca Stanfield McCown, National Park Service Stewardship Institute
at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park, Woodstock, VT
- Mr. Daniel MacMunn, Charlestown Navy Yard, NPS
- Mr. Stephen Thompson, Cambridge, MA
- Mr. Stephen Hakim, Belmont, MA
- Mr. Tim Marlowe, San Francisco, CA
- Ms. Rose Fennell, Deputy Superintendent, Boston National Historical Park, and
Boston African American National Historic Site, Boston, MA
- Mr. William Foley, Boston National Historic Site, NPS, Boston, MA
- Phil Lipshevit, Videographer, Lowell National Historical Park,
- Ms. Dueon “Duey” Kol, WASO Interpretation, Education and Volunteers, Washington, DC
- Mr. Warren Brown, National Park Service
- Ms. Alma Ripps, Chief, Office of Policy, NPS
- Mr. James Gasser, Chief of Protocol and Events, Office of the Director, NPS
- Ms. Shirley Sears, Office of Policy, NPS

(*Participated by telephone at least part of the time)

* * * *

ORDER OF BUSINESS

■ Wednesday, November 4, 2015

Opening the Meeting	page 3
Approval of Minutes—Meeting 156, May 6-7, 2015	page 4
Welcome Remarks by the Regional Director of the Northeast Region	page 5
Welcome Remarks by the General Superintendent of the National Parks of Boston	page 5
Remarks of the Director of the National Park Service	page 6
Report of the Science Committee	page 10
National Park Service Urban Agenda	page 11

■ Thursday, November 5, 2015

Opening the Meeting	page 14
Report on the National Park Service Valuation Study	page 14
Overview of National Park Service Actions on Advisory Board Recommendations	page 16
Report of the National Historic Landmarks Committee	page 24
Planning a Board Summary Report to the Director, 2016	page 27
Other Business.....	page 27
Opportunity for Public Comment.....	page 28
Scheduling Future Meetings of the Board.....	page 28
Adjournment.....	page 29
Summary of Decisions/Actions.....	page 31

* * * *

■ WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2015

OPENING THE MEETING

Call to Order/Check-In/Approval of Minutes

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES called the meeting to order and reported that three Board Members were unable to attend the meeting, Milton Chen, Rita Colwell, and Steve Pitti. He said that while Member Meg Wheatley also could not attend, she would participate by phone. He announced that the Check-In question to the meeting dialogue was inspired by the NPS Centennial invitation to the public to “Find Your Park.” He asked Members if they had yet found their park, what they anticipated would be the public’s response to this invitation, and what might Centennial interest lead to in terms of changes in the National Park Service?

CAROLYN FINNEY said that she had as yet not found her park, and she expected the question and media developing around the Centennial would prompt an increase in public conversation about parks, their meaning importance. She added that the 2016 focus on the NPS, combined with the changes occurring in American society, would lead inevitably to changes in parks. The issue of parks and people of color would be an issue of interest to many.

JUDY BURKE allowed that as the mayor of a community adjacent to Rocky Mountain National Park she had, indeed, found her park. She said, however, every park unit was special and this had become evident to her through the Advisory Board experience visiting so many different parks. She shared that the NPS Urban Agenda should play an important role in advancing that goal.

BELINDA FAUSTINOS agreed that the Urban Agenda would be providing phenomenal opportunities to improve park-to-community connections, and vice versa. She said that after the last Board meeting she had visited Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and was reminded that the park system has many parks relatively unknown to the public. She noted that her own local park was actually La Placita in downtown Los Angeles which has houses in the same downtown area of a NPS unit. It is important to have a NPS presence in such a dense area of development. She said that going forward the NPS had to look at a balance between natural and urban resources, and take advantage of synergies between the two to offer a full experience to all Americans.

LEONORE BLITZ, recalling that she was serving on the Board’s Centennial Advisory Committee, expressed excitement about recently visiting Joshua Tree National Park, as well as the Statue of Liberty, and seeing huge signs encouraging the public to find their park, and this made real the Board’s work leading up to the Centennial. She predicted the anniversary would greatly increase awareness and new understanding of the extent of the park system, and that the NPS was very much a part of urban life. It was important, she said, that the campaign reach all demographics in the country. She noted that the centennial committee was engaging a large diverse group of park stakeholders, and she commended Director Jarvis’s emphasis on efforts to be more inclusive in campaign outreach.

PAUL BARDACKE offered that with so much disappointment about the country’s political discourse and levels of expertise and leadership in politics, it was a tremendous pleasure to be part of efforts to support the National Park Service, where the leadership is excellent and the goals are

so admirable. Trying to get people in this country to give huge amounts of discretionary money to such a worthy cause is beginning to pay off. In terms of the call to the public to finding their park, he approved that the campaign's goal was to encourage people to find any park, a room in your house, or a tree in your backyard, or something of meaning that could be your own park. This is especially important because the opportunities for most Americans to get into the National Parks are limited. Our own parks really ought not to be necessarily Yellowstone or Yosemite, but some private part of our life that makes us feel good.

GRETCHEN LONG said the genius in the Find Your Park campaign is that it accomplishes everything. It's generic: your national park, your state park, the park around the corner in the town or city where you live, and we are all responding positively to the invitation. It takes the concept of park, a single word, not a category, and uplifts it in a way that everybody can respond to it. She found her own parks early-on in the hub of the universe, Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. But, the Advisory Board's long journey has offered many more discovery and learning experiences, particularly about the historical and cultural units of the park system. While each park is different, collectively they give us a unifying story of America. She said she had found probably about 250 parks, and was looking to seeing Lake Clark when the Board goes to Alaska.

MEG WHEATLEY (by phone) reported that though not present at the meeting, she had the privilege two months earlier on a NPS tour with Superintendent Michael Creasey to see sites in Boston. She said Zion National Park was her park, that this was her sacred place on the planet. She shared a concern that parks in Utah were suffering from over attendance and resource destruction. Once so successful, the Zion shuttle was no more; and when it stopped, overcrowding became so great the park had briefly to be closed. This happened on the no-fee, free admission days, and it also happened in February and on Memorial Day weekend, and not just in Zion but in Arches, Canyonlands and the Grand Canyon. She said the motto now in Utah was: will you please find another park? She noted that the park superintendents were talking about the problem.

LINDA BILMES introduced former student, Tim Marlowe, who worked on the NPS economic valuation case study at Joshua Tree, and was now looking into the value of education in the parks; current student Steve Thompson, who was working on watershed protection in Chesapeake Bay; and her middle son, Steve Hakim, who works at The Trustees of Reservations.

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES **156th Meeting — May 4-5, 2015**

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the last meeting. It was moved and seconded, and the minutes were approved.

He asked Loran Fraser to provide an overview of the meeting agenda.

Loran Fraser reported that a major action of the meeting was to accept a report of the Science Committee, which was recommending recognition of sites of historic importance to science. He said the Board was meeting in Boston to highlight the NPS Urban Agenda, that Boston was one of ten model cities in which the NPS was focusing attention and resources for that effort. He introduced Warren Brown, former NPS Chief of Planning, now retired, who was helping to assemble the Advisory Board's 2016 accomplishments and would work that day with

Phil Lipsiewicz, a videographer from Lowell NHP, who he introduced saying that Members would be captured on film for the accomplishments report while at the meeting that day.

GRETCHEN LONG commented that while the tasks had been numerous and specific, the Board's work had been comprehensive, not siloed; that while the tasks were exercises of different committees, all work was related and aimed at advancing the NPS in the 21st Century. She hoped the Report would capture this. Loran Fraser further summarized the agenda, saying: the Director would provide an update on NPS activities since the last Board's last meeting; Superintendent Creasey would brief the Board on the status of work on the Urban Agenda and lead a tour of select NPS sites in the city; on the second meeting day, NPS senior leadership would report on how the NPS had acted on Board recommendations; the NHL Committee would report on discussions about possible program changes; and the Board would consider ideas about its 2016 accomplishments report.

WELCOME REMARKS OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NORTHEAST REGION

Michael Caldwell

Michael Caldwell welcomed Members to Boston, saying it was one of the Northeast Region's four urban focus areas, and a place where Urban Agenda efforts are in full force. He said a broad goal of the Agenda is to promote NPS relevancy for all Americans, to connect with Americans where they live rather than where they only spend their vacations. He said this was occurring in Boston; Richmond, Virginia; Philadelphia; and New York City, the Region's four model cities. He said the NPS had a strategic advantage in Boston, having three units and a regional office in the city. He said his objective, as Regional Director, was to organize NPS work in Boston to adjust to the structure and ways of the city and, to that end, Superintendent Creasey was creating a more flexible, adaptable NPS in Boston, where the Urban Agenda principles of collaboration, relevancy, and One NPS can really come to bear.

WELCOME REMARKS OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NATIONAL PARKS OF BOSTON

Michael Creasey

Superintendent Creasey welcomed the group and noted that over the past several years he had had opportunities to work with different Members on a number of Advisory Board tasks. He said he had been inspired and motivated by the Board's 2001 report, issued when Dr. John Hope Franklin was chairman, and similarly energized by the Second Century Commission Report. He thought it had been extremely valuable to have the Board engaged in supporting the Call to Action. He recalled hosting a Second Century Commission meeting at Lowell NHP when superintendent of that park. He said it had been a great pleasure while at Lowell to direct the NPS Conservation Study Institute, now called the Stewardship Institute, which had played a key role in developing the Urban Agenda. He introduced Rebecca Stanfield McCown, acting director at the Institute. He recalled that the Urban Agenda was launched in April that year. He said working in Boston, he was excited by opportunities to apply the Agenda's principles in the city. Regional Director Caldwell had directed the three area parks to work as a collective in implementing the Agenda.

REMARKS OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Honorable Jonathan Jarvis

DIRECTOR JARVIS introduced Denise Ryan, the new NPS political deputy, saying she had joined the NPS two weeks earlier, coming from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He showed a video about the NPS promoting health produced through a partnership with Humana. He said the NPS was two months out from launching its 2016 centennial, a year of activities, special events, books, movies, articles and celebrations, all of which would leverage an extraordinary number of partnerships. He said the centennial goal was to connect with and create the next generation of park visitors, supporters, and advocates. He said that prior to becoming Director in 2009, he served as the NPS liaison to the Second Century Commission and had taken inspiration from that work. He said he'd also been inspired by the 2001 Advisory Board Report, *Rethinking the National Parks for the 21st Century*, and he read the following quote from the report:

"The times call for respected voices to join in confronting these issues [human altered terrestrial and marine systems, strained resources, pollutants in the air and water . . . a population drifting away from knowledge about nature and our own history as a nation and a people]—voices that can educate and inspire, leading to greater self-awareness and national pride. The National Park Service should be one of these voices."

DIRECTOR JARVIS said the question that he put before NPS leadership in 2009 was how the Service in its second century could raise its voice to address the myriad of issues facing the nation? Reflecting on his own career experience—arriving during the bicentennial in 1976 and now looking at the Centennial—he had concluded that NPS work was not just about the Service; it was about the nation. The NPS one-hundredth anniversary creates a perfect opportunity to focus on critical values and have the Service's voice rise in partnership with others to address them. Throughout NPS history, the organization has had extraordinary moments of opportunity, most recently to host Pope Francis in Washington, D.C., and at Independence NHP. In his encyclical, the Pope said: "There's . . . a need to protect those common areas, visual landmarks, and urban landscapes, which increase our sense of belonging, of rootedness, of feeling at home within a city which includes us and brings us together." The **DIRECTOR** said these broad aspirations were reflected in the Urban Agenda. He spoke of Stephen Mather, the first NPS Director, a marketer who promoted the NPS idea, and with leaders of the National Geographic Society who led a group of individuals into the High Sierra, where they spent several weeks on horseback and around campfires talking about the future of such an institution. The year was 1915, and these people became advocates to establish the agency.

The **DIRECTOR** observed that the current Advisory Board was the modern equivalent of the Mather Mountain Party, a group on a journey together. He noted that some Members had started in 2008 on the Second Century Commission, and others in 2010 with the Board. He said they had been on a journey to Santa Monica, Lowell, Yellowstone, Gettysburg, the Great Smokies, Mesa Verde, the Grand Canyon, Fort Monroe, Gulf Islands, Boston, and, next year, to Alaska. He said at every meeting, Members articulated a deepening knowledge and commitment to the NPS. The Board's voice has guided the NPS and helped amplify its voice to act on issues facing the nation.

In the 1960s and the Mission 66 project, the "See the USA in your Chevrolet" message focused on a target market of World War II vets, and they came in droves. Interestingly, there's something of a parallel to our time today with concerns about the parks being overwhelmed. In the 1950s, they were not overwhelmed. They were in disrepair, having been largely ignored and underfunded in the post-war period. It was the response to this that drove Mission 66. The WWII vets came, their kids—today's boomers—were in the back seat of the car. The boomer generation is the base of support of National Parks today. Boomers occupy virtually all environmental and preservation groups. Because that generation is about to be eclipsed by the millennials, it's important to connect deeply into this next generation, to encourage and inspire the same kind of support that the NPS and the nation received post-Mission 66. The mid-60s to mid-70s was the high water mark of the environmental movement. The Wilderness Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Land and Water Conservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Clean Air Act, and Earth Day were all in that period, mid-60s to mid-70s. Expansion of the park system was extraordinary in that period. In 1976, the NPS was awash in money, enjoying more support for appropriations than we had ever had. He suggested there was a correlation between the experience in the parks—vets returning to see what they had fought for with boomers in the back seat—and the later interactions legislatively, politically around conservation and historic preservation. He said the hope and goal of centennial programming was to replicate this dynamic. By engaging this next generation, by asking and inviting them to find their park, it is to create a connection to the American experience of history and nature as found in the parks. Obviously, it is a different time than that period. Today, the U.S. is an urban society and much more technologically immersed. He acknowledged concern about the relatively little interaction the millennial generation has with the outdoors, the natural world, and that there is today a long other list of demanding issues of concern, climate change a principal among them. He recalled that the Second Century Commission's report stated: "Our vision of the NPS and the National Parks in American life is animated by the conviction that their work is of the highest importance." And, the report continued: "They are community builders creating an enlightened society committed to a sustainable world." The Director said the Advisory Board had been a key driver in promoting that aspirational goal. The Board's cumulative recommendations, many of which are rooted in the Second Century Commission's Report, have been assembled into a robust movement. He said his job and that of the NPS was to take the Board's recommendations and institutionalize them.

The **DIRECTOR** said the Call to Action was launched in 2011 with 39 specific actions, and the field was tasked to select and act on just one of them. Now there are over 800 accomplishments listed on the Call to Action website, and activities still taking place all across the NPS. Taking advantage of the Sesquicentennial, the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, and the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Movement, the NPS moved interpretation about the Civil War from states' rights to slavery and articulated that right in application to Selma, even to Ferguson, Missouri. The NPS is participating in and cohosting conversations in Charleston, South Carolina, around the recent tragedy there to talk about history, race and community healing. He said the NPS is leading these kinds of discussions across the nation. The Service is emphasizing civil rights in speaking to the contributions of Latinos and Asian Americans and African Americans and even Native Americans in the Civil War, stories heretofore not told. Theme studies that the Board has developed are charging us to identify the gaps in these stories. He said the NPS was looking at the National Register, National Historic Landmarks, and potential new units of the

system to recognize the role of these citizens to our history, like the workshops of George Nakashima, the murals of Diego Rivera, and Stonewall.

He spoke of the Board's recommendations for developing a new National Park System plan, critical to help the NPS address suitability in the system going forward. Significance is a fairly easy bar. Feasibility is sort of a mathematical question. Suitability is a whole different story. And redundancy is a new way of thinking about large landscapes, and the contributions of minorities and women in our country. That said, the NPS was not waiting for development of a plan. He said the park system is still in growth, with 19 new National Parks established since he became Director, including *César Chávez*, Harriet Tubman, Pullman, Fort Monroe, Honouliuli, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers, Paterson Great Falls, Port Chicago, and, next week, the Manhattan Project. The new units bring the total in the system to 409 units. These actions are helping to fill the gaps in both place and story.

The **DIRECTOR** said the future of the Service is going to be based on partnerships. The Board's work addressing philanthropy has provided a new framework and focus for how we think about partnering, and it was guiding revisions underway to Director's Order #21. The National Park Foundation (NPF), which helps provide for philanthropy, will be celebrating its 50th anniversary in a couple of years. In the past, it has not lived up to its potential, but it is a different organization today, better aligned to fundraising and to NPS Friends' groups. At this point, it is well halfway past its \$250 million centennial goal. A new finance model for the NPS is developing, looking at appropriations, philanthropy, and non-appropriated funds like fees, corporate sponsorships. In September, Every Kid in a Park was launched with individuals stepping up to cover program costs. He said the President had sent Secretary Jewell a handwritten note in the previous week, saying the program "puts us in a strong position entering the last year of the administration, and I'm particularly glad you expect a tangible impact on the Centennial of the National Park Service and Every Kid in a Park. Please know that I also appreciate your leadership in promoting engagement of our young people in outdoor activities, particularly for vulnerable young people of color, who I'm sure would benefit a great deal from an in-depth experience in the great outdoors."

DIRECTOR JARVIS was pleased with the success of the Park Service's focus on education, including a first-ever relationship with the Department of Education. He said the NPS was developing a good relationship with Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) bringing Native American kids in BIA schools into parks for an outdoor experience and to reconnect them to their own stories, culture, and traditions. Regarding advances in science, he said the NPS would be embedding new directions within a new Director's Order, policies and procedures to manage under a new paradigm around climate change. The NPS had made hard critical conservation decisions around these parameters in looking at large landscapes. With respect to the Merced River Plan in Yosemite and winter use in Yellowstone, the NPS had finally settled years of litigation. He said the Tamiami Bridge in the Everglades was under construction. The State School Lands at the Grand Teton were not yet done, but on the path. Oil and gas regulations inside parks and hunting regulations in Alaska, troubling decisions, had been addressed. Removal of the Elwha Dams, oyster farm issues in Point Reyes, all done. In many ways these actions give the Park Service confidence to take on complicated, challenging issues. He said the Urban Agenda is being launched in a strong way. The One NPS concept will be critical to the future. He noted it was a recommendation of the Second Century Commission that the NPS look anew at its programs and bring them together with the park side of the house. The Urban Agenda is the

perfect place to press this work. Preservation tax credits, the National Register, the state side of the LWCF, battlefield grants — all are coming together in a branded approach.

The budget deal that Congress just passed provides for a significant amount of domestic and defense additions, about \$80 billion, to be spread evenly over two years. Congress is responding positively to the fact that the NPS has rolled out a centennial campaign, that the Service was raising private dollars, engaging the American people and experiencing a record level of visitation this year. However, Congress did allow the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund to expire. The NPS has a centennial legislative package on the Hill. He said the Find Your Park campaign had recorded 3.5 billion PR impressions. Thousands of entries have been made. Michelle Obama and Laura Bush have videos posted, as are Members of Congress, and there are thousands of postings from Instagram and Twitter and other social media platforms, as well.

DIRECTOR JARVIS concluded his remarks, saying that the NPS was looking at one of the largest retirements at the end of 2016 than in any period of its history. This provides opportunity to think about young people rising in the Service who have good partnership skills and new ideas about opportunity to make changes in the way the NPS operates.

LINDA BILMES asked about details of the centennial legislative package. The **DIRECTOR** said there were two major legislative vehicles: First, the FY 2016 appropriations, a NPS request over target and very robust, providing grants for transportation for kids and funds for centennial operations. The request was \$432 million over FY 2015, and would put the NPS budget over three billion. It included monies for fixed costs; \$250 million for deferred maintenance; \$20 million for youth programs, especially targeted to underserved communities in urban areas; \$50 million for the Centennial Challenge, a matching one-to-one fund; a bump for land acquisition; and \$50 million for civil rights sites across the nation. The second legislative vehicle was a bill proposing a Centennial Act with 10 titles. Title one was a centennial declaration giving the program side of the NPS house an explicit mission, like the Redwood Act does or the General Authorities Act or the Organic Act gives to the Parks. Three titles address mandatory appropriations, proposing three years of consistent funding to address the backlog. Title five creates an endowment for the NPS. There are two new sources of funds proposed. One pegs the Golden Age Pass, \$10 for life once you're 62, to the value of the America the Beautiful Pass, which is \$80. If the value is raised from \$10 to \$80, that's a \$70 delta. If half a million of these are sold, that would generate \$35 million a year. He said the NPS was proposing what was essentially a tourism tax, a new percentage tax on hotel rooms. That could generate another \$12 to \$15 million into non-appropriated funds. Title seven gives the NPS a mandate for education. Title eight provides new authorities to manage the commercial side of the house. Title nine provides some authority to protect intellectual property rights, and the last Title reforms the National Park Foundation, so that it can be more effective and less politically inclined. The Act is an official proposal of the administration, transmitted officially by the White House via the Secretary to both the House and the Senate. He said to encourage support, the NPS was working with Members of Congress to create a Friends of the National Park Service Centennial group. He expressed hope that there would be a bipartisan approach to supporting these NPS legislative requests.

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Committee Chair Rita Colwell

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES announced that because **RITA COLWELL** was unable to attend the meeting, or participate by phone, Gary Machlis, Science Advisor to the NPS Director, would give the Committee's report.

Gary Machlis said the Science Committee was pleased to deliver to the Board a proposed report on recognizing scientific achievement. The charge to the Board from the Director was to provide recommendations not only on potential National Historic Landmarks and other forms of recognition, including the National Register, even potential entrance into the National Park System, but also to suggest and recommend ways the Park Service can use such sites as portals for STEM education to inspire the new generation. He reported that a subcommittee of the Science Committee worked with representatives of professional scientific societies, historians of science, and the preservation community to produce 180 recommendations, which were organized by National Science Foundation disciplines. The subcommittee reduced the list to 20, then to 12. Three criteria were used to make selections. First, that the site must represent significant scientific achievement. Second, it must have potential for advancing STEM education in multiple fields of science. The third criterion was that the site must represent diversity in American scientific achievement. It is important to understand the report compliments the work of the Landmarks Committee, as it is proposing to that Committee that these are sites worthy of consideration in its formal, detailed nomination process. The report contains a number of recommendations for NPS action. The first is that the NPS review the 12 recommended sites and/or scientists and select some of all of them for the detailed review and study for possible listing on the National Register or Landmark Status or even inclusion in the Park System. The second is that larger list of 180 be considered an inventory of potential stories. The Science Committee believed the list should be kept updated, made public, and used in an educational way and as a reservoir for the Landmarks Committee and the Historic Register to add more science to our history. The third is that the Park Service should examine its current interpretive and educational programs at existing sites and develop expanded new and additional programs to use these sites as transformative portals for STEM education. The fourth is that the NPS should prepare and distribute to the public one or more of its regional heritage travel itineraries focused on scientific achievement with modern phone apps, other interpretive material. The fifth is that the NPS should develop an active and ongoing engagement and partnerships with the professional scientific societies, focused both on scientific achievement recognition and STEM education. Sixth, the Park Service and the Board should broadly distribute this report because recognizing scientific achievement needs to be considered far outside just the Park Service and its immediate partners, particularly among historians of science and the professional scientific community. Lastly, we proposed a sense of urgency, as the Centennial is a perfect opportunity for the Park Service to commit at least some of these sites to increase recognition as appropriate.

Stephanie Toothman, speaking for the National Historic Landmarks program, thanked the Science Committee for its dedicated work on this project. She said NHL program staff would engage in conversations about the report. She observed that 55 percent of the 180 sites already had been designated as NHLs, others have been incorporated in National Park System units. Sixty-one of the sites have been documented at some level by three documentation programs, the Historic American Building Survey, the Historic American Landscape Survey, and the Historic American

Engineering Record. She agreed with the recommendations that the NPS needs to share and highlight how much of the scientific achievement at these sites is currently recognized. All options are open for doing this to a much greater extent. In terms of next steps, NHL program staff would make recommendations to the Board based on further research. A site can be nominated because of its association with the work of an individual or a number of individuals because the work that they do is groundbreaking, because the work that they do represents a significant chapter in the advancement of scientific research in an area. Staff would identify the appropriate researchers or scholars who could write the nominations and identify the funding. She said the NPS would report back to the Board at another meeting with information about how to move forward. Gary Machlis summarized saying that with Board approval the report goes to the Director for review and to receive his marching orders for what action will be taken.

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES asked for a motion to accept the Science Committee report and forward it to the Director.

A motion was moved, seconded, and without objection, the action was unanimously approved.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE URBAN AGENDA

Director Jonathan Jarvis

Rebecca Stanfield McCown, *NPS Stewardship Institute*

Michael Caldwell, *Northeast Regional Director*

Michael Creasey, *General Superintendent, National Parks of Boston*

Ruth Raphael, Boston Urban Fellow

DIRECTOR JARVIS stated that in entering its second century, the NPS was placing priority on informing the public that the organization has a significant presence and plays an important role in the nation's urban environments. In addition to managing a great many park units in and around our cities, the NPS administers numerous programs within urban spaces. The Historic Preservation tax credit program does roughly \$5 billion a year in tax credits for historic preservation projects with private developers. The Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program works with communities to create opportunities for trails, riverfronts and boat launches to connect the public with these assets. The NPS executes stateside Land and Water Conservation Fund projects in urban spaces to create greenspace in approved parks. Increasingly, the NPS must recognize that it needs to bring parks to the people, that people within urban spaces need parklands, as they need livable cities and sustainable environments. Providing opportunity for extraordinary experiences with nature and history in urban areas is something the NPS does well, but it is not well known. NPS investments and work in urban areas helps to build community pride. He cited successful NPS engagement in Lowell, MA, and the beginning of such work at Paterson Great Falls in New Jersey. He spoke of Golden Gate NRA in San Francisco, Gateway NRA in New York City, and Saguaro NP adjacent to Tucson.

The **DIRECTOR** advised that he had asked Michael Creasey to help frame a clearer NPS role in the urban space looking forward, and he had done a fantastic job, leading the effort with able assistance of Rebecca Stanfield McCown. He said the strategy involved placing an NPS employee, called an urban fellow, in ten pilot cities to coordinate NPS work. The approach was to communicate that the NPS can help cities achieve their goals, that the NPS wants to be a part of these efforts and to learn, as well. He said the real innovation in the Service at this time is to be

connecting to the next generation, and this happens to a greater extent in urban places. The Urban Agenda is a new direction for the NPS.

Rebecca Stanfield McCown provided the Board with a foundation to understand the Urban Agenda. She said that in the past 15 to 20 years, the speed of NPS evolution has been increasing. The units added to the park system demonstrate a commitment to tell more inclusive stories, hard stories, positioning the NPS in untraditional places that has prompted conversation about what the role of the NPS should be in the next 100 years. Where are opportunities to really engage with the next generation of stewards and advocates? Where are people living? To consider and answer these questions, the NPS developed an Urban Agenda. In 2012 at the City Parks Alliance Greater & Greener Conference, a group of 30 Park Service folks convened to talk about urban parks and the myriad programs the NPS manages. Ironically, a list of six action items was identified that was virtually identical to a list of actions developed 25 years earlier. This discovery was the impetus to conclude these issues and questions should be addressed differently. The Stewardship Institute was asked to coordinate the effort using its principles of collaboration. A group of NPS leaders, strategists we called them, convened meetings of employees to engage over several months in conversations about NPS presence in urban areas, the programs we administer that impact urban communities, and who and what our partners were doing in these environments. NPS policies were examined, issues of diversity and youth engagement considered, economic conditions and revitalization efforts in cities looked at, as well as innovations taking place and matters involving branding. Conversations were crowdsourced, relying on facilitated dialogue, with pioneering case studies and technology the focus to create a large community of participants to talk about urban matters. These conversations formed the basis for the Urban Agenda. At this same time, the Board's Urban Committee was established, which provided guidance as work began to focus on implementing action. It was concluded that diversity was an NPS strength, as diverse parks and diverse programs have been and are key to the success the NPS has had in reaching and engaging new audiences. The work involved considering various trends: where people would be living into the future, U.S. growth zones, and what would be considered urban in 50 years? Is the NPS prepared for these changes? Forty-four percent of park system visitation is happening in urban parks. The centennial communications firm Grey Advertising was doing research at the same time and finding that the American public was saying parks were not necessarily relevant to their daily lives, and that they thought of them as those large western scenic parks, and that they're not something that they interact with on a daily basis. The Park Service is in 40 of the 50 largest cities in the country and has an economic impact through the preservation tax act, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), through RTCA and Historic Preservation Programs. But, the organization has a long way to go to keep pace with the changing American public. Thirty-six percent of the country is diverse, but a little over 18 percent of the Park Service workforce is diverse. To address this, steps needed to be taken. The Urban Agenda is meant to be a forward thinking document, to challenge the NPS to work differently in urban communities, to address barriers to public use. The Agenda isn't a list of 50 things that must be done. It proposes attention to three pragmatic principles. And while they are articulated in the context of an urban initiative, they should resonate to everyone in the Park Service. They are the foundation for the Agenda. If an individual, or a park, selects a Call to Action item to tackle, it can be done by applying these principles, i.e., how best to be relevant to the American people in this action item? How is it implemented working across parks and divisions, or working collaboratively with community organizations? Being relevant to all Americans relates to how inclusive the NPS is in the stories it tells, the audiences it reaches, who is being engaged, who's

coming to the parks, who's connecting virtually to the parks, and what our workforce looks like. Is the Service managing the parks in the way that speaks to smart use of space in the 21st century? The One NPS concept is a central tenet of how to operate in the future. The NPS tends to work in silos. It is essential to come together as one organization in deploying all our resources inside communities. Currently, parks and programs rarely work together. It is an internal challenge, to work across our organizational boundaries. Nurturing a culture of collaboration is an essential second century organizational behavior. An Urban Matters National Network has been established, a virtual community of practice to bring employees together Servicewide, to illuminate and share best practices, highlight pioneers in the field doing great work, both within the Park Service and among partners. The Urban Fellows and model cities will be connected into this network. The ten model cities are a key component of the Urban Agenda. They were selected for their diversity. Urban Agenda implementation is going to look different in each place. Evaluations have been set up to learn how the Fellows, their park hosts, our programs and the community partners are implementing the Agenda; how they're learning together and how they're building networks and partnerships in these different community models. She said this urban initiative was an experiment, an opportunity to learn. The Fellows are meant to be change agents within the Park Service and the model cities. A first task of the Fellows was to host a One NPS workshop in their regional offices, so that park leaders and program managers can come together and begin identifying ways they can collaborate.

Michael Creasey underscored that the Urban Agenda involved a shift in the way the NPS was organized to accomplish work; that to be successful new NPS skill sets and capacities were needed. Noting that it was a two-year exercise, he said the NPS was looking at the initiative as a startup; and with that understanding, hoping to encourage a mentality that inspires an activism distinguished by creative strategies to approach work. Having Fellows in the model cities was such a strategy. In the model cities, the intent was to become much better partners. With that objective in mind, he shared that it could be said the initiative was not really about urban, but rather the National Park Service, about how it works. How does the organization begin to collaborate better and extensively with its many partners around the country and the world?

Ruth Raphael, the Urban Fellow in Boston, offered a brief picture of the city's geography and maritime history, highlighting city activism since the 1960s to preserve the past. In 1974, Boston National Historical Park was established, in 1980 the Boston African American National Historic Site, and in 1996, Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area. Today, Boston has some of the cleanest urban beaches in the country. National park units are embedded in neighborhoods within the city. There are no distinct boundaries, no single entry points. As the city around the parks is evolving, the NPS is striving to adapt and to evolve, as well. The Urban Agenda provides a framework for doing that, with relevancy to community an animating purpose. She identified a number of NPS and partner programs that are engaging youth to learn about the parks, their own community's history and landscape protection skills, concluding this NPS work had just begun.

BELINDA FAUSTINOS asked how the NPS would be recording and getting word out about the learning occurring not only in the model cities, but also in other urban park environments, such as Golden Gate National Recreation Area? Rebecca McCown answered that that information was moving through webinars, webchats, Twitter and other forms of social media, and the NPS was utilizing the Urban Matters National Network as the main tool for collecting case studies and innovative stories. She said a basic concept to develop and share information and understanding

was crowdsourcing. Michael Creasey added that this was right out of the book of Meg Wheatley: identify model successes and sharing them widely. He said a major challenge facing the Service was a lack of technical savvy, though it was developing slowly.

MEG WHEATLEY offered that what the Board had heard from the Director, Michael Creasey, Rebecca McCown and Ruth Raphael was a description of 21st century NPS work that was increasingly based on collaboration, participation, patience, exploration, and experimentation. She said that work to bring the NPS into urban environments was the best case example she'd heard in a long career about how to take a large, set-in-its-ways bureaucracy within the federal government and shift it toward a new way of being, and that it had happened quite rapidly. She said it felt alive and robust, filled with potential, and commended Michael Creasey and the Stewardship Institute for leadership in coordinating the development and launch of the Urban Agenda.

GRETCHEN LONG, noting that Boston had been her home for many years, encouraged the NPS to take advantage of the rich partnership opportunities the city offered in the fields of education, health, the arts and culture already in place, saying these communities reached audiences heretofore not successfully engaged.

■ THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2015

OPENING THE MEETING

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES called the meeting to order, saying that the previous day's afternoon tour of Boston Harbor Islands and the guided walk of the Black Heritage Trail had been extraordinarily informative and inspiring, providing the Board with a picture of impressive NPS work in the community, and spotlighting the goals and purposes of the Urban Agenda.

Loran Fraser said the day's agenda included a report on the economic valuation study; presentations by NPS senior managers on what the Service had done in response to Board recommendations; a report by the NHL Committee; and a presentation about work getting underway to develop the 2016 Advisory Board report to Director Jarvis. He said the NHL Committee would not be submitting landmark nominations, but rather reporting on the need for possible changes in program administration. He reminded Members that during the day each would be filmed to capture video material for use in the 2016 Board report.

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE VALUATION STUDY

Linda Bilmes

LINDA BILMES noted that valuation study team colleague Dr. John Loomis was calling in to support her presentation, and that Dr. Bruce Peacock, the NPS technical representative to the study, would be on the phone, as well. She recalled that what inspired the economic study was the realization that there is a great deal of value in the national parks beyond that resulting from visitation, which is about jobs associated with tourism and value around those who actually visit the parks. She said there are values which are accrued to people who may not visit the parks. This intrinsic or passive value of parks and the NPS has never been captured. There are also values that accrue to people, whether or not they're in the parks, that are very specific, such as ecosystem

services, protecting water tables and watersheds, and carbon sequestration, as well as the value produced through programming in education, and the value created through intellectual property, such as scientific discoveries and films shot in the parks.

She said the project was at a critical juncture. One publication was out and four more were forthcoming over the centennial year. The first, published in the past spring, was part of work on ecosystem services, a study on carbon sequestration, which found on a very conservative basis that the carbon being sequestered annually in the parks was worth at least \$700 million, a conclusion consistent with a separate, different methodology done by the U.S. Geological Service. The second paper underway was a piece of research on ecosystem services, looking at watershed protection, which should be out in the spring of 2016. Another study would look at the issue of cooperative programming, which she called the glue function of the national parks, meaning that the NPS encourages and helps connect others into collaborate conservation and education work. She said a major study component since the beginning has been led by John Loomis and Michelle Haefele at Colorado State, and was being conducted through surveys by the University of Wyoming, trying to get at what economists call willingness to pay, in this instance for national parks and programs? This has been a complicated survey that involved focus groups, peer-reviewed every step of the way. It is linked to case studies, where the effort is to illustrate what programming means. She said this was coming up with a big number, something in the \$40 billion range. John Loomis added that the effort was being finalized and should be completed early in 2016. She said the case studies were done at Ellis Island, Gettysburg, Redwoods, Minute Man, Saguaro, Joshua Tree, Everglades, Golden Gate, Santa Monica, and underway at that time in the Chesapeake Bay.

She said two additional studies were well advanced, one focusing on education in the parks, the second looking at bigger programs involving kids with internships, immersion, and longer term programs. There was also value around teacher curriculum, teacher design at the next level out, and of all those who use NPS websites, educational webcams, and the other analytics and online resources the NPS produces. A third paper was addressing the issue of intellectual property, looking at the films and television shows filmed in the national parks. Parks charge almost nothing for film permits, yet they calculated gross and net revenues of these products in today's dollars and estimated their export values is quite considerable. She said these three studies would be coming out between before February 2016. A study still in consideration would focus on Redwoods and Minute Man addressing another method of valuing parks by valuing its natural capital based on the British Department of Environment's liability-based method. She concluded the next stage in all this was to get the working papers published in journals and get a book out.

PAUL BARDACKE offered that one could look at all this work and envision a tremendous benefit to NPS. He asked about the effort's broad goal, if it was to encourage more support for the NPS and the parks, and from whom and how? Was it about getting more money, expanded protection from the Congress through the budgeting process, or general support from the American population? **LINDA BILMES** replied that she had three goals, the first related to sustainable funding for the NPS, saying that the current valuing of the parks is limited to those in Congress who have a park in their district and tend to see only visitation values. Also, to broaden understanding of the OMB and congressional budget office economists, who look at current data as a transfer value. If you don't go to Yosemite, you'll go to some other place. The second goal was to create a pipeline of academic research around the parks. She said her third goal was to

support thinking and action's to ensure adequate funding for the NPS's perpetuity mission, rather than the current one-year funding mechanism, a base of funding that reflects the broader public goods and benefits of the Service's long-term mission.

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES stated that this innovative approach to establishing value was very important, because when value is identified, policy follows. He said that because there could well be enemies of this approach, peer review is critical to confirm credibility, and he commended the multiple layers of such review built into the process. Regarding ecosystem services, he recommended that the study look at the intrinsic value of the flora and fauna in the parks, the plants and wildlife that are essential to support endangered species. He also encouraged a look at the intrinsic value of the country's history, recalling how the world was recently shocked to learn of the destruction of antiquity by ISIS, and saying there is broad public recognition of the need to protect our nation's history.

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ACTIONS ON ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

Director Jonathan Jarvis

Vic Knox, *Associate Director Park Planning, Facilities and Lands*

Gary Machlis, *Senior Science Advisory to the Director*

Dr. Raymond Sauvajot, *Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science*

Dr. Stephanie Toothman, *Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science*

Dueon Kol, *Management Analyst, Division of Interpretation, Education and Volunteers*

Reginald Chapple, *Division Chief, Office of Partnerships and Philanthropic Stewardship*

Michael Creasey, *General Superintendent, National Parks of Boston*

Alexa Viets, *Centennial Coordinator*

DIRECTOR JARVIS introduced this session, saying that the current Board's work had been incredibly robust, unprecedented in NPS history. From the beginning, the NPS intent was not to see the Board simply produce reports, but to assist the NPS in carrying ideas forward toward implementation, to help the NPS institutionalize recommendations. To advance this intent, the NPS assigned to each committee a career employee to offer support. Board reports and recommendations have been taken to heart within the leadership of the Service. They've been presented to the NPS National Leadership Council and converted into documents and procedures that are becoming part and parcel to the way we operate. Take the *Revisiting Leopold* report, as an example, the NPS is converting its guidance into a Director's Order, as it is doing with the recommendations of the philanthropy group and building a training program around that work.

He said that it was important to point out that at the field level, there's an enormous amount of discretion within parks for superintendents to capture and embrace an idea and run with it, as is seen with the Urban Agenda and what's happening in Boston. The NPS, in all instances, does not direct the field; it is given inspiration, ideas and license to go forward around certain categories to achieve broad goals. He said the NPS presentations to the Board that morning would provide an opportunity to click through each of the focus areas, whether it's the National Park System plan, its natural resources mission, NHLs,>NNLs, education, philanthropy, leadership, urban, and the Centennial, and talk about how the NPS career staff are taking Board recommendations and embedding them. He said Members should be very proud of the extraordinary advice given to the NPS, encouragement to adopt new ways of doing business in its second century.

DIRECTOR JARVIS said the first person to present to the Board was Vic Knox [*participating by phone*], Associate Director for Park Facilities and Lands and Planning, who would talk about how the NPS was taking on the writing of a National Park System Plan.

Vic Knox said a catalyst for creating a new National Park System Plan was the recommendation of the National Parks Second Century Commission. The Advisory Board addressed the matter in 2012 through a Planning Committee, which provided specific advice on preparing a plan. The issue was addressed at a National Leadership Council (NLC) meeting in 2013. The NPS set up a nationwide steering committee comprised of employees from all regions, the Washington office and Denver Service Center's Planning Division. This committee created a planning team of writers and facilitators to pull the plan together. The steering committee and planning team relied on three major sources of input to develop the draft: the Planning Committee's report; internal advice gathered in scoping meetings held across the Service, which were attended by some 500 employees; and relevant information the NPS had gathered related to system-wide thinking going back to the 1972 National Parks System Plan. System plans from other countries were considered. At present, he said, the NPS had a solid draft plan that was in a review stage with the NLC. The plan has four chapters. The first chapter is largely an introduction, highlighting the observation of the Board's Planning Committee that the current park system had been formed by the passionate advocacy of individuals and communities around specific resources, rather than by a purposeful design. It is a system that does not include the preservation of all the resources of significance across the country, and important American stories are left out. Chapter two addresses the specifics of the system as it currently exists, as well as the programs administered by the NPS today, describing what are called the related units of the system: National Heritage Areas, affiliated areas, wild scenic rivers, national trails, etc. Chapter three addresses proposed core pieces of the plan and underrepresented cultural and natural resources in the current system. It speaks to stories of diverse communities not included in the System. The chapter asks what to do with all this information? What actions should the NPS take? It will include a gap analysis, which is a snapshot in time, and observes that this analysis should be refreshed over time, and recommends that be done on a five-year cycle. Hopefully, that's what future Advisory Boards can do to further support this work, with the NPS developing the capacity to take that input to refresh the gap analysis. The second major action recommended is to improve the process for creating new units, to better utilize the four legislative criteria for creating units: national significance, suitability, and feasibility. The third recommendation deals with new conservation roles, particularly looking at corridors, landscape scale conservation, the need for resource redundancy because of climate change, and it speaks to the NPS role in overall conservation within the country. The fourth recommendation addresses the importance of bringing parks to the people, that the NPS needs to do a better job reaching out to the American people, online and by connecting directly with them where they live, specifically in the nation's urban environments. He said the draft plan would be discussed at a November NLC meeting, a revised draft should be prepared by the end of the year, and a full field review in early 2016, which would include some targeted partner reviews at the same time. The goal is to release the plan by August 25th, 2016.

GRETCHEN LONG expressed enthusiasm for the NPS effort, as described, saying that as chair of the Planning Committee she was gratified to hear that Board's recommendations were very useful to this exercise. She said this appears to be the case in several specific ways. This NPS presentation was about creating a foundational system plan, a recommendation of the Board,

which looked comprehensively at the strategic NPS directions in the 21st century, the frame of reference offered by the Second Century Commission and much supported at that time by NPS staff. She noted that a lot has happened since the Planning Committee developed its report. The recommendation to concentrate on urban engagement is an NPS initiative. The recommendation that partnerships are vitally important and must be enhanced is a matter of focus across the Service. Finding simpler ways to do business, such as in the philanthropic arena, is a goal of the NPS revision of Director's Order #21. Whether it's the continuation of National Heritage Areas or the emphatic call for integration of programs and parks, these were Committee recommendations and it is good to hear they are embedded in this NPS work, a sizable outcome for the Board.

She said that because there had been complex discussions by the Committee about resource classifications systems and it was difficult to determine among so many different kinds of classification systems what should be the basis of a system plan, she was very interested in what the NPS would be recommending in that regard. While the outline of the NPS plan sounded good, it seemed slimmer in concept than the aspirational interests of the Committee, particularly in two areas. First, with regard to large landscape conservation, whether on an urban or natural area level, and secondly, with the respect to connectivity. She wondered how specifically the NPS plan would address those issues. Observing that the plan would be reviewed after it was considered by the NLC, she recommended that, if feasible, it might be desirable to reconvene the Planning Committee to respond to what has been developed. The Board may have some helpful observations and recommendations to strengthen the plan as it is developed in greater detail. In conclusion, she stated that she was pleased to hear that a system plan would be coming out soon.

DIRECTOR JARVIS expressed appreciation for these suggestions, recommending that in the interest of time he and the Board not respond to every item raised, offering, however, that these ideas had all been recorded. He said that after the NPS had gone through its internal review and the plan was let go, there would be comments to address. He said a structured review by the Planning Committee would be important to have as input in going forward. The goal was to get this done, and that in developing the draft he and team shared that "...no one inside the Park Service has ever done this...[that] the last time it was done was before any of us really were in the Service. We had...to make it up out of whole cloth based on [the Board's] recommendations." He said that creating a system plan was complex, the large landscape piece probably the most complicated, as it involved multiagency work. Comparatively, filling gaps around history was relatively easy. In some places, the role of the NPS in protecting large landscapes was that of an anchor store, other places it was not. He said the NPS did not want to assert that it should be managers of large landscapes beyond what it did at this time. It can certainly be a catalyst, however, which was the way likely to view the issue. **GRETCHEN LONG** responded that she looked forward to further discussions.

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES asked if the NPS had a list of large landscape protection priorities, as for the Grand Canyon, Glacier National Park, and Yellowstone, or was this necessary? The **DIRECTOR** answered that it depended on who one talked to about such a list. An argument can be made that the places the Chairman mentioned—the Grand Canyon, the Flathead Glacier, Continental Divide, Crown of the Continent—were areas probably more protected than some other ecosystems. Probably the least protected ecosystem in North America was the Great Plains, where nothing was protected because it's the agricultural center of the nation, and most of it has been developed. But, grasslands are big missing pieces. He said that if the intent was to protect

some representative example at the landscape scale of every major ecosystem in the country, that would be a different list, and it would suggest that the Crown, as in Glacier, is in pretty good shape ecologically, though facing some threats. There would always be threats to these resources from oil and gas. There are advocates for individual areas, and the NPS was trying to step back from an ad hoc focus to take a serious ecological approach in determining what was sustainable and how that can be done.

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES introduced Gary Machlis as the next presenter to report on how the NPS was responding to Advisory Board recommendations.

Gary Machlis recalled that the two charges given to the Board by the Director we're to revisit the *Leopold Report* and make recommendations that would be considered from the Historic Sites Project. After the *Leopold Report* was presented to and accepted by the Director, the NPS held a 15-session listening tour across the country with 400-plus employees and stakeholders. Afterwards, with input from those sessions, the NPS created a Leopold Implementation Team representing regional directors, associate directors, superintendents, education, cultural and natural resources staff. That team created a draft policy memo, that was currently in review by the Director. With a few more steps still to take in shaping its text, the draft will go out for field review. A policy memo is interim guidance while developing more the formal policy guidance in a Director's Order (DO). Expected to be signed during our Centennial year, it will be numbered DO #100 and should represent significant revision of resource stewardship in the Park Service. He said coordination has been on-going with work to develop the new National Park System Plan, ensuring these new policy directions were reflected in that document. The *Revisiting Leopold* report was presented at the World Parks Congress and distributed to all 3,000 delegates. It included a commentary by the Director, as well as by several other nation's park directors. He said the NPS had proposed to the World Conservation Congress an innovative training workshop based on the report. Currently, the report was being used in many park and conservation courses, and in some cases the NPS had already begun to integrate it into its training programs. Gary Machlis concluded that the Historic Sites Report's recommendations, as the Board was advised the previous day by Associate Director Stephanie Toothman, was a focus of attention for action by NPS cultural resources staff, as it was by NPS education leaders, as well.

LINDA BILMES asked if the Leopold report had another name? Gary Machlis said its formal title is *Revisiting Leopold: Resource Stewardship at the National Parks*, the name as it is in the citation literature. **DIRECTOR JARVIS** added that the shortened *Revisiting Leopold* name was important in the NPS, as it immediately harkened to the 1963 seminal study by Starker Leopold, considered internally as the Bible for natural resources management. For that reason, all NPS employees know immediately what this is about

The **DIRECTOR** then introduced Dr. Ray Sauvajot, Associate Director for Natural Resources Stewardship and Science [*participating by phone*], who spoke to the National Natural Landmarks Program.

Ray Sauvajot stated that his report on where the NPS was going with the National Natural Landmarks (NNL) Program would echo much of what he had provided the Board in its previous meeting at Gulf Islands. He advised that Program Manager Heather Eggleston was accompanying him in this presentation. He reiterated that the NNL Program provides opportunities for the NPS

to recognize on both public and private lands natural resource values—biological and geological values—for designation as nationally significant. It was an important cooperative conservation authority in the NPS toolbox, helping to encourage resource protection beyond the units of the National Park System. He thanked the Board for the role it played in evaluating and moving site recommendations for designation forward to the Secretary. Since 2010, 11 new NNLs and two site boundary expansions were recommended and positively acted upon by the Secretary. He said there were now 597 NNLs across the country, and the NPS was evaluating seven new sites. Program work was accomplished through relationships and agreements with universities and other institutions to provide the expertise necessary to conduct rigorous reviews. In this process, there were innumerable opportunities to build relationships with site owners. The NNL staff was very small, and to be successful it must be especially skilled at collaborative work. Given staffing and resource limitations, the NPS had initiated a strategic look at potential actions to strengthen the program, and identify opportunities to promote its values. He concluded that it was clear the program must be better integrated into broader NPS activities, as it had distinct relevance to conservation work in the urban space and in large landscape conservation.

JUDY BURKE thanked Ray Sauvajot and cited Heather Eggleston for program staff leadership, saying that the NNL and NHL programs are the two functions of the Advisory Board that result directly in the conservation of resources. She said the NNL program played a very important role for students and all people living in rural areas, informing them about conservation values and introducing them to the NPS. She confirmed that there was a critical issue of resource limitations affecting NPS abilities to accomplish program objectives, and said it is very important that the program be funded better than it had been in the past. **GRETCHEN LONG** commented that Judy Burke’s observations were on target and a heads-up that further thinking was needed about the program’s future. She underscored the observation that this was an Advisory Board designated responsibility, and “no small potatoes.” It was encouraging to hear NPS was aware of the need to better integrate the program into park work and in doing so would strengthening actions.

DIRECTOR JARVIS introduced Stephanie Toothman [*participating by phone*] as the next presenter in the NPS overview of its actions on Advisory Board recommendations.

Stephanie Toothman reported that there was a powerful theme running through the preservation community about its responsibility to identify places and American stories that are not being told, to provide a more inclusive account of the nation’s history and to make the connections between those stories and the challenges we face today, as a society. She said that this was now a major part of the work of the NHL Program. She referenced a report provided to Board Members that listed 97 properties designated since 2010, an exceptionally large number given that it was less than 2500 when the current Board was first convened. Importantly, more than 50 percent of these sites have had a connection to the groups that are underrepresented in our national inventory of sites. She said this started with the Latino Heritage Initiative and the work of an Advisory Board panel of authors and scholars, and that the feedback the NPS had gotten about that work was unparalleled for its broad overview and history of Latinos in the United States. Together, the Board and NPS followed that up with the Asian-American and Pacific Islander Initiative (AAPI), which was also generating great interest and excitement. The NPS expected the AAPI theme study would be published by mid-2016. She reported that a similar effort was developing with respect to the LGBTQ community, and she reported that NHL Committee Chairman Steve Pitti

had chaired a forum of scholars initiating that work. She concluded that the broader focus on the American story was a transformation of the NHL process.

DIRECTOR JARVIS thanked Stephanie Toothman for her presentation and introduced Dueon “Duey” Kohl, Management Analyst, Division of Interpretation, Education and Volunteers, who reported on NPS implementation of the Advisory Board education work.

Duey Kol offered that she had a personal passion to make parks places where people come to visit and to participate, and through these experiences connect more deeply with one another. She said that since 2010, the NPS had worked extensively with the Advisory Board Education Committee, whose advice and influence had been absolutely profound. Committee guidance had been sought in virtually every aspect of NPS thinking in developing the NPS education mission. It had inspired a learner-centric focus to NPS work and encouraged private sector initiative and strategies to support this work. The NPS was now solidly focused on expanding collaboration with the formal and informal education communities. In 2012, the Department of Interior/NPS signed an agreement with the Department of Education to work jointly on teacher development and to integrate STEM into park programming in civics, history, and environmental education. In 2013, with Committee guidance, the NPS launched a redesigned education portal which provided users with over 700 lesson plans. Education workshops and online ranger chats are now provided to employees. The concept of lifelong learning was now at the heart of NPS interpretation and education. In 2014, NPS staff teamed with Committee members to do an interpretation and education best practices and training needs assessment. Long overdue, this was last done 20 years ago. Over 1000 interpreters enthusiastically responded, providing robust data to help identify and prioritize training needs. That same year, the NPS published a five-year strategic plan for the education Associateship. She said 2015 had been a big year with the launch of Every Kid in a Park. Every major news media outlet in the country covered the initiative. In September, Committee Member and technology subcommittee co-chair Dr. Allison Druin, who co-chaired the Committee’s technology subcommittee, was taking a two year leave of absence from the University of Maryland to lead development of a NPS digital strategy. In 2016, the Advisory Board, through the Education Committee, was co-sponsoring with National Geographic Society a National Learning Summit. The goal of the two-day event was to broaden awareness in the public and among policy makers that public education was much more than in-school classroom learning. She concluded that the NPS was becoming a key player in the American Educational System, parks increasingly recognized as places for learning, sharing, and dialogue.

DIRECTOR JARVIS said the next NPS presenter was Reginald “Reggie” Chapple, Chief of the Office Partnerships and Philanthropic Stewardship, who would describe how the NPS was acting on recommendations the Board had offered to advance work in philanthropy.

Reggie Chapple thanked **PAUL BARDACKE** for chairing the Board’s Committee on Philanthropy and Partnership which had provided leadership to align philanthropy and partnerships with current practices in the marketplace. The Committee’s work helped shift NPS thinking to allow the marketplace to put value onto the NPS brand and to take advantage of opportunities associated with the centennial to adopt new practices in partnerships and philanthropy. The Committee’s report had encouraged new approaches to this work. It outlined four focus areas, which were informing the current rethinking of NPS policies contained in Director’s Order #21, Donations and Fundraising. He said the four areas were to increase donor

centricity; optimize the NPS stakeholder system; develop brand assets and brand management tools; and increase diversity and inclusion. The first NPS response was to change the title of this policy document to Director’s Order on Philanthropic Partnerships. The recommendation to increase donor centricity called on the NPS to focus on donors as the centerpiece of the philanthropic process. The Committee report called attention to the need for employee training in philanthropy management and, conversely, for our partners to be trained in how the federal government works around philanthropy. It proposed the NPS look at making readily available electronic donations in parks to take advantage of the inspiration that visitors can experience when in parks. With this encouragement, the NPS had begun, in the context of the centennial, to experiment with new ways to recognize donors, as was done at museums and zoos. He said the second area of recommendations was to optimize the stakeholder system, and the NPS was looking at this action by pushing down delegation of authority to the field, so that there is more ownership of the partnering and philanthropic process. The intent was to increase the ability for superintendents to accept donations at a certain level, to vet at a certain level, and to participate in the solicitation process as subject matter experts. The third area of recommended focus was to develop brand access and brand management tools. In this regard, the Committee found that the NPS was managing its arrowhead logo as a mark, but not as a brand. Thinking about this in terms of seeking philanthropy, were the NPS to co-brand with another partner, say Disney, what would that brand identity bring to place next to Disney? The Committee proposed that the NPS look at its philanthropic activities under the umbrella of brand management strategies, using a logo or mark, as a way of advancing its work. Finally, he said, with regard to the goals of diversity and inclusion, the NPS cooperating associations and Friends Alliance members were very homogeneous, a group of older, white people. It was essential for the NPS to diversify the types of philanthropic partners it had, both on racial, ethnic and cultural levels, to engage with more diverse communities of practice. He concluded that these areas for focus and change were being addressed in the revision of Director’s Order #21 and that a final revised policy document was expected toward the end of the first quarter of 2016.

PAUL BARDACKE thanked Reggie Chapple for his staff leadership in supporting the Committee and observed that a significant outcome of the effort was how attitudes about new approaches to philanthropy had moved from an initial “can’t-do” to a “can-do” outlook. He noted that for years, the NPS and Interior Department bureaucracies were opposed to anything perceived as risky, anything outside the box in trying to spur philanthropy. However, the realities of budget constraints, the state of the economy, the needs to accomplish work with fewer dollars have all made for rethinking this work in a very positive way. He said that what the committee had recommended was very important, but so too were these changed perspectives on the role of philanthropy in supporting the National Park System.

GRETHCEN LONG congratulated **PAUL BARDACKE** and Reggie Chapple on the work completed, but shared some concern with the title “Partnerships and Philanthropy,” because what she heard primarily in the presentation was an account about philanthropy. She said partnerships certainly related to that activity, but there was an incredible amount of involvement on the part of a broad array of partners and stakeholders that has nothing to do with philanthropy, per say. Reggie Chapple responded that the press of the centennial had prioritized NPS needs for a sharper focus on philanthropic partnerships. He said the NPS would soon be looking at policies under Director’s Order #20, which addressed agreements and the realities of broader partnerships. The **DIRECTOR** added that the NPS thought the philanthropic piece was the one most needing

attention, and that it was critical to develop best practices, looking at what the industry was doing and adjusting policies to take advantage of the opportunities that the centennial presented.

DIRECTOR JARVIS reported that Superintendent Creasey was the next presenter to talk about NPS organizational development and leadership, that he had worked with **MEG WHEATLEY** to begin to institutionalize a NPS second century organizational and leadership culture.

Michael Creasey said that **MEG WHEATLEY'S** book Leadership and the New Science stimulated internal thinking about leadership and how the NPS might shift from one kind of organization into another. He said a key question in pursuing change was how to engage others to advance a desired organizational future. **MEG WHEATLEY** advised the NPS to identify who in the organization were “pioneers,” people doing exemplary work. She recommended that they be recognized for representing a desired future, that their work be illuminated within the organization, that they be connected with others doing such work, and that case studies be developed to promote broader understanding of what they were doing. He said that this process was what he and others had been following over the last couple of years to encourage an NPS organizational shift. In 2010, in a meeting of 30 employees facilitated by **MEG WHEATLEY**, work began to identify desired NPS leadership qualities and visionaries in the organization. At that meeting, the One NPS concept emerged that now undergirds the Urban Agenda. Further, at that meeting, impediments to change in the organization were recognized, and the challenges to much work that were posed by a bureaucracy that's driven by a lot by HR and contracting processes. He said that soon after the meeting, discussions developed about creating a center of innovation and creativity, which was recommended for the NPS by the Second Century Commission. Work then proceeded to nurture and model collaboration, continuous learning, and accountability, with a tremendous amount of supporting internal communications. All that rolled into a group that then organized around the Director's Call to Action #31, which called for greater innovation, work to accelerate the spread of ideas. He said at that time it was very important to have the Director explicitly reinforce these efforts, as that would ensure certainty of purpose and encourage others to participate. As things progressed, **MEG WHEATLEY** introduced the concept of a Community of Practice as a means to advance goals of organizational change. Michael Creasey concluded that in some areas a distinct shift was occurring in how the NPS was approaching its work, and the development and activation of the Urban Agenda was a prime example of where and how this change is taking place.

DIRECTOR JARVIS thanked Michael Creasey and announced that the next NPS presenter was Alexa Viets, who would report on how the NPS was acting on the work of the Board's Centennial Advisory Committee.

Alexa Viets observed that there were elements in all Advisory Board Committee work that related to the centennial, that this was also the case with activities of NPS offices and many NPS partners. She said Centennial committee had served as space for myriad groups to connect dots and amplify their work by connecting to a larger messaging effort. She reported that Committee conversations helped to refine the centennial focus and recalled that when **DIRECTOR JARVIS** first talked about a centennial campaign he emphasized it should embrace a strategy in which the larger parks, conservation and preservation community could participate. Looking forward, the goal was to engage the next generation, and to find commonality in that purpose with organizations and groups sharing NPS purposes. This had happened with the National Association of State Park

Directors, our trails and tourism partners and many others. Events that were planned by participating organizations were taking advantage of the communication tools being built through the campaign. The Every Kid in a Park program was a case example of where the Centennial Committee's advice served as an incubator to shape a big campaign ideas, in that instance specifically to focus just on fourth graders; and she added that the Director, Associate Director Julia Washburn and Duey Kol had played critical lead roles in getting the initiative off the ground. She shared that the Committee's advice helped refine core messages. With respect to message successes, she reported that recent surveys indicated that one in three millennials, ages 18 to 23, the centennial target audience, had seen the campaign. There's even higher recognition rates among African-Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, and LGBT millennials. She noted that recent centennial messaging was trending on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram in a volume that suggested for at least one day the NPS was more popular than Beyonce. Find Your Park was infiltrating and reaching new audiences in media that the NPS had never before reached. She said the NPS had long been a beloved brand with the likes of Time Magazine or USA Today or the Sunday Morning Shows, but now calls were coming in from Curve Magazine, MSN in Espanol, and Teen Vogue, all of which represented a dramatic shift to popular culture. She reported that this collective effort had enjoyed a great deal of support from the White House, where Find Your Park and Every Kid in a Park were promoted on social media channels. She reported that the Committee had also been helpful in refining branding visual tools and framing the first ever NPS licensing program, which was done in conjunction with the National Park Foundation. The public can now show its support and love for the Park Service by wearing a NPS brand that depicts the arrowhead in a way that's never been done. Alexa Viets concluded that Committee Members expressed excitement and support about the relationships they've been able to build outside the silos of traditional NPS relationships, this attributable to having a unique forum for discussion about strategic directions.

GRETCHEN LONG praised Alexa Viet's support of this work, saying the Committee's successes were due in large measure to her team's efforts. Committee's partnerships blossomed through the process and much of this was because **DIRECTOR JARVIS** was present at meetings throughout, sharing openly about NPS thinking and activities. She said the Committee's guidance on Find Your Park and Every Kid in a Park were helpful, even possibly instrumental in their success, to date. It had been a very productive association. She expressed a sense of privilege to have been a part of this work. **LEONORE BLITZ** proposed that Grey Worldwide Advertising be noted for its partnership with the NPS and NPF, that it be commended for its genius, generosity, dedication, and commitment. **DIRECTOR JARVIS** shared that given the Committee's success it was appropriate to consider assembling the group in late 2016 with a new charge, so that it might carry on with its productive collaborative work. Going into 2017 it could have some focus associated with the NPS second century. He said it was a group that had high energy and could have longer term sustainability.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMITTEE

Committee Chair Stephen Pitti

STEVE PITTI [*participating by phone*] reported that the NHL Committee was not presenting properties for consideration at the meeting, saying that over the last six months it had been examining broader policy and procedural questions that had shaped the program. Through this review, it found that there was great interest and expertise in historical preservation, inside and

outside the NPS. Saving old sites and seeing their national importance recognized and interpreted as part of American history had never seemed so important to lots of people around the country. He said it was also never quite so contentious as to what should be saved and what actually counted as nationally significant. Many people cared deeply about these issues, ranging from local communities, local historians, school teachers in local places, neighborhood organizations, state historic preservation officers, tribal historic preservation officers, regional historical associations, other professional associations, and groups with common intellectual interest in seeing American history better reflect the breath and range of our national past. However, some groups involved in public history and preservation efforts have historically felt excluded from engaging on the national level with NPS, as well as with others. Some of the people who were engaging on these questions had many resources to advance their interests in particular properties, while many did not. But all of these folks understand that there are many sites around the country that need to be saved and recognized, and that doing so was important to our democracy and to the kind of country the U.S. envisions itself in the future.

He said that while we're fortunate to be living in an atmosphere of great interest in preservation, it's a time of less public funding for this work. That's true at the state and local levels, and true within the Park Service, where a strong group of staff working on the program have long been underfunded. Despite tremendous efforts by Stephanie Toothman, Director Jarvis and others to provide greater support, these staff continue to work against a backlog of nominations with still a tremendous amount of on their desks. It's been clear for some time that program needs exceed what the Washington office can currently handle.

In May, 2015, the NHL Committee, program staff in Washington, regional office staff, public history professionals, stakeholders from the National Trust and elsewhere gathered for a Multiple Voices conference in Alexandria, Virginia, to consider the future of the program, specifically program priorities and procedures. A wide range of perspectives were offered. Input included suggestions about how to better explain the program to the broader public, ways to improve the proposal process for new nominations, how to help people understand how to develop a nomination, how to recalibrate our expectations of what each proposal would contain, because at present nominations of new sites are very long and very expensive to produce. We also heard suggestions about ways to improve how proposals are reviewed by the Washington office and by other professionals. Overall, there was a sense that the length and the complexity of nominations of new sites had grown tremendously in recent years, because the Committee was demanding more and more complexity for each nomination.

He said conference discussions focused on how to engage committee members and others involved in the program early in the property nomination process to help people shape a proposal and avoid encumbrances and obstacles. This would involve using committee member expertise as a productive tool to expedite strong proposals. It also would reduce the worry among people proposing new properties that the Committee may ask for additional information to support a nomination at the very final stages – after a great deal of time and money has been spent. The proposals had grown to 150 or 200 pages, which was quite long.

These discussions were challenging but invigorating for Committee members and staff. Much time and energy has now been spent making sense of the what was shared. Next steps are being finalizing, but they will involve changes to program procedures, including greater involvement of

the regional offices as leaders in the nomination process, a role previously held by the Washington office. There will likely be earlier Committee participation in the nomination process, a scaling down on expectations regarding length and complexity for each nomination, making work more achievable by people around the country who want to put in nominations for local sites, increased communication between the Washington staff and the NHL Committee, and Committee consultation on priority setting within the NHL program. He said the hope was that in the coming weeks program procedures can be reshaped to provide greater clarity with the public about what's expected with the nomination process. Our hope further is to create a nomination process which is less costly both in people's time and in money. Advisory Board Members should see improved nominations, as the Committee provides targeted input early into nominations. And, we hope to see a better Committee understanding of how NHL staff are working towards the goals of the NHL program, generally. We expect these changes will lead to an accelerated timeline for nominations, leading to many more nominations coming forward.

Stephanie Toothman [*by telephone*] confirmed that there was a great deal of work required in restructuring the process, which involved redefining the roles of the Committee, the NHL staff in Washington and regions, as well as those of many partners. She said changes were critical to position the program to achieve the goals of the administration that the NHL program reflect the broader history, depth and complexity of the nation. She asked that with this high purpose and goal in mind, how do we apply National Register criteria to support telling all America's stories? Regarding the NHL Program, how do we update, revise the guide? How do we clarify our criteria and how is it applied, in order to support a much wider array of properties? She said a challenge to resolve is that properties recognized for their architecture may have no connection to the story being told. She advised that the Kellogg Foundation may allow funding for the Multiple Voices Forum to convene a meeting later in the year to actually take a deeper dive into the issues of integrity.

Stephanie Toothman declared that this work will be a major contribution facilitating expansion of the NPS Cultural Resources program. She said this included a Cold War initiative and a Labor theme study, as well as a study on the Reconstruction period now completed, a groundbreaking collection of essays bringing together the current research about the causes of reconstruction's failure to advance the national commitment to healing and reconciliation, documenting the fall back on terrorism and discrimination, and how that was connected to many of the challenges the nation faces today. She said the NHL Committee would be identifying sites associated with the theme of reconstruction. She commended Associate Director Julia Washburn's embrace of this research to inform and develop fresh content for NPS interpretative work. Across program functions, the NPS was coordinating efforts to expand the connectivity of the Civil Rights theme, conveying that the struggle for Civil Rights goes back to the promise of human rights in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and Constitution. She said there was tremendous energy behind this movement within the NPS.

BELINDA FAUSTINOS asked if the NHL Committee would bring proposals from the Multiple Voices Forum to the Board with recommendations for further action, and Stephanie Toothman confirmed that was correct, aiming to do so at the Board's next meeting.

PLANNING A BOARD SUMMARY REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR, 2016

Loran Fraser called attention to Shirley Sears who was distributing copies of the Board's 2013 report *Engaging Independent Perspectives*. He said that report had an organization of content that the staff was planning to replicate in the new report. He recapped discussions from the Board's meeting in May about what the new report might emphasize, first recalling suggestions and observations offered by Director Jarvis: that the report identify how the NPS had acted upon the Board's recommendations; that in spirit the Board had taken the charge of the 2001 Advisory Board report [the "John Hope Franklin" report"] and in action had followed-up on themes and recommendations of the National Park's Second Century Commission; that the current Board's process was to engage in work that moved from concepts to implementation; that the Board had gone on a journey through the organization developing understanding; and its new report might offer a vision of the future, as well as recommendations on what's next for the NPS.

Loran Fraser continued that discussion at the last meeting included proposals that the report make clear that Members were private citizens offering independent voices, joined in the effort by a great many volunteers, experts in their fields, and that each Board Member had a story to tell, which he said staff hoped to present through short video clips. He said the intent with these videos was to convey, to introduce Members as individuals with feelings about this work, to present the report as more than a vehicle of words on pages. He said the report would identify the 150-plus individuals who participated as volunteers to support committee work, underscoring broad citizen engagement in NPS work. Members recommended that the report should assert that it is a public responsibility to keep national parks safe and well-maintained. Loran Fraser called out the two staffers who would be working on the report with him, Warren Brown, retired former NPS Chief of Planning, and Diane Liggett, a Harpers Ferry Center writer/editor/designer.

BELINDA FAUSTINOS asked if the report would address the need for LWCF funding. Loran Fraser responded that the Board's work has been guided by the Director's request for specific guidance, and he had not charged the Board to address funding mechanisms. **DIRECTOR JARVIS** urged that the Board stay out of the fray around the LWCF politics. **CHAIRMAN KNOWLES** responded that the Board could call attention to the need for adequate funding to support the NPS mission without addressing specific instruments to do that. He suggested the Board could recommend that robust tools were needed to ensure the work is accomplished, and it was both the Executive Branch and Congress that make these determinations. **LINDA BILMES** recommended that the Board's role be characterized as strategic, that its work is in the service of promoting sustainability over the long-term. **DIRECTOR JARVIS** agreed and said that the outcomes for the NPS are more than accomplishments, that the Board has provided guidance and inspiration. Loran Fraser concluded that staff hoped to have a draft report to share with the Board at its next meeting, which was expected to be May 2016.

OTHER BUSINESS

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES asked if Members wished to offer other items for consideration, and no matters were proposed.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Harvard University student Stephen Thompson reported his enthusiasm to contribute to the Harvard/Colorado State valuation study with a watershed conservation study to understand how the programming of the National Parks, outside its boundaries and within, added to the value the NPS was providing the public. Former Harvard student Tim Marlowe, who helped develop the valuation project's case study at Joshua Tree National Park, advised that he was now conducting research to support project work in the education realm [*both individuals were supporting Board Member Linda Bilmes's economic valuation study*].

SCHEDULING FUTURE MEETINGS

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES asked logistics staffer Jim Gasser to advise Members about particulars of the next Board meeting in Alaska in May/June 2016.

Jim Gasser said the Alaska trip had two different components, which should be addressed in packing preparations for the meeting. He urged Members to pack all clothes needed for the Kenai Fjord stay in one bag, and pack clothes needed for Anchorage in another bag. Members should arrive no later than May 29. Early the next morning, the 30th, Members will travel by bus to Seward, where they will board a boat to travel by boat down one fjord and up another into Kenai Fjord NP and to the Kenai Fjord Lodge, where the Board will overnight, spend the next full day, the 31st, participating in a range of activities, spend the night, return to Seward in the afternoon of June 1, and travel by train back to Anchorage for the formal Board meeting on June 2 and 3. At the end of the 3rd of June, the second day of the meeting, some Members may be able to board flights to get back to the lower 48, while others might want to wait until the 4th to leave, or you can plan the rest of your trip while you're there in Alaska for any time after the end of the day on the 3rd.

CHAIRMAN KNOWLES shared that this would be a great time of year for this experience. Kenai Fjords National Park is spectacular, part water and part land, and despite local opposition when it was created, it is today an economic engine, strongly supported by local residents. Traveling by boat to the Lodge is one of the best marine mammal wildlife and glacier tours that can be had. He advised to plan for windy, cold, and rainy weather, that there will be a 50 percent chance of this. Layers are good, three layers, a base layer, mid layer, and a waterproof jacket. Waterproof pants are a good idea. Members can go anywhere from serious boots to sturdy tennis shoes. Trail hikers are a good idea, too. Hat and gloves for sure.

DIRECTOR JARVIS recommended Goretex, or leak tex, as it is called in Alaska. Some sort of heavy shell, really, really important. Fleece gloves or something along those lines that you can carry with you, have with you because it can turn, the weather, really quickly. Kenai is maritime. So, you're right on the coast. You've got the gulf right there, and weather can move in. It can be beautiful for ten minutes. You have a beautiful blue sky, and the next minute it's pouring rain. The plan is to be outside, so proper footwear is important. The ground will be wet. Bring sunglasses, and bring binoculars, too. As the Chairman offered, for those who want to do something afterwards, the NPS regional staff can help make those arranges.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS AND ACTIONS — page 31

National Park System Advisory Board
SUMMARY OF DECISIONS/ACTIONS

November 4-5, 2015

The Advisory Board voted unanimously to accept the report of its Science Committee, “Recognizing Science: Scientific Achievement in America and the Role of the National Park Service.” Chairman Tony Knowles will now forward the report to National Park Service Director Jonathan Jarvis.

National Park System Advisory Board

EXPANDING COLLABORATION IN EDUCATION

June 2-3, 2016

Task

The Education Committee has three overarching responsibilities: (1) serve as advisors to the National Park System Advisory Board regarding future needs and directions of NPS education; (2) assist in developing broader NPS contacts with educational institutions and others to promote expanded collaboration with K-12 and higher education systems; and (3) explore the development of strategies that support innovation, creativity, and sustainable partnerships in formal and informal education.

Recent Actions

The first NPS Learning Summit, held on April 20-21, in Washington D.C., was a fusion of ideas, issues and over 300 key educators and organizations. Convened by the National Park Service, the National Park System Advisory Board Education Committee, and the National Geographic Society, it addressed the larger “learning landscape” of 21st century learning in the U. S. The theme of the Summit was “Learning from the Outside In,” meant to signify how outdoor experiences can affect students’ interests and identity.

The Summit had three broad goals:

1. To bring together multiple stakeholders from the formal K-12, as well as informal learning sectors to focus on the role of National Parks as outdoor classrooms, especially in this Centennial year;
2. To encourage strengthening existing partnerships and create new allies and partnerships to support education in the national parks;
3. To advocate for policies and funding streams that recognize how children learn through both formal and informal sectors and places.

In many ways, the event was a culmination of the NPSAB’s Education Committee work since 2010 and brought together contributions from many of its members as presenters and moderators. Through weekly conference calls, the planning was led by Summit Chair John Falk of Oregon State and Program Co-Chairs Deborah Shanley of Brooklyn College and Cheryl Williams, formerly of the Learning First Alliance.

Day 1 was an afternoon plenary session held at the Grosvenor Auditorium at the National Geographic Society. Talks and panels were live-streamed over the Internet. Day 2 was held at the Department of the Interior with a small group of about 70 stakeholders to discuss strengthening partnerships.

Leadership was invited from NPS, U.S. Department of Education, Girl Scouts, Library of Congress, Center for the Future of Museums, and other thought leaders and practitioners to share best practices in advancing students’ learning, especially through partnerships with other organizations. Wide-ranging panel discussions on the important role of free-choice and place-based learning, as well as the opportunity for stakeholders to come together, made it a truly memorable event. The Summit cut across boundaries of educational institutions, nonprofits, funders, innovators, thinkers,

and practitioners linked by an agenda to integrate learning across formal schooling and out-of-school experiences.

Ten key observations from the Summit include:

1. It is important to recognize that students and youth play a major role as change agents and should be respected as equal partners in the transformation of public education.
2. The educational community needs to continue to engage with stakeholders outside of the education sector, such as museums, libraries, and government agencies, to make learning more active and relevant.
3. There is a continuing need to ensure that these learning experiences are available to diverse youth and youth from low-income communities.
4. The traditional school systems have imposed a narrow conception of success and outcomes. Experiential and place-based learning lead to broader sets of outcomes, which also need further research.
5. New technology should continue to be mobilized to enable the kind of learning that 21st century learners are accustomed to and are demanding.
6. There is a need to strengthen and amplify the work of education partnerships at the national, state, and local levels, especially as new federal education policies shift more responsibility to the states.
7. Evaluation and assessment of programs continues to be important. More informal, formative evaluations can inform program design in flexible, lower cost ways.
8. Universities offer a wealth of programs and resources for National Parks and other stakeholders, through research, courses, outreach, and networking activities. Their roles could be further supported and promoted.
9. There is a need to ensure adequate human and financial resources. Information about funding sources at national and local levels, public and private, should be more widely shared.
10. NPS should continue to advance its work in education, building upon the momentum of the Centennial and its leadership of the Learning Summit.

As next steps, the Committee will develop and conduct a participants' survey to understand the impact of the summit and inform further work by NPS and its partners. The Committee also discussed holding its annual meeting later this year.

Respectfully submitted,

Milton Chen
Chair, Education Committee



EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Updated October 26, 2015)

Page | 1

COMMITTEE CHAIR

Dr. Milton Chen, Member of the National Park System Advisory Board; Senior Fellow and Executive Director Emeritus at The George Lucas Educational Foundation; San Francisco, CA

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dr. Lois Adams-Rodgers, Senior Advisor to the Council of Chief State School Officers; Washington, D C

Hon. Claudine K. Brown, Assistant Secretary for Education and Access at the Smithsonian Institution; Washington, DC

Dr. Kevin Clark, Professor in the Division of Learning Technologies, and Founding Director of the Center for Digital Media, Innovation and Diversity at George Mason University; Fairfax, VA

Dr. Teresa Coble, Associate Professor for Forest Recreation and Interpretation in the Arthur Temple College of Forestry and Agriculture at Stephen F. Austin State University; Nacogdoches, TX

Dr. Allison Druin, iSchool Professor, Co-Director of the Future of Information Alliance, and Chief Futurist for the Division of Research at Maryland University; College Park, MD

Dr. John Falk, Sea Grant Professor of Free-Choice Learning, and Founding Director of the Center for Research on Lifelong STEM Learning at Oregon State University; Corvallis, OR

Andrea Suarez Falken, Director of Green Ribbon Schools at the U.S. Department of Education; Washington, DC

Dr. Tracy Gray, Managing Director at the American Institutes for Research; Washington, DC

Andrés Henríquez, Program Director for the Division of Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings at the National Science Foundation; Arlington, VA

Sandra Holloway, Artistic Director and Facilitator at City at Peace DC; Washington, DC

Dr. Ana Houseal, Outreach Science Educator in the Science and Mathematics Teaching Center at the University of Wyoming; Laramie, WY

Keith Kruger, Chief Executive Officer of the Consortium of School Networking; Washington, DC

Dr. Stephen Lockhart, Regional Vice President and Chief Medical Officer of the East Bay Region at Sutter Health; Walnut Creek, CA

Jonathan Nelson, Chairman and Founder of Organic, Inc; San Francisco, CA



EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Updated October 26, 2015)

Page | 2

James Perococo, Teacher-in-Residence, Civil War Trust and Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership; Lorton, VA

Dr. Bonnie Sachatello-Sawyer, Executive Director and Founder of Hopa Mountain; Bozeman, MT

Dr. Michael Searson, Executive Director of the School for Global Education and Innovation at Kean University; Union, NJ

Dr. Deborah Shanley, Dean of the School of Education at Brooklyn College-CUNY; Brooklyn, NY

Dr. Carol B. Stapp, Director of the Museum Education Program, and Co-Director of the Experiential Education and Jewish Cultural Arts Program at The George Washington University; Washington, DC

Dr. Martin Storksdieck, Director of the Center for Research on Lifelong STEM Learning at Oregon State University; Corvallis, OR

Dr. Jessica Thompson, Assistant Professor for Communication and Performance Studies at Northern Michigan University; Marquette, MI

Dr. Bruce VanSledright, Professor of Education in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction at the University of Maryland; College Park, MD

Cheryl Scott Williams, Executive Director at Learning First Alliance; Alexandria, VA

Deborah Yandala, Chief Executive Officer at the Conservancy for Cuyahoga Valley National Park; Cuyahoga Valley, OH

Meeting Report

National Park System Advisory Board **NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMITTEE**

Richard L. Hurlbut Memorial Hall, 3rd Floor
Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives
1201 17th Street NW, Washington, DC

November 16-17, 2015

Nominations and Executive Summaries may be viewed at

<https://www.nps.gov/nhl/news/fall2015mtg.html>

The National Historic Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board met on November 16-17, 2015, at the Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives, Washington, DC, to review properties for potential designation as National Historic Landmarks and other actions.

The Committee recommends that the National Park System Advisory Board recommend to the Secretary of the Interior the designation of the following properties as National Historic Landmarks, with the Criteria shown below and Exceptions (if any) as noted in the nomination:

Criterion 1

- Norman Film Manufacturing Company, Jacksonville, FL

Criterion 1 (Exception 1)

- The Steward's House, Foreign Mission School, Cornwall, CT

Criteria 1 and 4

- Athenaeum (Das Deutsche Haus), Indianapolis, IN

Criteria 1 and 5 (Exception 1 and 6)

- Zoar Historic District, Zoar, OH

Criterion 2 (Exception 8)

- James Merrill House, Stonington, CT

Criterion 4

- Mississippi State Capitol, Jackson, MS
- Gaukler Pointe (Edsel and Eleanor Ford House), Macomb County, MI

Criterion 4 (Exception 1)

- St. Bartholomew's Church and Community House, New York, NY

Criterion 4 (Exception 7)

- Ames Monument, Albany County, WY

Criteria 4 and 6 (Exception 5)

- Man Mound, Sauk County, WI

The Committee recommends that the National Park System Advisory Board recommend to the Secretary of the Interior the acceptance of the NHL boundary changes and/or updated documentation for the following National Historic Landmarks, with the Criteria shown below and Exceptions (if any) as noted in the nominations:

Criteria 1 and 2 (Exception 2)

- James A. Garfield Home, Mentor, OH

Criterion 2 (also a name change)

- William H. Taft Home, Cincinnati, OH

Included with this report are updated executive summaries for each property. They have been updated to provide summaries of the comments of the expert panel, as well as lists of persons who provided (written or oral) comments about each nomination.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephen Pitti
Chair, National Historic Landmarks Committee



NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMITTEE

December 2014

COMMITTEE CHAIR

Stephen J. Pitti, Ph.D., National Park System Advisory Board Member; Professor of American Studies and History; Director of the Program in Ethnicity, Race, and Migration; and Master of Ezra Stiles College at Yale University.

MEMBERS

James M. Allan, Ph.D., RPA, Principal with William Self Associates; Adjunct Professor, Anthropology Department, St. Mary's College of California; consultant to the California State Lands Heritage Commission on matters to the State's submerged cultural heritage.

Cary Carson, Ph.D., Retired Vice President, Research Division, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Yong Chen, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History at the University of California, Irvine.

Douglas Harris, Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Narragansett Tribe (Rhode Island), and Ceremonial Landscapes Preservationist for the Narragansett.

Mary Hopkins, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer

Luis Hoyos, AIA, Assistant Professor of Architecture and Urban Design, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Sarah A. Leavitt, Ph.D., Curator at the National Building Museum, Washington, DC.

Barbara J. Mills, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology and Interdisciplinary Faculty Member, American Indian Studies, University of Arizona.

Michael E. Stevens, Ph.D., Director, Division of Historic Preservation and Public History, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Amber Wiley, Ph.D., Architectural and urban historian; board member of the Vernacular Architectural forum.

David Young, Ph.D., Executive Director at Cliveden; board member of the Philadelphia Cultural Fund.



Name of Property: Norman Film Manufacturing Company
City, State: Jacksonville, Florida
Period of Significance: 1923-1930
NHL Criteria: 1
NHL Theme: III. Expressing Cultural Values
2. Visual and Performing Arts
4. Mass Media
6. Popular and Traditional Culture

Previous Recognition: None
National Historic Context: XXI. Motion Pictures
H. Producing (Studios, Sets, Locations)

NHL Significance:

- Norman Film Manufacturing Company is a rare, extant silent film studio. While a few other film studios that operated during the silent era still exist in other parts of the United States, Norman Film Manufacturing Company never transitioned to sound production.
- Richard E. Norman used Norman Film Manufacturing Company as a location for the production and distribution of race films, those that were made for African-American audiences, for exhibition in African-American theaters and featuring African-American actors. While films for white audiences cast African Americans in lesser roles characterized by subservience or savagery, race films featured African Americans in leading roles as agents of action and change within the film. Norman Film Manufacturing Company is the only surviving race film studio in America.
- During the early era of film production, Florida, and in particular Jacksonville, was a



“winter film capital” hosting a number of studios based in New York, and on-site facilities allowed year-round production of films.

Integrity:

- Norman Film Manufacturing Company conveys a strong sense of time and place. All five original studio buildings are intact and retain their historic design, massing, and overall plan on the site, allowing it to convey the history of early twentieth-century filmmaking.
- Rehabilitation was completed on the property in 2007. Termite damage and dry rot led to a high degree of deterioration and concerns about structural integrity in some buildings. Restoration work was completed based on historic photos of the property. When necessary, materials were replaced in-kind.
- Each of the studio buildings retains its original character as it did during the period of significance. The fenestration on one of the buildings has been altered to accommodate a religious community.
- Two elements of the original site are no longer extant. The studio water tower no longer remains but the footings are still evident on the property. The studio pool, used for water scenes, is no longer visible. It was in-filled after the period of significance and has archaeological potential.

Owner of Property: Two owners: City of Jacksonville and Circle of Faith Ministries

Acreage of Property: 1

Origins of Nomination:

- In collaboration with the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Program, the nomination was written as part of a graduate-level course at the University of Central Florida

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- Designation will increase public awareness of African-American participation in silent films and the race film industry. Jacksonville is also home to a reconstructed 1929 African-American theater, the Ritz Theatre. Designation will allow for greater interpretation of this facet of African-American life in the Jim Crow South.
- Designation will increase public awareness of Jacksonville’s role in the silent film era. While many know that Jacksonville was a “winter film capital,” hosting a number of studios based in New York during the winter months, few understand that Jacksonville had its own studios and production houses year round.
- Designation will encourage the preservation of Norman Film Manufacturing Company and accelerate the creation of a city park on the site to include a silent film museum. The City of Jacksonville, Norman Studios Museum, and several neighborhood, and community organizations are interested in seeing the studio open to the public.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.



Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Designation. Dr. Allan moved, Dr. Mills seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 12/1/15):

- Barrett and Elizabeth King, St. Marys, Georgia
- Ithiell B. Yisrael, Executive Producer, Iron Rock Films, Jacksonville, Florida
- Bob and Lindsay Reiss, Jacksonville, Florida
- Lori N. Boyer, Council Member, District 5, City of Jacksonville, Florida
- Steve Matchett, President, Old Arlington, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida
- Elizabeth Rafferty, Jacksonville Beach, Florida
- Ander Crenshaw, Florida 4th District, United States House of Representatives, Washington, DC
- Todd Roobin, Manager, Jacksonville Film & Television, Jacksonville, Florida
- Barbara Tapa Lupack, Ph.D., New York Public Scholar (2015-2017)
- David W. Norman (grandson), Tallahassee, Florida
- Gloria W. Norman Kohlmann (granddaughter), President, Morning Glory Inspirations, Inc., Longwood, Florida
- James J. Broomall, Ph.D., Director, George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War, Shepherd University, Shepherdstown, West Virginia
- William H. Bishop, III, AIA, Vice President, Jacksonville, Florida
- The Honorable Bill Nelson, U.S. Senator, Washington, DC
- Tony Allegretti, Executive Director, Cultural Council of Greater Jacksonville, Florida
- Michael E. Lawson, Jacksonville, Florida
- The Honorable Corrine Brown, Florida 5th District, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC
- Barry Underwood, Chairman, Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission, Florida Council of the City of Jacksonville, Resolution 2015-719-A, "A Resolution Supporting the Designation of the Norman Silent Film Studios in Jacksonville as a National Historic Landmark," Florida
- John Culbreth, Past Director, Jacksonville Parks, Fayetteville, Georgia

Advisory Board Recommendation:



South facade of Steward's House, 2015



Sketch of Cornwall, John Warner Barber, 1835

Name of Property: Steward's House, Foreign Mission School
City, State: Cornwall, Connecticut
Period of Significance: 1817-1826
NHL Criteria: 1, Exception 1
NHL Theme: II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements
 2. Reform movements
 3. Religious institutions
 III. Expressing Cultural Values;
 1. Educational and intellectual currents
 VIII. Changing Role of the United States in the World Community
 3. Expansionism and imperialism
 4. Immigration and emigration policies

Previous Recognition: None
National Historic Context: Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Initiative
 I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations
 D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
 5. Becoming Native American
 c. The Role of Missionaries in Assimilation
 XXVII. Education
 H. Special Populations
 2. Ethnic Populations

NHL Significance:

- The Foreign Mission School (FMS) remains the first and last experiment in a domestically located “foreign” mission and represents educational and social politics concerning racial tolerance, Asian and Native American migration, and American identity in the early nineteenth century. The Steward's House was part of a three-building complex that provided an evangelical education for over 100 students from approximately thirty different nations, primarily from Asia, the Pacific Islands, and North America.
- As a site for regular and informal interactions between students and Cornwall residents,



the Federal-style New England farmhouse (built 1814) served as the steward's family home, the school dining hall, as a boarding house, and a nurse room for sick students.

- The interracial marriages of two FMS students with local white women, one the steward's daughter and the other from an elite family, evoked a substantial public response and brought early nineteenth-century assumptions about race-mixing into the open, providing a context for national conversations on race and religion in the early nineteenth century.
- The internationally renowned school attracted self-paying students and charitable donations, but public pressure resulting from the two interracial marriages caused the school's eventual closure and reflected the precarious position of early American domestic foreign missions for racially diverse students.

Integrity:

- The Steward's House maintains a high level of historic integrity with the majority of the vernacular Federal architectural attributes that classify it as a standard Federal style, center-hall farmhouse still extant. Many of its original construction materials are still present and visible on both the exterior and interior.
- When approached along Bolton Hill Road today, the Steward's House conveys its historic integrity despite a series of nineteenth- and twentieth-century additions to the rear of the house, all of which are noncontributing. The noncontributing additions include both one- and two-story sections.
- The Steward's House retains its integrity of setting within historic Cornwall Village. Today, Cornwall Village retains the historic setting depicted in sketches by early nineteenth-century visitors.

Owner of Property: Benjamin Gray (private residence)

Acreage of Property: 3 acres

Origins of Nomination: The property was identified through the Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Initiative. In collaboration with the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Program, the nomination was written as part of a graduate-level course at Brown University.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- Designation as a National Historic Landmark will highlight the connections between American and Transpacific interactions in early nineteenth-century New England.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Designation. Dr. Chen moved, Dr. Allan seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 11/13/15):

Benjamin Silliman Gray Sr., Cornwall, Connecticut (owner)



Gordon M. Ridway, First Selectman, Town of Cornwall, Connecticut
Elizabeth H. Esty, Connecticut 5th District, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

Advisory Board Recommendation:



Name of Property: Athenaeum (Das Deutsche Haus)
City, State: Indianapolis, Indiana
Period of Significance: 1893-1946
NHL Criteria: 1 and 4
NHL Theme: II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements
1. Clubs and organizations
III. Expressing Cultural Values
1. Educational and intellectual currents
4. Architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design
Previous Recognition: 1973 National Register of Historic Places
1970 Historic American Buildings Survey
National Historic Context: XVI. Architecture
M. Period revivals
7. Renaissance
XXVII. Education
B. Elementary, Intermediate, and Secondary Education

NHL Significance:

- The Athenaeum is nationally significant as the home of the Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union (NAGU), the nation's oldest, continuously active school of physical education.
- The Normal College, its graduates, and its sponsor organization, NAGU, were advocates of physical education in the nation's public schools. The program educated teachers who directly contributed to the development of physical education programs in public schools across the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- Founded in 1851, The Athenaeum, originally named Das Deutsche Haus (the German



House), was designed, built, and functioned as the home of the Socialer Turnverein, a gymnastic and social club rooted in early nineteenth-century Germany. The Turner movement, established by German immigrants in the early nineteenth century, was a major factor in the success in making physical education mandatory in public schools.

- The building's design expresses in brick and mortar and art glass and terra cotta the Turner motto *Mens Sana in Corpore Sano* (A Sound Mind in a Sound Body) with its gymnasium, ball and concert hall, club rooms, *Sommergarten*, and Rathskeller.
- The Athenaeum is an excellent example of the German Renaissance Revival style and an important expression of German-American culture. The Indianapolis architecture firm of Vonnegut and Bohn designed the Athenaeum. Both Bernard Vonnegut and Arthur Bohn were native-born sons of German immigrants, and completed their architectural training in Germany at a time when the German Renaissance Revival was first developing in that country.

Integrity:

- The Athenaeum possesses an exceptional level of historic integrity as the vast majority of the building's finishes, details, and materials are intact including woodwork, plaster, and art glass.
- The materials of brick, Indiana limestone, and terra cotta continue to express the German Renaissance Revival style.

Owner of Property: Athenaeum Foundation

Acreege of Property: Less than an acre.

Origins of Nomination: The Athenaeum Foundation hired Indianapolis architectural historian, William L. Selm, a co-founder of the Athenaeum Foundation (founded in 1991), to write the nomination.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- NHL designation will enhance the status of the Athenaeum and draw attention to the mission of the building's owner (the Athenaeum Foundation, Inc.) to rescue, preserve, and enhance the building and further the cultivation of the mind and the body.
- NHL designation will also heighten the profile of the architecture of Turner halls, which were built throughout the country and provide a better understanding of the German Renaissance Revival style.
- The public will better understand the Athenaeum's role in the development of American physical education, an often forgotten component in the history of public school education in the United States.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments:



Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Designation. Dr. Young moved, Dr. Stevens seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 11/19/15):

Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis, Indiana

Marsh Davis, President, Indiana Landmarks, Indianapolis, Indiana

James A. Glass, Ph.D., Historic Preservation & Heritage Consulting, LLC, Indianapolis, Indiana

David L. Baker, Administrator, Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, Indianapolis, Indiana

Julia Whitehead, Kurt Vonnegut Memorial Library, Indianapolis, Indiana

André Carson, Indiana 7th District, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

John A. Herbst, President and CEO, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana

Gregory H. Mobley, Archives Specialist, Ruth Lilly Special Collections and Archives, University Library, Indiana University-Perdue University, Indianapolis, Indiana

Karen Roesch, PhD, Director, Max Kade German-American Research and Resource Center, IUPUI, Indianapolis, Indiana

Mitchell K. Zoll, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis, Indiana

Jay Gledden, Ph.D., Dean and Professor, School of Physical Education and Tourism Management, Indiana University, IUPUI, Indianapolis, Indiana

Brian Griesemer, PE, President, Indiana German American Society, Indianapolis, Indiana

Walter D. Kamphoefner, Professor of History, President, Society for German American Studies, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas

Advisory Board Recommendation:



Name of Property: Zoar Historic District
City, State: Zoar, Ohio
Period of Significance: 1817-1898
NHL Criteria: 1 and 5
NHL Criterion Exceptions: 1 and 6
NHL Theme: II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements
2. Reform movements
III. Expressing Cultural Values
5. Architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design
Previous Recognition: 1969 National Register of Historic Places; 1975, boundary increase; 2013, amended to national level of significance
National Historic Context: XXXI. Social and Humanitarian Movements
A. Communitarianism and Utopianism

NHL Significance:

- Zoar was the only permanent home of the Society of Separatists in the United States, and clearly conveys the founding, successful development, and eventual dissolution of the Society of Separatists, a nationally significant communal utopian society based in one location. The Zoar Historic District expands the understanding of communal utopian societies in nineteenth-century America.
- The Zoar Historic District represents a significant, distinctive, and exceptional entity that embodies and reflects the traditional landscape design, architecture, and way of life



inherent in the Society of Separatist's world view and beliefs. This includes the landscape and setting, as well as the intact nineteenth-century buildings, many of which reflect medieval building traditions transplanted by its German-American settlers as well as the German customs, traditions, and religious beliefs of the community.

- Zoar also provides important insights into nineteenth-century religious and secular communal societies' varying attitudes toward gender equality, and the role of women within the social and economic organization of these communities.

Integrity:

- Zoar's ability to convey its unique history is enhanced by the retention of its rural setting, distinctive architecture, and key landscape features. These physical features provide one of the best understandings of the Society of Separatist's world view as reflected through the built environment. The intact rural setting provides a visual reminder of the agrarian and rural industrial economy as it developed at Zoar, while specific properties within this landscape, such as the Garden of Happiness, represent the physical manifestation of the Zoarites' faith.
- In 1938, the US Army Corps of Engineers constructed an earthen levee on the western and southern edges of the village as flood protection. The levee was raised to forty-five feet in 1950. The south side of the village, where the railroad was re-routed, several buildings demolished, and two roads raised to cross the levee, was the most impacted.
- Zoar retains an exceptional degree of historic integrity as a small village that is primarily residential in character and set in a rural agricultural landscape. Most individual historic buildings remain, with historic character-defining features, materials, and details intact. Very few have been demolished or been subjected to extensive modifications or alterations. Importantly, the civic buildings and spaces which convey a sense of the communal aspect of the Society are intact. The original street grid remains, and the sense of place within the village, defined by small-scale buildings generally set back from the streets with open lawns and few sidewalks, remains. The sense of the village as a distinct entity with defined boundaries and visual gateways has retained its integrity both within the confines of the village, as well as in its external rural agricultural setting. Open fields remain to the north of the community, while woods and open fields abut the village at the eastern edge.
- Three buildings within this district were reconstructed by the Ohio History Connection in the early 1970s. Because these reconstructions were based on strong research and were built on the same site as the originals, and because they are essential components in the historic district, NHL Criteria Exception 6 (reconstructions) applies.

Owner of Property: Multiple (local government, private, several of the main historic properties are historic sites owned by the Ohio History Connection [formerly the Ohio Historical Society] or the Zoar Community Association).

Acreage of Property: 208 acres



Origins of Nomination: Local interest in NHL designation was prompted by a proposed Army Corps of Engineers project to repair/replace the levy. The Corps initial study included options

such as flooding or relocating the village. A consultant was funded in part by the Zoar Community Association along with the Ohio History Connection and State Historic Preservation Office to write the NHL nomination.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- NHL designation will bring attention to this equally significant utopian community and provide interest in its preservation.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Designation. Dr. Stevens moved, Dr. Chen seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 11/18/15):

Thomas W. Strickling, Heritage Home Association of Tuscarawas County, Ohio

Rick and Diane Geis, The Treasurer's House, Zoar, Ohio (owner)

Kim Jurkovic, Curator, Tuscarawas County Historical Society, New Philadelphia, Ohio

Daniel M. Rice, President and Chief Executive Officer, Ohio & Erie Canalway Coalition, Akron, Ohio

Eleanor J. Sullivan, PhD, Author of the Singular Village Mysteries, St. Louis, Missouri

Zachary T. Space, Vorys Advisors, Columbus, Ohio

Belle Everett, Kerry Metzger, Chris Abbuhl, Tuscarawas County Commissioners, New Philadelphia, Ohio

Al Landis, State Representative, 98th Ohio District, Columbus, Ohio

Dennis P. Saunier, President & CEO, Canton Regional Chamber of Commerce, Canton, Ohio

Scott Robinson, President/CEO, Tuscarawas Chamber of Commerce, New Philadelphia, Ohio

Franklin Price, Vice President, Zoar Community Association, New Philadelphia, Ohio

Jennifer Sandy, Senior Field Officer, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Chicago, Illinois

Joyce Barrett, Executive Director, Heritage Ohio, Columbus, Ohio

Jon T. Elsasser, President, Zoar Community Association, Zoar, Ohio

Amanda Terrell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Ohio History Connection, Columbus, Ohio

Scott and Marilyn Gordon

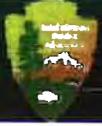
Kathleen M. Fernandez, North Canton, Ohio

Ann Eberly Calvert

The Honorable Bob Gibbs, Ohio 7th District, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

Roxanne R. Kane, P.E., Resident, Bolivar, Ohio

The Honorable Rob Portman, United States Senator, Washington, DC

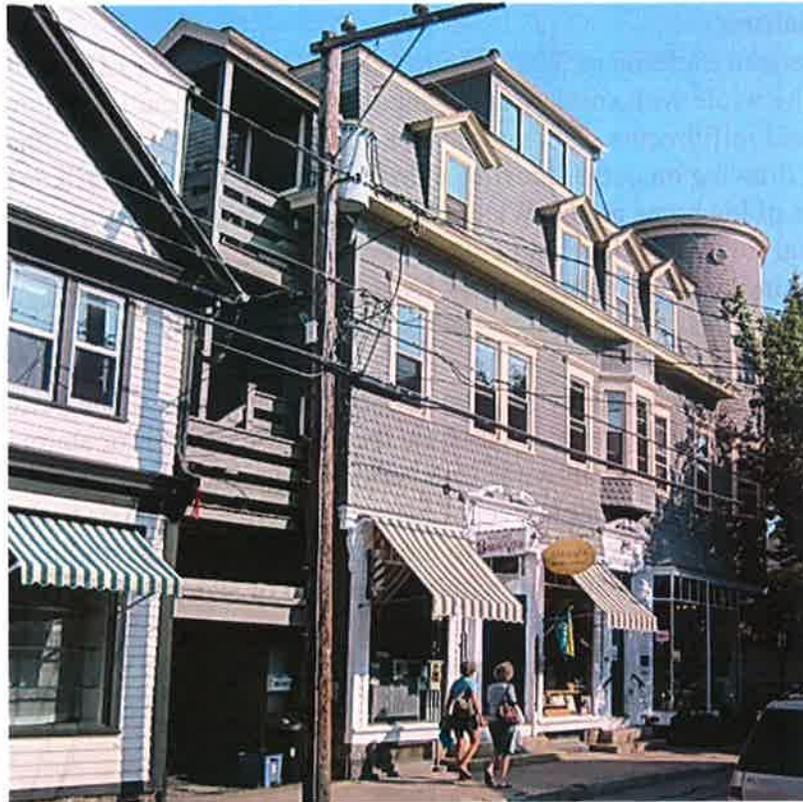


The Honorable Scott C. Gordon, Mayor of the Village of Zoar, Ohio (resolution supporting designation of Zoar Historic District, 2015-19, passed 11/10/2015)

Burt Logan, Executive Director & CEO, Ohio History Connection, Columbus, Ohio

Chuck Knaack, Director of Zoar Museums, Zoar Community Association, Zoar, Ohio

Advisory Board Recommendation:



Name of Property: James Merrill House
City, State: Stonington, Connecticut
Period of Significance: 1954-1995
NHL Criteria: 2, Exception 8
NHL Theme: III. Expressing Cultural Values
3. Literature
Previous Recognition: 2013 National Register of Historic Places
National Historic Context: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ)
Heritage Initiative
XIX. Literature
XXXI. Social and Humanitarian Movements

NHL Significance:

- The James Merrill House is nationally significant for its association with one of the most significant American writers of the second half of the twentieth century. Merrill had a long and prolific career; during his lifetime he published thirteen collections of poems, as well as novels and plays, prose, and a memoir, which won every major award for poetry in the United States.
- During a period when most of America was breaking from the strict formalist poetry of previous centuries, Merrill held fast to this style. Over time, he introduced more radical material into his poetry, including well-crafted examination about homosexuality, art,



and spiritualism.

- In the American tradition of Walt Whitman and Hart Crane, of Elizabeth Bishop and May Swenson, he wrote with subtlety and sympathy of homosexual life, illuminating its anxieties and fulfillments. His masterwork, *The Changing Light at Sandover*, is a long epic poem drawing on occult practices. In the opening pages Merrill describes the importance of his home at 107 Water Street in composing his poetry. This house played a monumental role in the development of Merrill's work and it is where he composed his award-winning poetry for almost forty years.

Integrity:

- The property has a remarkably high level of historic integrity to the period of significance. The only alterations include the addition of exterior stairs in the 1970s and an elevator a decade later, all within the period of significance.
- The interior also retains a high level of historic integrity. Changes to the interior include bathroom renovations, likely dating to the 1950s, and a rooftop studio commissioned by Merrill and Jackson in 1956, also within the period of significance.

Owner of Property: Stonington Village Improvement Association (SVIA)

Acreege of Property: Less than one acre.

Origins of Nomination: The property was identified through the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Heritage Initiative. A National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) summer intern, in collaboration with program staff, developed the NHL nomination.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- If designated, the Merrill House would become the third NHL associated with LGBTQ history, an underrepresented theme in the National Historic Landmarks Program.
- The LGBTQ heritage initiative has received positive feedback from the public and professionals in the field. Designation of the Merrill House would continue to attract support and recognition to an underrepresented theme.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments: Designation. Mr. Hoyos moved, Dr. Young seconded; unanimous approval.

Landmarks Committee Recommendation:

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 11/17/15):

The Honorable Joe Courtney, Connecticut 2nd District, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

The Honorable Richard Blumenthal, United States Senator, Washington, DC



Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office staff, Hartford, Connecticut

Advisory Board Recommendation:



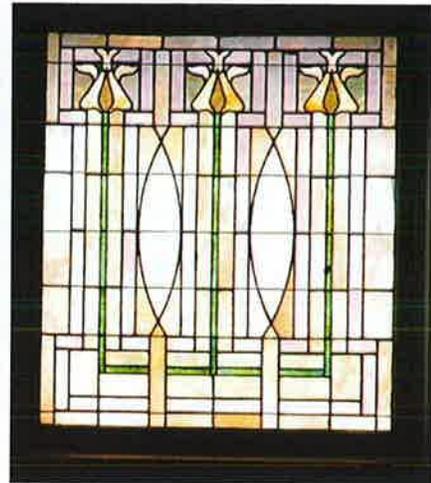
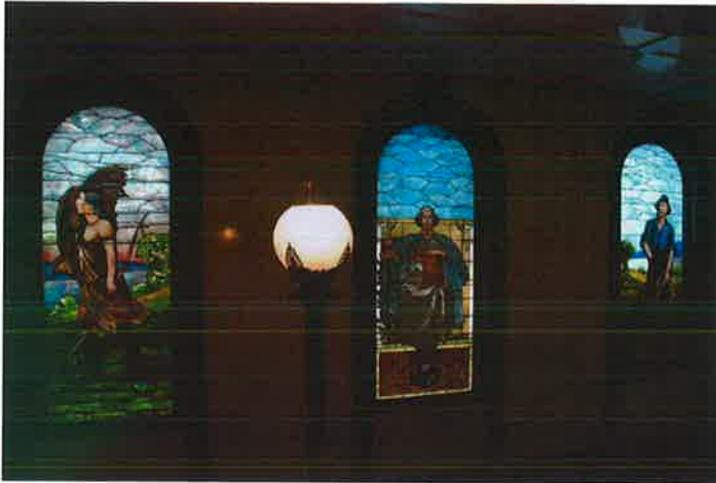
Name of Property: Mississippi State Capitol
City, State: Jackson, Mississippi
Period of Significance: 1900-1903
NHL Criteria: 4
NHL Theme: III. Expressing Cultural Values
5. Architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design

Previous Recognition: 1969 National Register of Historic Places
1972 Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MISS, 25-JACK, 13
2014 National Register of Historic Places (updated documentation)

National Historic Context: XVI. Architecture
M. Period Revivals
5. Neoclassical
6. Beaux Arts
Special study

NHL Significance:

- The Mississippi State Capitol is a nationally significant example of Academic Classical Revival architecture, providing a remarkably vivid illustration of the nationwide spread of Academic Classicism following the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893.
- Designed by St. Louis architect Theodore Link, the building is notable among state capitols for its unity of design and construction, having been built by a single general contracting firm, W. A. and A. E. Wells of Chicago, within a single three-year



construction program.

- Bernard R. Green, the superintendent of construction for the Library of Congress in Washington, DC, served as a consultant in the project's early stages, and his recommendations played a major role in the functional and well-lit plan.
- The building contains a large and important collection of art glass by Louis J. Millet of Chicago, and an extensive assemblage of scagliola (art marble).
- Theodore Link's design incorporated and embraced the latest technical developments of the time, most vividly evident in its thousands of prominently exposed electric light bulbs, making a clear statement of modernity in the rural South at the dawn of the twentieth century.

Integrity:

- The Mississippi State Capitol maintains a high degree of historic integrity, and is especially outstanding when compared to other state capitols of a similar age.
- Only one major renovation occurred in its first century, between 1979 and 1982. The exterior remains unchanged. Inside, mechanical and electrical systems have been updated, and all public spaces, including Senate and House chambers, governor's office, rotunda, corridors, and smaller meeting rooms are intact. The only important alteration is the insertion of metal mezzanines in the private office spaces (1979-82) that are free-standing and reversible.
- Scagliola was carefully restored in the 1979-82 renovation. All stained glass windows are currently undergoing cleaning and restoration at the Pearl River Glass Studio in Jackson.
- The four-city-block site is intact with the original drive system only slightly changed at the entrances for safety. Typical additions of monuments have occurred on the grounds over time, most dramatically the Monument to the Women of the Confederacy, by Belle Kinney and cast by Tiffany Studios, erected in 1917 on the south plaza.

Owner of Property: State of Mississippi

Acreage of Property: 11 acres

National Park System Advisory Board

<http://www.nps.gov/nhl/news/LC/fall2015/MSSStateCapitol.pdf>



Origins of Nomination: The Mississippi State Legislature hired a consultant to prepare the NHL nomination.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- Designation will recognize and encourage the stewardship of the Mississippi State Legislature, which has placed a high priority on maintaining the building's architectural integrity, including the position of Curator of the Capitol, who oversees all maintenance and renovation projects.
- The designation of this beloved state-owned property will no doubt be covered in most newspapers around the state. Tens of thousands of visitors tour the Capitol each year, and this designation will be prominently mentioned and displayed on the property.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Designation. Dr. Stevens moved, Dr. Carson seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 11/9/15):

The Honorable Phil Bryant, Governor, State of Mississippi

The Honorable Roger F. Wicker, United States Senator, Congress of the United States, Washington, DC

The Honorable Thad Cochran, United States Senator, Congress of the United States, Washington, DC

The Honorable Bennie G. Thompson, Mississippi 2nd District, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

The Honorable Gregg Harper, Mississippi 3rd District U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

The Honorable Steven M. Palazzo, Mississippi 4th District, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

The Honorable Trent Kelly, Mississippi 1st District, U.S. House of Representatives,

Washington, DC

The Honorable Philip Gunn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mississippi State
Legislature, Jackson, Mississippi

Advisory Board Recommendation:



Name of Property: Gaukler Pointe (Edsel & Eleanor Ford House)
City, State: Grosse Pointe Shores and St. Clair Shores, Michigan
Period of Significance: 1926-1940
NHL Criteria: 4
NHL Theme: III. Expressing Cultural Values
5. Architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design

Previous Recognition: 1979 National Register of Historic Places
National Historic Context: XVII. Landscape Architecture

NHL Significance:

- Gaukler Pointe is nationally significant as a leading example of the mature work of landscape architect Jens Jensen, a foremost proponent and practitioner of the Prairie Style of landscape design. Jensen's associate and son-in-law, Marshall Johnson, continued the commission after Jensen's retirement in 1934.
- This country estate was Jensen's largest private commission and represents a fruitful collaboration between landscape architect, Edsel and Eleanor Ford, and architect Albert Kahn. Remodeling on the interior of the house by renowned industrial designer and Ford collaborator Walter Dorwin Teague in the 1930s further illustrates the Fords' interest in modern design.

Integrity:

- Gaukler Pointe has only had two owners, and few changes have been made to the estate and to its original design, materials, workmanship, and setting.
- Today, visitors enter through the gate lodge as they did when the Fords were in residence, and progress through the landscape, glimpsing views of the playhouse, residence, and Lake St. Clair, as landscape architect Jens Jensen intended. The general massing of trees remains, contrasting with the meadow and other open spaces.
- Careful attention has been given to preservation of the qualities that distinguish the architecture and landscape design with its complex spatial organization, rich display of plantings, lake and meadow views, and special landscape features.
- Some plant materials have been replaced due to senescing or disease, but care has been



- taken to replace vegetation in kind to preserve the subtle character of Jensen's design.
- The exterior and interior of the primary buildings, including the gate lodge and north and south cottages, residence, power house, and playhouse maintain high integrity in all aspects.

Owner of Property: Edsel & Eleanor Ford House

Acreage of Property: 87

Origins of Nomination: The Edsel & Eleanor Ford House hired consultants to prepare the NHL nomination.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- The designation of Gaukler Pointe as a National Historic Landmark will recognize Jens Jensen, one of the nation's foremost landscape architects, and his creation of one of the finest late expression of the nature-based Prairie Style of landscape design.
- Designation will document this property which scholars have long recognized as a model Country Place Estate.
- Designation will further enhance the heritage tourism potential of the estate.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

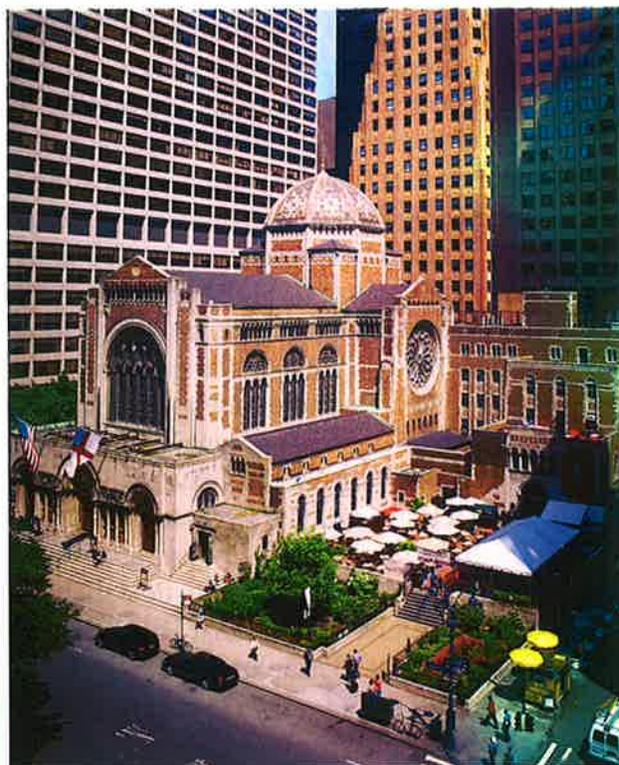
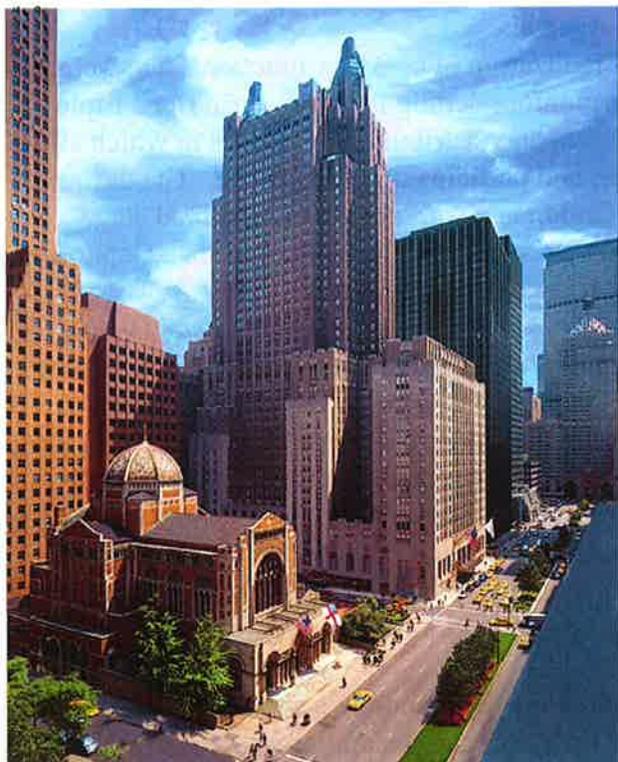
Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Designation. Dr. Carson moved, Dr. Chen seconded; 1 abstention; 11 yeas; approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 12/8/15):

Michael Smith, City Manager, St. Clair Shores City Offices, Office of the City Manager, St. Clair Shores, Michigan

Brian D. Conway, State Historic Preservation Officer, State of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan

Advisory Board Recommendation:



Name of Property: St. Bartholomew's Church and Community House
City, State: New York, New York
Period of Significance: 1914 - 1930
NHL Criteria: 4, Exception 1
NHL Theme: III. Expressing Cultural Values
5. Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Urban Design
Previous Recognition: 1980 National Register of Historic Places
National Historic Context: XVI. Architecture
M. Period Revivals (1870-1940)
Essays on Modern Architecture

NHL Significance:

- St. Bartholomew's Church is a pivotal example of the work of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue (1869-1924) and an outstanding example of early twentieth-century ecclesiastical architecture. Built in 1918 and completed in 1930, St. Bartholomew's is a colorful Romanesque structure with Byzantine features and rich decoration.
- A defining feature is the much celebrated, extraordinary Romanesque triple portal designed in 1903 by Stanford White, renowned architect of McKim, Mead and White, and modeled after the entrance to the Abby Church of St. Gilles du-Gard in Southern France. The sculpture and bronze doors are great works of art integral to the highly significant architectural ensemble by Daniel Chester French, Andrew O'Connor, Philip Martiny, and Herbert Adams. The portal was moved in 1918 from the congregation's

- previous church to the current site on Park Avenue.
- Goodhue's masterful design is a successful realization of complex functional, aesthetic, and spiritual requirements: To provide a harmonious setting for the Romanesque triple portal and to create the best spatial arrangement and distribution of masses in which all can see and hear the preacher, view the alter, and participate in the service. The design is especially significant within the totality of Goodhue's work leading to the final stage of his artistic expression embodied in the Art Deco style of the Nebraska State Capitol.
- The significance of St. Bartholomew's was at once widely recognized. *The New International Year Book, A Compendium of the World's Progress for the Year 1918* proclaimed: "Probably the most important and interesting building completed during the year - is St. Bartholomew's Church in New York, by Bertram G. Goodhue, in a free version of the Romanesque, based primarily on the fine triple portal transferred from the old church." St. Bartholomew's was significant in the transformation of Park Avenue from a brewery lined street to a prominent residential boulevard.
- Central to the aesthetic power and social messages implicit in Goodhue's best work are the contributions of his artistic collaborators, notably architectural sculptor Lee Lawrie, and mosaicist and muralist Hildreth Meière, whose works are defining features of the interior of St. Bartholomew's.
- The 1928 Community House and 1930 Great Dome by Goodhue's successor firm complemented the church building in scale, materials and decoration.

Integrity:

- Following the completion of the Great Dome in 1930, the only significant changes have been the gradual addition of stained glass windows by a variety of artists, and the interior remodeling of the Community House to meet the changing needs of the congregation.
- With the preservation of the Community House and its plaza, St. Bartholomew's church survives as one of the few remaining low-rise, open spaces among the skyscrapers that dominate Park Avenue just north of Grand Central Terminal. Ninety-seven years later it still plays a defining civic role, offering aesthetic pleasure and comfort to the passerby, as well as testimony to pivotal moments both in New York City's growth and in Goodhue's remarkable career.
- The site has retained its defining features, the buildings are structurally sound, but age and the elements have had an impact. The St. Bartholomew's Conservancy, an independent non-profit organization established for the express purpose of helping preserve the historic character and architectural significance of this magnificent site, is fully committed to its restoration and long-term preservation.

Owner of Property: The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of St. Bartholomew's Church in the City of New York.

Acreage of Property: 1.09 acres

Origins of Nomination: The St. Bartholomew's Conservancy with the assistance of Percy



Preston, St. Bartholomew's Church Archivist; consultant David Garrard Lowe, architectural historian; Carole French and Constance Evans, respectively the Conservancy's president and executive director.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- NHL designation should allow new opportunities for funding the restoration of these important buildings and assist in the preservation of the site as a remarkable civic amenity.
- NHL designation will enhance the public's knowledge of the history and significance of the site and help expand recognition of the importance of historic preservation.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Designation. Dr. Allan moved, Dr. Mills seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 1/27/16):

Peg Breen, President, The New York Landmarks Conservancy, New York, New York

Donald G. Tober, Chairman, Sugar Foods Corporation

George J. Mitchell, New York, New York

Keith Reinhard, Chairman Emeritus, DDB Worldwide, New York, New York

John J. Huston, Senior Vice President, Office of the Chairman, Colgate-Palmolive Company

John Merow, New York, New York

Charles Scribner III, New York, New York

Sarah Carroll, NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission, New York, New York

Kate Haw, Director, Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC

Daniel R. Garodnick, Council Member, 4th District, Council of the City of New York, New York

Peter M. R. Kendall, Warden, and Anne Adams Rabbino, Warden, Vestry of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, New York

Thomas J. Moran, Chairman and Executive Officer, Mutual of America, New York, New York

Ruth A. Pierpont, Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation, New York State Historic Preservation Office, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Waterford, New York

Mrs. Arete Warren, Chairman, Preservation League of New York State (2009-2012); Member, New York State Board for Historic Preservation (1998-2010), New York, New York

The Honorable Charles E. Schumer, United States Senate, Washington, DC

Ernest von Simson, New York, New York

Hugh Hardy, H³ Hardy Collaboration Architecture LLC, New York, New York

Susan Henshaw Jones, Ronay Menschel Director, Museum of the City of New York, New York,



New York

Morrison H. Heckscher, Curator Emeritus of the American Wing, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York

Advisory Board Recommendation:



Name of Property: Ames Monument
City, State: Laramie, Albany County, Wyoming
Period of Significance: 1881-1882
NHL Criteria: 4, Exception 7
NHL Theme: III. Expressing Cultural Values
 5. Architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design
Previous Recognition: 1972 National Register of Historic Places
 1972 Historic American Buildings Survey
National Historic Context: XVI. Architecture
 F. Romanesque Revival (1840-1900)
 2. Richardsonian

NHL Significance:

- The Ames Monument is a pivotal and highly significant work in the career of Henry Hobson Richardson. The simple massing and naturalistic materials of the Ames Monument, designed midway through his career, are a pure manifestation of a critical shift in his architectural design away from a reliance on references to historical stylistic motifs. After the Ames Monument, he completed the F. L. Ames Gardener’s Cottage, Converse Memorial Library, Allegheny County Courthouse, Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Robert Treat Paine House, and the Glessner House (all NHLs). These later works display distinctive qualities related to the Ames Monument, in terms of naturalistic materials (boulder and rusticated stone), the reduction of historical details, and geometrical massing.
- The Ames Monument is a pure essay in a distinctively American architecture that Richardson developed (according to historian Jeffrey Karl Ochsner) as he entered a phase of professional maturity in which he “began to simplify form and to eliminate architectural detail. He turned instead to basic shapes, continuous surfaces, and the innate qualities of brick, stone, and shingles to create the distinctive architectural quality of his buildings.”
- The Ames Monument is the most evocative physical manifestation of the intellectual and design collaboration of Richardson and the landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted during this period. As described by late nineteenth-century architectural critic Marianna Griswold Van Rensselaer, Olmsted’s influence helped shape Richardson’s interest in

landscapes and natural form in design.

Integrity:

- The Ames Monument retains its original design, materials, workmanship, and setting. The monument is in very good condition. The location—a windswept knoll at over 8,000 feet in elevation—experiences severe weather conditions, but far from deteriorating the monument, as Frederick law Olmsted remarked in a letter to Frederick Lothrop Ames in 1887, the effects of weathering “in the next thousand years will, I should think, no more than improve it.”
- Today, visitors arrive by car instead of train, but the surrounding landscape of the high plains of Southeastern Wyoming still serves as the dramatic context of the monument. The two portrait reliefs by Augustus Saint-Gaudens have been slightly damaged by vandals (noses broken by rifle shots).
- Recent stabilization and restoration work by Wyoming State Parks has assured the continued stability of the monument.

Owner of Property: Wyoming State Parks

Acreage of Property: 8.443

Origins of Nomination: The Wyoming State Preservation Office commissioned consultants to prepare a nomination.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- The Ames Monument is one of the most significant architectural works in the State of Wyoming. The monument has a strong constituency of western historians, architectural historians, and citizen groups.
- Designation will recognize this property which scholars (from Van Rensselaer, to Russell-Hitchcock, to O’Gorman) have long recognized as one of the most significant works of the preeminent American architect of the era.
- Designation will enhance the economic potential of heritage tourism in southeastern Wyoming.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Designation. Dr. Allan moved, Dr. Chen seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 11/10/15):

Peter S. Thompson, Jr., Stuart, Florida

Advisory Board Recommendation:



- Name of Property:** Man Mound
City, State: Town of Greenfield, Sauk County, Wisconsin
Period of Significance: AD 750-1200
NHL Criteria: 4 and 6, Exception 5
NHL Theme: III. Expressing Cultural Values
5. Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Urban Design
- Previous Recognition:** 1977 National Register of Historic Places (boundary expansion, 2010)
- National Historic Context:** I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations
B. Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments
12. Post-Archaic Adaptations of the Mississippi Valley
15. Eastern Farmers
C. Prehistoric Archaeology: Topical Facets
3. Prehistoric Social and Political Organizations
5. Prehistoric Arts/Handicrafts
10. Prehistoric Religion, Ideology, and Ceremonialism
11. Prehistoric Social Differentiation
XVII. Landscape Architecture

NHL Significance:

- Man Mound is the only surviving earthen anthropomorphic mound in North America. It is a particularly fine example of Late Woodland bas-relief earthen effigy mound construction, considered by many to be the artistic zenith of the millennia-long tradition



of mound construction in Eastern North America. Man Mound communicates the cultural and aesthetic values of its Late Woodland designers, exhibiting an unusual degree of anatomical detail in comparison to other monumental anthropomorphic figures and zoomorphic effigy mounds. The form of the figure emphasizes both the skill of its designers and creators and the importance of the entity depicted.

- Man Mound most likely depicts either a shaman or a Lower World human/spirit transformation, and thus represents a figure at the very heart of the effigy mound ceremonial complex. It has yielded and is likely to yield information of major scientific importance, expresses the cultural values of participants in the effigy mound ceremonial complex, and, to varying degrees, those of the Native residents of eastern North America. The site may reasonably be expected to yield data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas about Native North American ritual, social organization, and iconography.

Integrity:

- Though portions of the lower limbs and feet of the figure have been disturbed by road construction and pasturage of animals, the crucial stylistic attributes that set the figure apart from other “man” mounds and identify it as a potential shaman or spirit retain a high degree of integrity.
- The most significant structural elements of the effigy mound—the head and torso, where burial and other features should be located—retain integrity and are in pristine condition. Neither the mound itself nor its immediate surroundings south of Man Mound Road have ever been cultivated, and the site thus retains the potential for sub-surface features that could inform researchers about Late Woodland ritual and pre- and post-Late Woodland use of mound sites.

Owners of Property: Sauk County Historical Society, Town of Greenfield, and Ralph M. Wierich

Acreage of Property: Approximately 1.4 acres

Origins of Nomination: Man Mound was listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance in 1977. In 2010, Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office staff submitted a boundary expansion. Upon approving the expansion, the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board requested that Man Mound be considered for NHL nomination. The nomination was completed in 2014 by staff with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office at the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- Designation will underscore both the unique character of Man Mound as an ancient work of art and its status as one of the preeminent Late Woodland Effigy Mound Ceremonial Complex sites.
- Visitation to Man Mound County Park has increased sharply in recent years as Man Mound has gained local interest and support. Landmark designation would bolster this



trend and foster greater interest in preservation of the site by enhancing awareness of Man Mound and its importance.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- None is known. Man Mound currently enjoys the support of local residents and visitors as well as members of Wisconsin's Native Nations, and is moving towards iconic status among Wisconsinites with interests in archaeology and history.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Designation. Dr. Mills moved, Dr. Allan seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of 11/18/15):

Paul Wolter, Executive Director, Sauk County Historical Society, Baraboo, Wisconsin
Kurt A. Sampson, President, Wisconsin Archeological Society, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin
Sara L. Pfannkuche, President, Wisconsin Archeological Survey, Madison, Wisconsin
George W. Christiansen III, Senior Lecturer, Department of Anthropology and Sociology,
University of Wisconsin – Baraboo/Sauk County; Director, Center for Wisconsin Archeology,
Baraboo, Wisconsin
Terry Turnquist, Chairman, Town of Greenfield, Wisconsin
James A. Nepstad, Effigy Mounds National Monument, National Park Service, United States
Department of the Interior, Harpers Ferry, Iowa
Jim Draeger, State Historic Preservation Officer, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison,
Wisconsin
Robert P. Nurre, Baraboo, Wisconsin
The Honorable Tammy Baldwin, United States Senator, Washington, DC

Advisory Board Recommendation:



- Name of Property:** James A. Garfield Home (“Lawnfield”) (updated documentation)
City, State: Mentor, Ohio
Period of Significance: 1876-1886
NHL Criteria: 1, 2
NHL Theme: IV. Shaping the Political Landscape
1. Parties, protests, and movements
2. Governmental institutions
- Previous Recognition:** 1964 National Historic Landmark
1980 National Register of Historic Places
- National Historic Context:** *The Presidents of the United States: Historic Places
Commemorating the Chief Executives of the United States (1976)
Presidential Sites: An Inventory of Historic Buildings, Sites, and
Memorials Associated with Former Presidents of the United
States (Special Study)*
VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939
B. The Republican Era, 1877-1900
- NHL Significance:**
- The James A. Garfield Home (“Lawnfield”) is the surviving property most closely associated with James A. Garfield’s mature political career including his service in the House of Representatives and as President of the United States.
 - The estate is the locale of Garfield’s innovative 1880 front-porch presidential campaign.

Here, Garfield introduced a campaign tactic that was emulated and refined by several subsequent presidential nominees.

- The library/archival room addition to the main house erected at the direction of Garfield's widow Lucretia was an important early precedent for the system that would become today's presidential libraries.

Integrity:

- The main house, campaign office, tenant house, and associated lawn at Lawnfield possess a very high degree of historic integrity and convincingly convey the national significance of the property.
- The key spatial relationships among the historic lane, main house, and campaign office are unchanged, allowing visitors to readily imagine the 1880 campaign events.
- Approximately 80 percent of the furnishings in the main house are original to the Garfield family, adding substantially to the house's integrity.
- The NPS restored the main house including the reconstruction of the 1880 front porch, which the Garfield family had replaced with a smaller porch. The campaign office building was also restored based on historic photographs.
- Integrity of setting is somewhat compromised as the surrounding land is now suburban residential rather than agricultural.

Owner of Property: National Park Service

Acreege of Property: Approximately 5.2 acres of the original 157-acre farm owned by the Garfields.

Origins of Nomination: The National Park Service Midwest Regional Office hired an independent historian to complete an updated National Historic Landmark nomination.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- This updated documentation will strengthen the existing NHL designation and more fully recognize the significance of James A. Garfield's political career.
- This nomination also recognizes the significant role of this property in Garfield's innovative 1880 front-porch campaign in the context of evolving nineteenth-century campaign practices.
- This nomination documents the significant precedent-setting decision that his widow, Lucretia Garfield, made to collect and preserve Garfield's papers and mementoes in order to create a record of his political career and presidency. This contrasts with the widespread neglect of presidential papers in this period.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments:



Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Approval of updated documentation. Dr. Allan moved, Mr. Hoyos seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of):

Advisory Board Recommendation:



- Name of Property:** William Howard Taft Home (updated documentation and name change)
- City, State:** Cincinnati, Ohio
- Period of Significance:** 1857-1891
- NHL Criteria:** 2
- NHL Theme:** IV. Shaping the Political Landscape
2. Governmental institutions
- Previous Recognition:** 1964 National Historic Landmark
1976 National Register of Historic Places
- National Historic Context:** *The Presidents of the United States: Historic Places*
Commemorating the Chief Executives of the United States (1976)
Presidential Sites: An Inventory of Historic Buildings, Sites, and Memorials Associated with Former Presidents of the United States (Special Study)
- NHL Significance:**
- The William Howard Taft home was the birthplace and residence of William Howard Taft during the years when Taft received his formative education and introduction to politics, law, and public service, which also provided the basis for the personal qualities that enabled him to become head of two of the three branches of the United States



government, a feat that has never been duplicated. The house is the only remaining property associated with William Howard Taft. He spent the majority of his first twenty-five years calling this residence home.

- The home is significant in the area of law for its association with William Howard Taft, an accomplished lawyer and constitutional law educator who served in numerous important positions throughout his career, including chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- The home is also significant in the area of politics/government for its association with William Howard Taft, who served as solicitor general of the United States (1891), the first civil governor of the Philippine Islands (1901-1904), secretary of war under President Theodore Roosevelt (1904-1908), and as 27th president of the United States (1909 to 1913).
- William Howard Taft is the only individual to have served as both president and chief justice of the Supreme Court.
- When the property was first designated an NHL, Taft's son Charles Taft, requested that the name also honor his grandfather by calling it the "Alphonso Taft Home, Birthplace of William Howard Taft." Because the property is nationally significant principally for its association with William H. Taft, the name change identifies the property as such.

Integrity:

- The house experienced a major fire in 1877 completely destroying the roof and gutting the second floor, but the chimneys survived. The upper floor and roof were reconstructed immediately following the fire, but the design was altered by raising the height of the second floor rooms and exterior windows. The new roof featured a galvanized metal cornice and paired brackets in the Italianate style.
- The entrance portico was replaced with a porch that extended across the façade. This colonial revival style feature was added around 1900.
- The exterior of the house was restored in 1964 by the National Park Service to its 1867 appearance based on a historic photograph and other documentation. The only change from the 1857 footprint of the home is the two-story octagonal bay measuring approximately 6' x 22', located along the south exterior wall of the rear wing added in 1877.
- The interior has been rehabilitated for public use and has diminished integrity resulting from the alteration of rooms for museum display and interpretation, storage, and office use. Integrity of setting is slightly diminished by the loss of neighboring residential properties and the addition of the Hamilton County Juvenile Court Youth Detention Center to the southeast of the house.

Owner of Property: National Park Service

Acreage of Property: The Taft Home is located within a 0.51-acre parcel that represents the core of the 1.82-acre parcel owned by the Taft family at the time of William Howard Taft's birth.



Origins of Nomination: The National Park Service Midwest Regional Office hired a professional consulting firm to complete an updated National Historic Landmark nomination.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program:

- This updated documentation will strengthen the existing NHL designation and more fully recognize the significance of William Howard Taft as president and chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- This nomination recognizes the significant role of this residence in Taft's political education and the development of his political ethos.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHL Program: None known.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Approval of updated documentation and name change. Dr. Mills moved, Dr. Young seconded; unanimous approval.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of):

Advisory Board Recommendation:

National Park System Advisory Board
AMERICAN LATINO HERITAGE INITIATIVE

June 2-3, 2016

In 2011, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar directed the NPS to develop a theme study to explore the contributions of Latinos in modern American history. A panel of scholars, authors, and professors was convened at the White House Forum on Latino Heritage at the DOI to develop a theme study. The Advisory Board was asked to coordinate this work. NHL designations and other projects have followed the publication of the theme study.

- **Addition to the theme study:** *The American Latinos and the Making of the United States: A Theme Study* was supplemented by the completion of “American Latinos NHL Registration Guidelines” in April 2016. This document includes a targeted list of other properties that may be eligible for NHL designation following more in-depth study.
- **Context statement from SurveyLA:** The Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources has released a [historic context document](#) covering 20th century resources. The document was partially funded by an NPS Certified Local Government grant through the California Office of Historic Preservation.
- **Spanish Missions travel itinerary:** A bilingual travel itinerary, [Spanish Colonial Missions of the Southwest](#), was recently launched. The itinerary includes essays for historic context, an extensive list of sites in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, and map.
- **Latino Heritage Internship Program (LHIP):** The NPS is partnering with Environment for the Americas (EFTA) and Hispanic Access Foundation (HAF) for the second year of this youth employment program. In 2016, it will provide internship opportunities to 49 undergraduate and graduate students attending primarily Hispanic Serving Institutions at over 45 NPS sites across the country. Internship positions include the fields of archeology, historic preservation, interpretation and education, and community outreach. More information is available: <http://www.latinoheritageintern.com/>
- **Linking Hispanic Heritage through Archeology:** The NPS Archeology Program, in partnership with the University of Arizona and the Environmental Education Exchange, sponsors a summer session to introduce Latino/a high school students and teachers to Arizona's rich Latino heritage through participation in an archeological project. During a four-week session, students and their teachers work in the archeology lab at the University of Arizona; attend lectures and hands-on programs; and visit national, state, and local parks. The third annual Linking Hispanic Heritage through Archeology program will be held in 2016.

NPS Heritage Initiatives are now featured content within the larger narrative of Telling All Americans' Stories:

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/tellingallamericansstories/index.htm>

Respectfully submitted,

Belinda Faustinos
Co-Chair, American Latino Scholars Panel



AMERICAN LATINO SCHOLARS EXPERT PANEL

May 5, 2016

CO-CHAIRS

Belinda Faustinos, National Park System Advisory Board Member; Senate Pro Tem alternate to the California Coastal Commission; board member on the Land Trust Alliance, California Audubon, Eastside Heritage Coalition; retired Executive Officer, San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy; Rosemead, California.

Professor Luis Hoyos, Associate Professor of Architecture and Urban Design at California State Polytechnic University; Pomona, California.

MEMBERS

Professor Antonia Castaneda, retired Professor of History at St. Mary's University; San Antonio, Texas.

Professor Stephen J. Pitti, National Park System Advisory Board Member; Master, Ezra Stiles College at Yale University; New Haven, Connecticut.

Dr. Estevan Rael-Gálvez, Leader in executive management of cultural-based organizations; former Senior Vice President at the National Trust for Historic Preservation; former Executive Director of the National Hispanic Cultural Center; Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Professor Raymond Rast, Interim Internship Coordinator, College of Arts and Sciences; Lecturer, Department of History, Gonzaga University; Spokane, Washington.

Professor Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez, Associate Professor of Journalism at the University of Texas; Austin, Texas.

Professor Vicki Ruiz, Dean of Humanities and Professor of History at the University of California, Irvine; Irvine, California.

Professor Virginia Sánchez-Korrol, Professor Emerita in the Department of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New York.

National Park System Advisory Board

ASIAN AMERICAN PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE INITIATIVE

June 2-3, 2016

In February 2013, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar directed the NPS to undertake an Asian American Pacific Islander theme study to investigate the stories, places, and people of Asian American and Pacific Islander heritage. In May 2013, a White House Forum on Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage was convened at DOI. The Advisory Board followed up with a panel of authors and scholars to develop a theme study. Franklin Odo was selected as editor of the theme study. He also serves as the AAPI Scholars Expert Panel co-chair.

- **Theme Study.** By May 2016, 16 of the 17 essays had been completed. All of the completed essays have been peer reviewed, and about half have been edited by Franklin Odo, incorporating peer reviewers's comments. The rest are projected to be completed by September 2016. A copy editor has been retained to review and correct the entire theme study, and the Government Publishing Office has been retained to design, format, and publish the AAPI theme study. An online booklet that includes the introductory chapter to the theme study will be distributed in mid- to late-May. The GPO is also designing this publication.
- ***Asians and Pacific Islanders and the Civil War.*** NPS distributed 3,750 books and 10,000 flyers to AAPI universities, schools, museums, historic societies. At the White House Summit on Asian and Pacific Islanders Affairs, 200 AAPI government and military leaders and aspiring leaders received the book, which appeared to resonate especially with midshipmen and women from the US Naval Academy who were not aware of this proud aspect of their heritage. Books were also provided for Teachers Workshops offered by the Civil War Trust and the 1882 Foundation. Authors and editors went on speaking tours to engage a wide variety of people at conferences, heritage groups, schools, book festivals, etc. More than 51 programs were held for 3,911 people.
- ***Iolani Palace: A Hawaiian Place of History, Power, and Prestige.*** This Teaching with Historic Places lesson plan for upper middle to high school students is now available online: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/lesson-plan_iolani-palace.htm. The plan focuses on late 19th century American colonialism/expansion and Hawaiian politics, centered at the majestic Iolani Palace NHL in Honolulu. (Cultural Resources Office of Interpretation and Education with input from the 1882 Foundation,)
- ***Historic Preservation from the Ground Up: The Harada House.*** This new case study, developed for community outreach, tells the story of preserving this Riverside, California site of one of the earliest battles in the fight for Asian American civil right. It includes preservation resources to help communities in their path to preservation. This document is available online: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/aapiheritage/upload/Harada_House.pdf .
- ***Find Your Place: Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.*** We've updated and redesigned this booklet, which examines the enduring and influential presence of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders—from the earliest settlement of the country to the economic development of the West to the desegregation of public schools in the 20th century and political influence in the 21st. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/aapiheritage/upload/AAPI_Find_Your_Place.pdf

NHL Designations and Nominations. On April 22, 2014, the George Nakashima Woodworker Complex was designated a National Historic Landmark. The Steward's House, Foreign Mission School, in Cornwall, Connecticut, was approved by the NHL Committee at its meeting in November 2015 and was forwarded to the Advisory Committee. The Bok Kai Temple in Marysville, California, is anticipated on the fall 2016 agenda of the NHL Committee, and conversations are in progress with stewards of the Stockton Sikh Gurdwara about its potential nomination.

NPS Heritage Initiatives are now featured content within the larger narrative of Telling All Americans' Stories:

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/tellingallamericansstories/index.htm>

Respectfully submitted,

Milton Chen
Co-Chair, Asian American Pacific Islander Scholars Panel



ASIAN AMERICAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER SCHOLARS EXPERT PANEL

February 18, 2014

COMMITTEE CO-CHAIRS

Dr. Milton Chen, Member of the National Park System Advisory Board; Senior Fellow and Executive Director Emeritus, The George Lucas Educational Foundation; San Francisco, California

Dr. Franklin, Odo, Asian American/Pacific Islander Heritage Initiative Coordinator, Washington, DC

MEMBERS

Professor Christine DeLisle, American Indian Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Urbana, Illinois

Professor Yen Le Espiritu, Department of Ethnic Studies, University of California, San Diego; San Diego, California

Donna Graves, Independent Historian and Cultural Planner; Berkeley, California

Professor Robert Hayashi, American Studies, Amherst College; Amherst, Massachusetts

Michelle Magalong, Co-Director, East of Main Street: Mapping APIA History Project and Consulting Grant Writer, LA Commons; Corona, California

Professor Martin Manalansan IV, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Urbana, Illinois

Professor Davianna McGregor, Department of Ethnic Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Honolulu, Hawaii

Dr. Konrad Ng, Director, Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC

Professor Karthick Ramakrishnan, Department of Political Science, University of California Riverside; Riverside, California

Professor Greg Robinson, Professor of History, Université du Québec à Montreal, Canada

Professor Khatharya Um, Ethnic Studies Department, University of California at Berkeley; Berkeley, California

Professor Barbara L. Voss, Department of Anthropology, Stanford University; Stanford, California

Bill Watanabe, Founding Executive Director, Retired, Little Tokyo Service Center Community Development Corporation; Los Angeles, California

Professor Christopher Yip, Architecture Department, California Polytechnic State University; San Luis Obispo, California

Professor Ji-Yeon Yuh, Department of History, Northwestern University; Glenview, Illinois

Helen Zia, Independent writer and journalist; Oakland, California

Updating and Improving the National Historic Landmarks Program

by Stephen Pitti, Chair of the NHL Committee

Submitted to the National Park System Advisory Board

May 2016

“... the production of historical narratives involves the uneven contribution of competing groups and individuals who have unequal access to the means for such production.”

- Ralph-Michel Trouillot, Silencing the Past

Introduction

The National Historic Landmarks Program exists to identify, designate, and protect properties that illustrate and commemorate all of American history. The Program has changed and improved since its establishment, and it has struggled to respond to new technologies, new fields of academic expertise, and local and national exigencies. NHL staff, preservation professionals, and everyday residents of the United States have contributed to the Program’s success over the past fifty years. This history has been described in published books and articles, in reports to the Director of the National Park Service, and elsewhere.

The meaning and urgency of the NHL Program has changed across decades, but it is clear that the Program must now take energetic steps to connect with a broad cross-section of the American public, with a population that is more urban, and with Americans who are younger and more multilingual than before. The National Park Service must also do more to represent

important histories that have been overlooked, marginalized, or slighted in the past. In pursuing these goals, our interpretations of American history must keep pace with the latest and best research and scholarship.

In the view of many preservationists, the Program's key principles and formal regulations have been obscured and complicated in recent decades by published guidelines, by administrative inertia or underfunding, and by other challenges. These concerns have been expressed in academic conferences, in meetings of the Second Century Commission of the National Park Service, at gatherings of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and elsewhere.

Driven by a desire to see all American histories preserved for future generations, members of the NHL Committee have devoted considerable time and energy in recent years to considering how to help improve the Program. We have been guided in these efforts by the hard work of others. Members of our Committee have reviewed past preservation efforts, discussed theme studies published since 2000, consulted with staff members, and studied NHL processes and priorities. We have met with members of the American public who are not formally affiliated with the NHL Program, and we have attended conferences and other gatherings to hear multiple perspectives on the Program.

We have done this work in partnership with NHL staff both in Washington, DC, and the regional offices, and with State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, the National Trust, and various individuals and organizations devoted to historic preservation. We heard, too, from preservationists and communities that have not felt welcomed by the NHL Program in the past, and from critics of the Program who expressed frustration with

its regulations and apparent priorities. Thanks to support from the Kellogg Foundation, committee members had the opportunity to hear perspectives from around the country in a series of meetings in 2015 and 2016. Multiple voices at those gatherings expressed the urgency of updating the Program to meet the needs of the 21st century, to be consistent with best practices in the field of historic preservation, and to remain responsive to new discoveries in history, archaeology, and other fields.

Recommendations:

Members of the National Historic Landmarks Committee remain convinced that a vibrant NHL Program will be critical for preserving the histories of all Americans in the 21st century. We believe that our NHLs must do more to energize and excite the American populace, and that steps must be taken immediately to assure that the Program better engages local communities in our shared efforts to preserve and learn about the nation's collective past. We offer four key recommendations for updating and improving the Program.

1: Affirm the Importance of Transparency, Accessibility, and Representation

The National Historic Landmarks Program must be accessible and representative. It must also be seen as collaborative and committed to civic engagement and dialogue. Too many Americans have viewed the NHL process in the past as difficult to access and understand, and as too hierarchical in its approach. The Program must continue working to be receptive to emerging scholarship and the interests of a very broad public, and it needs to do more to share authority

with many audiences and experts.

Our committee applauds recent efforts by the NHL staff to make the NHL Program more transparent, accessible, and representative. The Program must engage more effectively and energetically with new audiences, and it should continue to grapple with how best to encourage NHL nominations that preserve under recognized histories. The process as it currently stands often has unintended, exclusionary effects.

We urge staff to confront that problem head-on in the coming years. Perhaps most importantly, working to create a more transparent, accessible, and representative NHL program will require rethinking the nomination process. It will also require energetic education and outreach efforts to Americans who know little about the Program, or have not in the past seen themselves represented in the Program.

This work demands a consideration of how criteria are interpreted and guidelines written, and how the work of a very busy staff is prioritized. The Committee urges the Program to set its future priorities, to revise its guidelines, and to consider new, creative initiatives with transparency, accessibility, and representation foremost in mind.

2: Eliminate Barriers to Public Participation

Many Americans have viewed the NHL nomination process in the past as discouraging and expensive. The standard for achieving National Historic Landmark status should be high, but the nomination process itself should be less difficult to initiate and complete. In recent years nominations have cost tens of thousands of dollars to produce, taken several years to resolve, and produced documentation of several hundred pages.

The NHL staff has taken steps to reset expectations, to guide nominators through the process, to establish a clear timetable and scope of work, and to improve communication. Much more must be done in the 21st century, and State Historic Preservation Officers and others outside of NPS should be encouraged to provide suggestions on how best to remove barriers to participation and eliminate unnecessary delays.

The NHL Program must look for ways to reduce the various costs associated with its nomination process. A standard, preliminary questionnaire might be developed to allow staff and NHL Committee members to provide early responses on potential nominations. Nominations that are approved to move forward should receive consistent staff feedback and be completed within a reasonable time frame. Paperwork should be streamlined and the length of nominations reduced. The National Park Service should explore what new infrastructure might be required to support a more accessible and more robust NHL nomination process. And nominations of properties that might deserve National Historic Landmark designation should be actively encouraged — with energetic outreach by NPS that explains the aims of the program and any future changes made to the Bulletin.

3: Develop a New Strategic Plan and Standardize Best Practices

The NHL regional offices should actively solicit and contribute to nominations of future sites, but basic procedures should be standardized across regions. Staff should adopt similar approaches to letters of inquiry, accepting and reviewing nominations, working with local communities and organizations, and cooperating with State Historic Preservation Officers and other stakeholders. A spirit of encouragement and cooperation should be communicated to those

outside of the Program whenever possible. Steps have been taken in this direction, but greater standardization of these practices remains a high priority.

A new Strategic Plan for the NHL Program should guide those procedures, the prioritization of staff work, and how the Program's procedures and priorities are described to the public. Committee members, State Historic Preservation Officers, and other stakeholders should have input into the writing of that Plan.

NPS should move to develop a Strategic Plan for the NHL Program right away. That document should direct staff efforts towards major priorities for the NHL Program — including the preservation of threatened properties, work with underserved communities, and nominations of importance to one or more theme studies. And in the future it should be revisited, revised, and updated on a regular basis — perhaps every five years — with opportunities for public comment.

4: Revise the Bulletin and Guidelines that Describe the NHL Program

The National Historic Landmarks Bulletin (completed in 1999) must be revised immediately. It should be edited for clarity, its bibliography and appendices must be updated, and a more diverse slate of case studies should be included to assist preservationists facing 21st-century issues. Long out of date, the existing guidelines contribute to the great confusion and frustration surrounding the NHL Program. As written and recently interpreted these guidelines have made the NHL Program more rigid than it once was, and far less flexible than it should be.

A 21st-century Bulletin should communicate openness and engagement with a diverse American public. It should capture the complexity of issues such as national significance, periods of significance, and integrity, and it should emphasize that modern approaches to these

and similar topics must be careful and nuanced, requiring frequent and ongoing input from scholars and subject-matter experts outside of the NHL Program.

A revised Bulletin should describe the importance of “feeling” and “association” for NHL designation, and new guidelines should clarify when and how sites can be designated as NHLs even when physical integrity is compromised or key structures are non-existent. Guidelines should emphasize flexibility in approaches to integrity in considering threatened sites, sites that illustrate or commemorate under-recognized histories, and sites connected to recent theme studies. Flexibility must be communicated regarding property types, as well. Revised guidelines should note that many types of properties have already received NHL designation, and that new types of properties will likely receive NHL designation in the future.

Revised guidelines should also update explanations of how national significance is determined and recognized. For example, the Bulletin should note that sites frequently carry multiple meanings for different groups of Americans. It should urge staff to consider national significance from many different vantage points, and it should acknowledge that individual Landmarks often illustrate or commemorate different histories of national significance at once. Revised guidelines should be clear, as well, that significant events, individuals, organizations, and other features of the American past have been and should be represented in multiple, and not necessarily contiguous, NHL sites.

Finally, the revised Bulletin should be more clear regarding sites important to the recent past. It should note that the fifty-year guideline has not prevented, and should not in the future dissuade, preservationists from seeking NHL designation for sites critical to American history in the late-20th or early-21st centuries.

In these ways and others, a revised Bulletin should make the NHL Program more transparent, accessible, and representative; it should better represent the modern concerns of the Program; it should eliminate unnecessary barriers to broad participation in the nomination process; and it should guide staff and others to make flexible but informed decisions in the coming years.

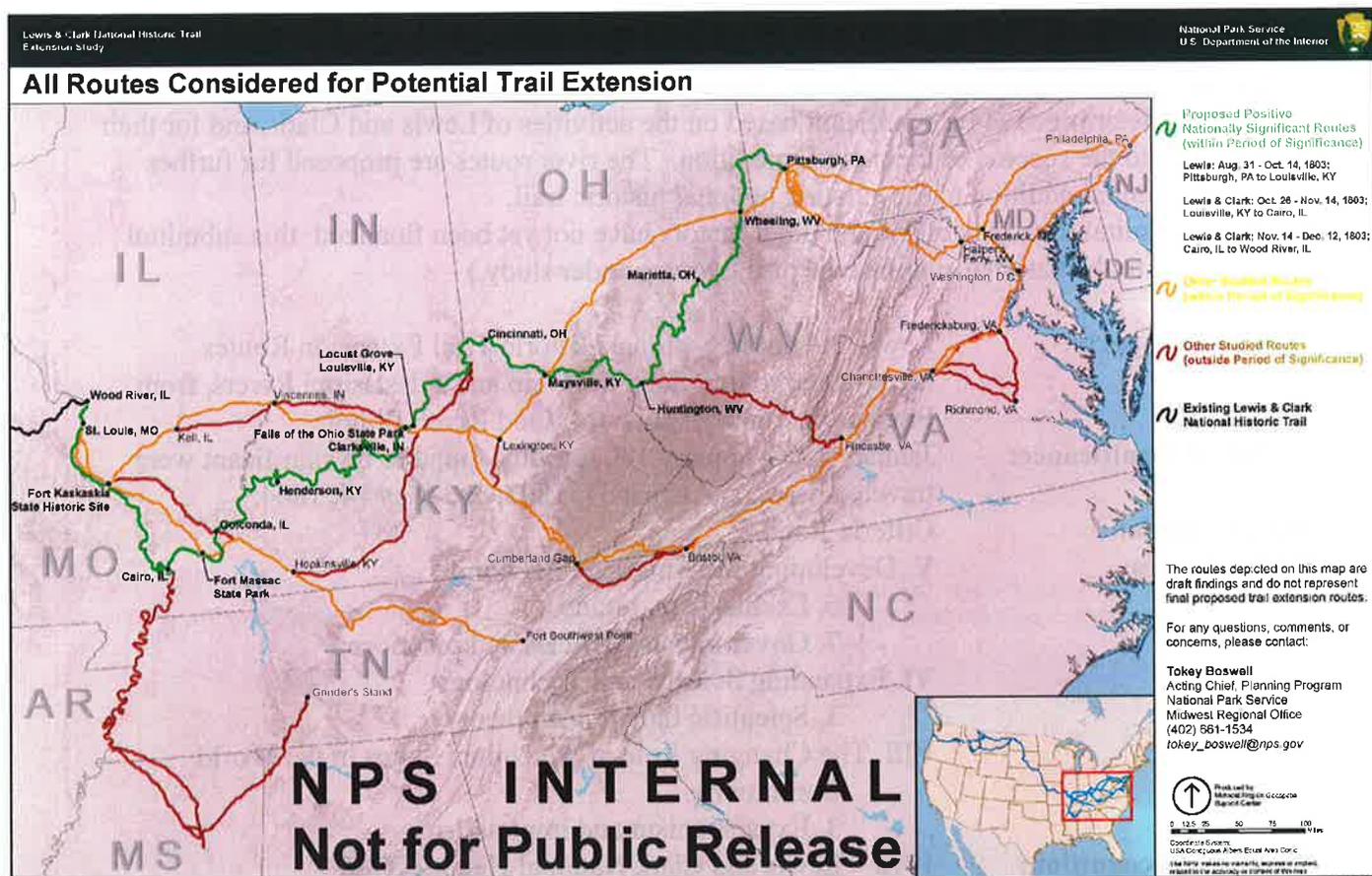
Conclusions:

With its founding principles in mind, the National Historic Landmarks Program must change key procedures and guidelines so that NHL staff, State Historic Preservation Officers, and others can better work together to preserve and tell all American stories. This work is urgent. In the 21st century, preservation efforts must be energetic, forward looking, and democratic. They must engage and educate the broad public, embrace histories that have not been adequately protected and interpreted by the NHL Program in the past, and remain current with academic scholarship, best practices among preservationists, and the interests of local and national stakeholders. The NHL Committee should play a central role in pursuing the goals outlined in this document in the coming months, but NHL staff, preservation professionals outside of NPS, and others must also have a permanent voice in these and other future efforts to improve this important Program.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (Proposed Extension)

Significance Statement - Synopsis

Presented by the NPS Midwest Region to the National Park System Advisory Board and its Landmarks Committee for consideration and recommendation



Background:

Section 343 of Public Law 110-229, the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008, directs the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of extending the designated Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to include eastern sites and segments associated with the preparation or return phases of the historic Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery Expedition (Expedition).

The term “Eastern Legacy” refers to eastern sites and segments not currently located along the officially designated trail that are associated with the preparation or return phase of the Expedition. Eastern Legacy routes are those followed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (independently or together) prior to May 14, 1804, during the preparatory phases, and following September 23, 1806, during the subsequent return phases.

The basis for evaluating a potential national historic trail is set forth in the National Trails System Act, PL 90-543, as amended. This act specifies that any proposed national historic trail (or extension) must be nationally significant. NPS uses the NHL criteria and NHL themes to determine the significance of trail routes.

As part of this study, the NPS evaluated over 6,000 miles of trail routes traveled by the explorers. The study team evaluated the activities of the men along these routes to determine if they met the criteria for historical and national significance as defined by the National Trails System Act. Of the total studied, 1,196 miles have been found to meet the criteria for national significance: the river routes used to travel from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Wood River, Illinois. The river routes were determined to be significant based on the activities of Lewis and Clark, and for their contribution to the success of the main Expedition. The river routes are proposed for further study for potential addition to the existing national historic trail. (Criteria for suitability, feasibility, and other factors have not yet been finalized; this submittal deals only with the national significance of the routes under study.)

Name of Property:	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Extension Routes
City, State:	Multi-state: routes along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Wood River, Illinois
Period of Significance:	January 1803-January 1807; routes found to be significant were traveled between August 31, 1803, and May 14, 1804.
NHL Criteria:	Criteria 1 and 2
NHL Themes:	V. Developing the American Economy 6. Exchange and trade 7. Governmental policies and practices VI. Expanding Science and Technology 3. Scientific thought and theory VIII. The Changing Role of the United States in the World Community 3. Expansionism and imperialism
Previous Recognition:	1978 Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
National Historic Context:	V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783–1860 D. Jeffersonian Period, 1800–1811 X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763–1898 A. British and United States Explorations of the West 2. Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804–1806

NHL Significance:

- The existing Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is significant for its far-reaching effect on the culture of the United States. The existing trail is particularly associated with the topics of trade and commerce, exploration, migration and settlement, military campaigns, and the history of American Indians. These areas of significance are expanded by the proposed extension routes:

- The actions of Lewis and the early members of the Corps of Discovery from Pittsburgh to Louisville amounted to a test run, to ensure their technology and techniques would support exploration and documentation. Lewis gained a better understanding of the number of men needed for the Expedition, how to operate the new vessels, how to navigate the sandbars prevalent here and in the Mississippi River; and refined his techniques to map, document, and investigate the surroundings.
- Louisville is the place where Lewis and Clark met for the first time since their previous collaboration during US military campaigns, and where they joined their preliminary crews. Prior to this point, they had worked independently, but it was here that the full Corps of Discovery was formed and began to work together. They stayed in Louisville and Clarksville for several days to solidify their plans and their crew. Once back on the water, they mapped the river's course and met American Indian tribes of the southern Illinois territory and surrounding areas. Their activities along this stretch of river were remarkably similar to their activities along the rivers of the Louisiana Territory.
- At the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the Expedition turned upstream for the first time and began working against the current. This would be their orientation for the next several thousand miles. The crew gained familiarity with the keelboat and pirogues. Here, they acted as diplomats, conversing with foreign powers, who maintained rights over the land they approached, and with American Indian tribes, who occupied the land. Again, their activities along this stretch of river were remarkably similar to their activities in the West.

Integrity: (Please note that per National Trails System Act, integrity is not required for national historic trails as it is for national historic landmarks.)

- These sections of trail have very limited integrity; the explorers' presence was ephemeral.
- Integrity of location is assumed. The exact path of travel is well documented along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; however, those rivers have changed course over the last 200 years.

Owner of Property: Multiple private and public property owners between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Wood River, Illinois.

Acreage of Property: The total number of trail miles studied was 6,146. 1,196 miles have been preliminarily determined to be nationally significant, and are proposed for further evaluation.

Origins of Nomination: The trail extension study has been conducted as directed by Section 343 of PL 110-229, the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008.

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHT Program:

- Extending the designated trail to the east may draw additional volunteers and supporters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
- The extension is strongly favored by several national and regional Lewis and Clark interest and advocacy groups.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHT Program:

- The existing trail struggles to maintain adequate partnerships and staffing to cover its long distance. Adding additional trail miles may exacerbate this issue, and it may take many years for NPS to be able to effectively partner in these new areas.
- The central event behind the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the military exploration through the Louisiana Territory, is already designated. Expert peer reviewers have noted that none of the study routes are as significant as the routes already designated as the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. There may be dissatisfaction at expanding the reach of the National Park Service as related to this trail.
- Additional segments were also studied for this project but were found not to meet significance criteria of the National Trails System Act; there may be confusion and negative response that certain segments have been found significant while others have not.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Mr. Harris moved, Dr. Carson seconded; unanimous approval of the trail's statement of significance.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of):

Advisory Board Recommendation:



**Revision of Feasibility Studies of Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer,
and Pony Express National Historic Trails (Proposed Additional Routes)**

May 2016

Significance Statement – Executive Summary

Presented by National Trails Intermountain Region to the National Park System Advisory Board
and its Landmarks Committee for consideration and recommendation

Background

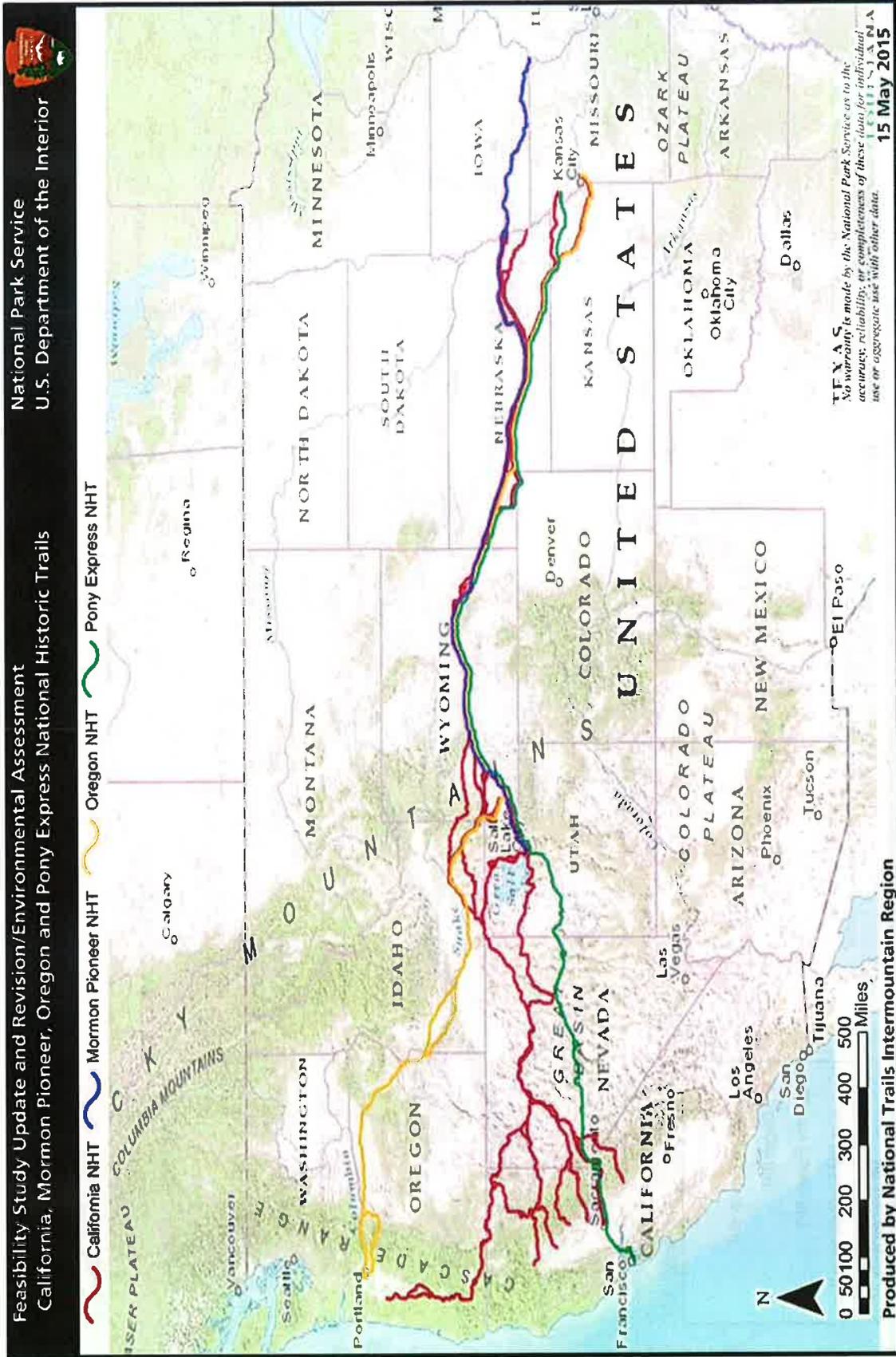
The National Trails System Act (P.L. 90-543, as amended through P.L. 111-11) directs the Secretary of the Interior to revise the feasibility and suitability studies of the existing Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express national historic trails (NHTs) for consideration of adding certain new routes to the trails. (See Figure 1 for existing trail configuration.)

In all, 78 routes were identified for study (Figure 2). Route maps, narrative descriptions of route alignment, and historical information provided by independent researchers, federal agencies, and NPS researchers were compiled for all 78 study routes. This body of information provides the basis for evaluating the nature and strength of each study route's affiliation to the parent trail(s) for which it is under consideration, and for evaluating its contribution to the national significance of the parent NHT.

To be determined eligible for designation under the preferred alternative, a study route had to contribute to the national significance of the parent trail(s) and show documented use within the parent NHT's established period of significance. Study routes also had to have significant potential for public recreation and historical interest, serve a useful public purpose, bring added value to the National Trails System, and be compatible with adjacent land uses, as required by the National Trails System Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. This submittal, however, addresses only the matter of historical significance.

By the conclusion of the study process, 55 of the 78 study were dismissed from possible designation to any of the trails under the preferred alternative. The 23 eligible routes, having been identified as contributing to the significance of one or more of the NHTs and otherwise feasible, suitable, and desirable, go forward for designation to one or more parent NHTs under this alternative (Figure 3, Table 1). Significance of the three affected trails (Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and California) and the routes to be added to them is discussed in the following section.

FIGURE 1. Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California and Pony Express NHTs as they are currently configured.



National Park Service
 U.S. Department of the Interior

Feasibility Study Update and Revision/Environmental Assessment
 California, Mormon Pioneer, Oregon and Pony Express National Historic Trails

California NHT Mormon Pioneer NHT Oregon NHT Pony Express NHT

FIGURE 2. All routes considered for addition to the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California, and Pony Express national historic trails.

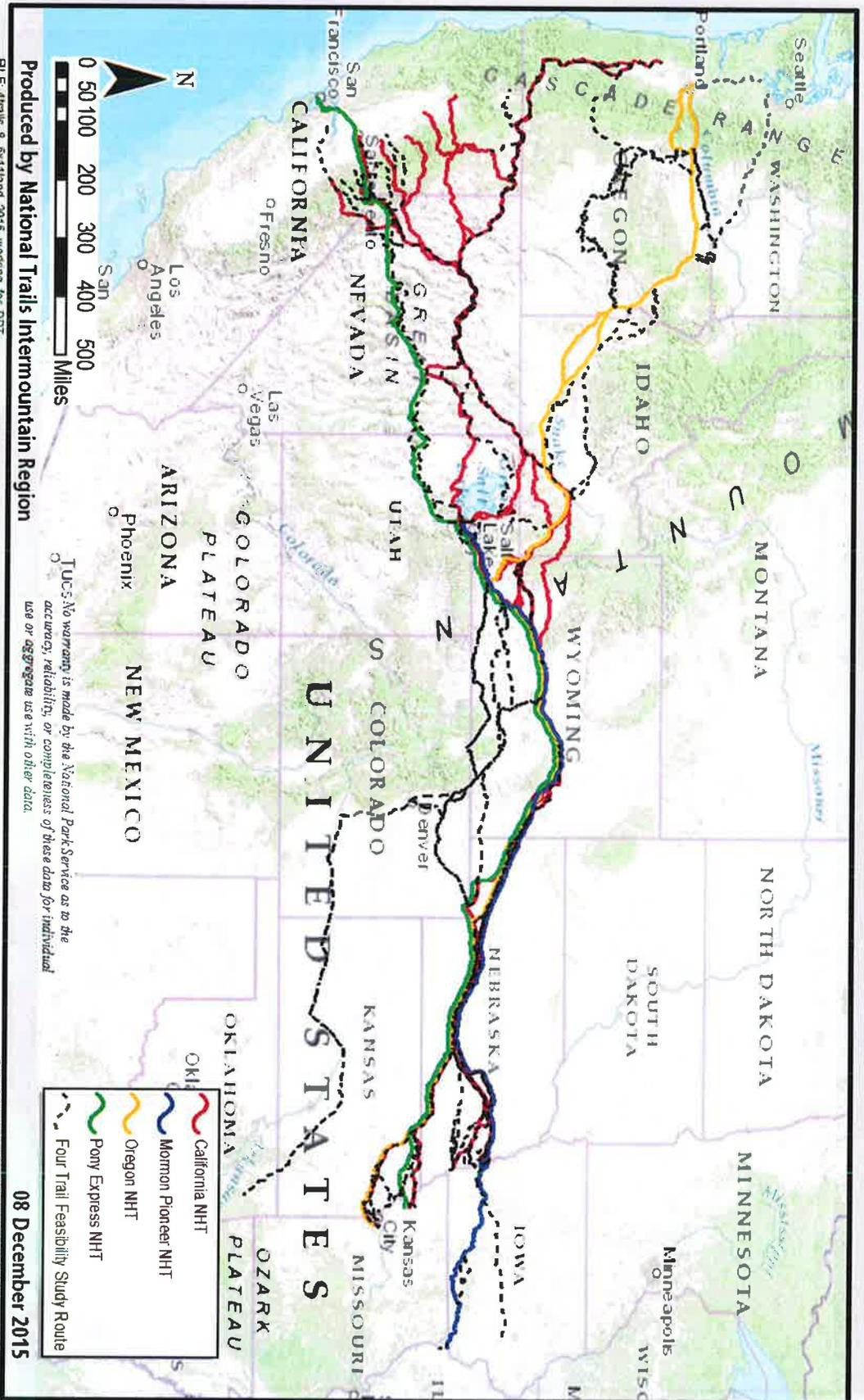


FIGURE 3. Routes selected for addition to the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California, and Pony Express national historic trails.

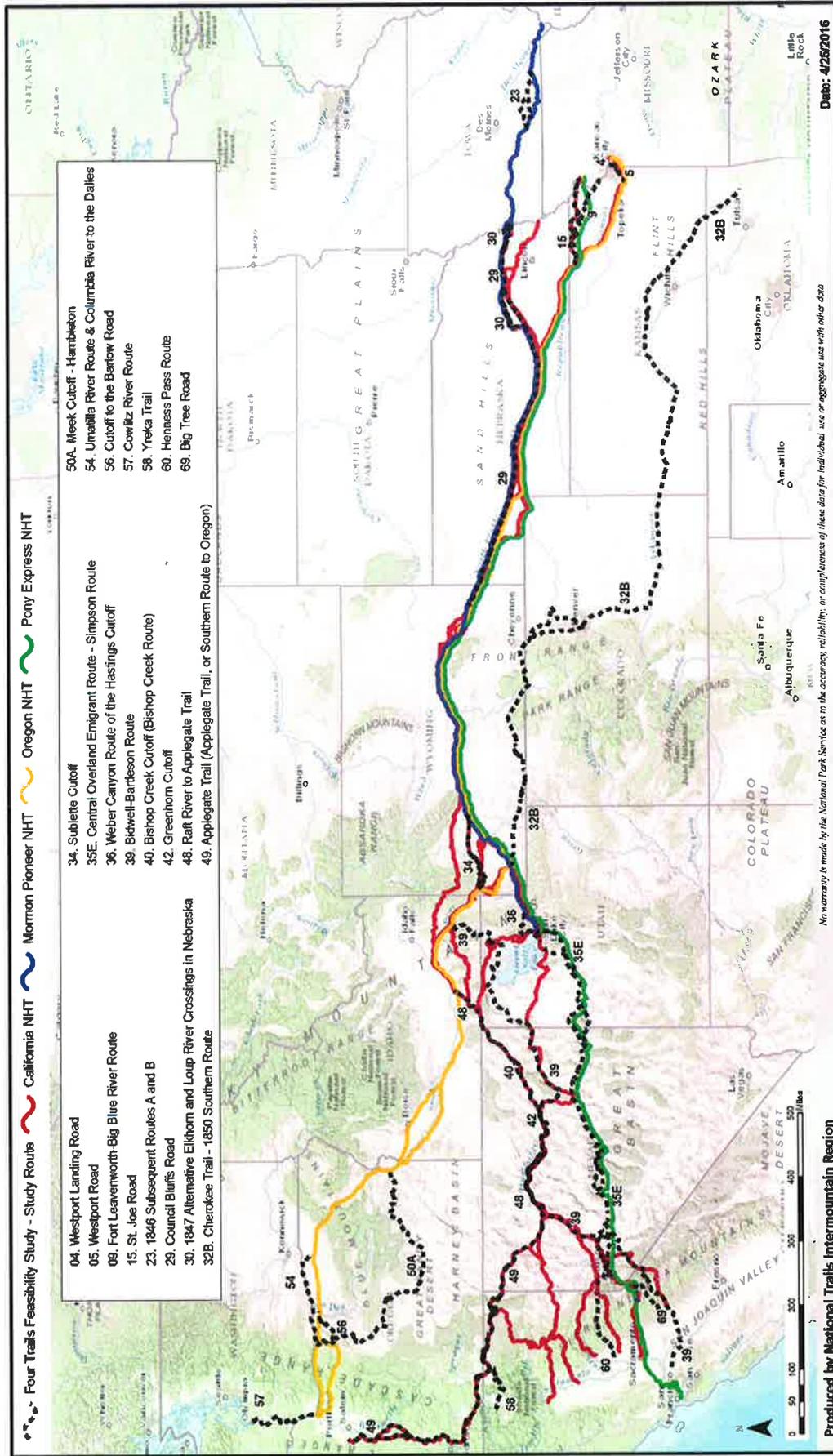


TABLE 1. Study Routes to be Added

Routes Count	OREG Routes Added	CALI Routes Added	MOPI Routes Added	POEX Routes Added
1	Westport Landing Rd.	Westport Landing Rd.		
2	Westport Rd.	Westport Rd.		
3		Fort Leavenworth-Big Blue River Rt.		
4	St. Joe Rd.			
5			1846 Subsequent Routes A & B	
6	Council Bluffs Rd.			
7			1847 Alternative Elkhorn and Loup River Crossings	
8		Cherokee Trail [Selected sections, Okla. To Wyo., plus Southern Rt. Through Wyo.]		
9	Sublette Cutoff			
10		COER [Selected section, Simpson Rt.]*		
11		Weber Canyon Rt. of Hastings Cutoff		
12		Bidwell-Bartleson Rt.		
13		Bishop Creek Rt.		
14		Greenhorn Cutoff		
15	Raft River to the Applegate Trail			
16	Applegate Trail			
17	Meek Cutoff [Hambleton ver.]			
18	Umatilla River Rt. & Columbia River to The Dalles			
19	Cutoff to Barlow Rd.			
20	Cowlitz River Rt.			

Routes Count	OREG Routes Added	CALI Routes Added	MOPI Routes Added	POEX Routes Added
21		Yreka Trail		
22		Hennes Pass Rt.		
23		Big Trees Rd.		
Total Routes Added	11	12	2	0

I. National Significance of the Oregon National Historic Trail

Name of Property: Oregon National Historic Trail

City, State: Multi-state, between the Missouri River and the Willamette Valley of Oregon: Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington (including revisions)

Period of Significance: 1841-1848

NHL Criteria: Criterion 1

NHL Themes:

- I. Peopling Places
 - 3. Migration from outside and within
 - 6. Encounters, conflict, and colonization
- VIII. Changing Role of the United States in the World Community
 - 1. International relations
 - 3. Expansionism and imperialism

Previous Recognition: 1978 Designated as Oregon National Historic Trail (point-to-point primary route between Independence, Missouri, and Willamette Valley, Oregon).

National Historic Contexts:

- I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations
 - D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
- V. Political and military affairs, 1783-1860
 - M. Manifest Destiny
- X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
 - D. Western trails and travelers

NHL Significance:

- The existing Oregon National Historic Trail is nationally significant for its far-reaching effect on the geographical extent and culture of the United States. The trail is one of the

best-known, most heavily traveled routes in the nation's westward migration and a major determinant in the settlement of the American Northwest. It is particularly associated with the topics of migration and settlement; encounters, conflict, and colonization; the history of American Indians; international relations; and expansion and imperialism. These areas of significance are expanded by the 11 routes proposed for addition to the Oregon NHT:

- The 11 routes to be added to the Oregon NHT all carried a substantial number of emigrants toward the Willamette Valley between 1841 and 1848, and/or were the scene of important events of national interest related to the Oregon emigration of those years. All of the additional routes historically were part of and contribute to the significance of the Oregon Trail.

Integrity: (Please note that per National Trails System Act, historical integrity is not required for national historic trails as it is for national historic landmarks.)

- Variable. Some routes or sections of routes have long stretches of intact ruts and setting (for example, the Applegate Trail through the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon emigrant Trails National Conservation Area). Others have very limited integrity due to post-emigration development along the route (for example, the Cowlitz River Route), but still offer significant potential for public recreation or historical interest.

Owner of Property: Multiple private and public property owners between the Missouri River and the Willamette Valley and Puget Sound areas.

Acreage of Property: A total of 6,858 trail miles was studied for addition to the Oregon NHT. Of these, 3,150 miles are determined to be nationally significant and to meet other requirements of the National Trails System Act, were used during the trail's defined period of significance, and are eligible for addition to the national historic trail.

II. National Significance of the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail

Name of Property: Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail

City, State: Multi-state, between Nauvoo, Illinois, and Iowa City in the east and Salt Lake City, Utah, in the west: Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah (including revisions)

Period of Significance: 1846-1847

NHL Criteria: Criteria 1 and 2

NHL Themes:

- I. Peopling Places
3. Migration from outside and within
6. Encounters, conflict, and colonization

- II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements
 - 3. Religious institutions
- VIII. Changing Role of the United States in the World Community
 - 1. International relations
 - 3. Expansionism and imperialism

Previous Recognition: 1978 Designated as Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail (point-to-point route between Nauvoo, Illinois, and Salt Lake Valley, Utah)

National Historic Contexts:

- I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations
 - D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
- V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860
 - M. Manifest Destiny
- X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
 - D. Western trails and travelers

NHL Significance:

- The existing Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail is nationally significant for its far-reaching effect on the geographical extent and culture of the United States. The Mormon migration of 1846-1847 was “one of the most dramatic events in the history of the American Westward expansion” and the Mormons were “one of the principal forces in the settlement of the West.” The trail is particularly associated with the topics of migration and settlement; encounters, conflict, and colonization; the history of American Indians; expansion and imperialism; and religious institutions.
 - The two routes to be added to the Mormon Pioneer NHT are short variants used by groups following weeks behind Brigham Young’s vanguard emigration parties in 1846 and 1847. Both carried a substantial number of emigrants toward the Great Salt Lake Valley during the 1846 spring exodus from Nauvoo and the 1847 advance to the Great Salt Lake Valley. Both were part of and contribute to the significance of the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail.

Integrity: (Please note that per National Trails System Act, historical integrity is not required for national historic trails as it is for national historic landmarks.)

- Limited. Development and flooding have removed most physical evidence of trail trace, but some remnants exist and the locations and settings appear largely intact.

Owner of Property: Multiple private and public property owners between Nauvoo, Illinois, Iowa City, Iowa, Independence, Missouri, and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Acreage of Property: A total of 3,020 trail miles was studied for addition to the Mormon Pioneer NHT. Of these, 157 miles are determined to be nationally significant and to meet other requirements of the National Trails System Act, were used within the trail’s defined period of significance, and are eligible under the preferred alternative.

III. National Significance of the California National Historic Trail

Name of Property: California National Historic Trail (including revisions)

City, State: Multi-state, between the Missouri River in Missouri and Nebraska, the Grand River in Oklahoma, and the Central Valley of California: Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon (including revisions)

Period of Significance: 1841-1869

NHL Criteria: Criterion 1

NHL Themes:

- I. Peopling Places
 - 3. Migration from outside and within
 - 6. Encounters, conflict, and colonization
- V. Developing the American Economy
 - 1. Extraction and production
- VII. Transforming the Environment
 - 1. Manipulating the environment and its resources
 - 2. Adverse consequences and stresses on the environment
- VIII. Changing Role of the United States in the World Community
 - 3. Expansionism and imperialism

Previous Recognition: 1992 Designated as California National Historic Trail (multiple points of origin and multiple destinations between Missouri River and Central Valley of California)

National Historic Contexts:

- I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations
 - D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
- V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860
 - H. Manifest Destiny
 - I. Mexican War
- X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
 - D. Western trails and travelers
 - E. The mining frontier

NHL Significance:

- The existing California National Historic Trail is nationally significant for its far-reaching effect on the geographical extent and culture of the United States. The existing trail was “the route of the greatest mass migration in American history,” and “contributed directly to the occupation, settlement, and development of the western part of the United States.” It is particularly associated with the topics of migration and settlement; encounters,

conflict, and colonization; the history of American Indians and Hispanic peoples; extraction and production; manipulating the environment and its resources; adverse consequences and stresses on environment; international relations; and expansion and imperialism. These areas of significance are expanded by the 12 routes proposed for addition to the California NHT:

- The 12 routes to be added to the California NHT carried a substantial number of emigrants between various eastern “jumping-off” points and the Central Valley of California between 1841 and 1869, and/or represent an original pioneering effort in the California emigration. All of the additional routes historically were part of and contribute to the significance of the California Trail.

Integrity: (Please note that per National Trails System Act, historical integrity is not required for national historic trails as it is for national historic landmarks.)

- Variable. Some routes or sections of routes have extremely high integrity (for example, sections of the Cherokee Trail and the Simpson Route). Others have very limited integrity due to post-emigration development along the route (for example, Westport Road and the Fort Leavenworth-Big Blue River Route), but still offer significant potential for public recreation or historical interest.

Owner of Property: Multiple private and public property owners between various “jumping off” points in Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, and the Central Valley of California.

Acreage of Property: A total of 6,258 trail miles was studied for addition to the California NHT. Of these, 3,822 miles are determined to be nationally significant and to meet other requirements of the National Trails System Act, fall within the trail’s defined period of significance, and are proposed for addition to the national historic trail.

Since no routes were determined eligible for addition to the Pony Express NHT, the significance of that trail is not addressed here.

Origins of Nomination: The study of additional routes for possible designation to the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails and revision of existing feasibility studies for those existing trails has been conducted as directed by Section 5302 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11).

Potential for Positive Public Response or Reflection on NHT Program:

- Designation of the 23 study routes may draw additional volunteers and supporters of the four national historic trails.
- Designation of the proposed additional routes is favored by several national and regional historic trail interest and advocacy groups.
- Designation of the proposed additional routes is favored by many business organizations, which believe route designation will attract tourism to their areas.
- Designation of some of the proposed additional routes is favored by some tribal groups and individuals because it will offer them opportunity to interpret the trails from their

own perspectives and to benefit from associated tourism.

Potential for Negative Public Response or Reflection on NHT Program:

- If additional funding is not forthcoming, NPS funding and staffing currently dedicated to administering the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California, and Pony Express national historic trails will have to stretch to meet the demands of thousands of miles of new trail.
- Fifty-five other additional routes were studied for designation to one or more of the parent national historic trails but were found not to be significant, not to meet the criteria of the National Trails System Act, and/or not to be suitable, feasible, or desirable for addition to the National Trails System. There may be confusion and negative response to those findings.
- Some constituencies oppose route designation because they view national historic trail management and visitation as interfering with private property rights, energy exploration and development, mineral extraction, grazing, and other customary land use activities. There may be dissatisfaction at expanding the reach of the National Park Service and other federal land management agencies with respect to this trail.
- Designation of the proposed additional routes is opposed by some tribal groups and individuals because management of and visitation to those routes may interfere with the protection and use of important ethnographic resource, or may encourage trespass on tribal lands.

Landmarks Committee Comments:

Landmarks Committee Recommendation: Dr. Young moved, Dr. Chen seconded; unanimous approval of the trails' statement of significance.

Public Comments Favoring Designation (received as of):

Advisory Board Recommendation:

Significance Statement

Revision of Feasibility Studies of Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails

(Proposed Additional Routes)

May 2016

Prepared by National Trails Intermountain Region

Aaron Mahr, Superintendent

Background

The National Trails System Act (P.L. 90-543, as amended through P.L. 111-11) directs the Secretary of the Interior to revise the feasibility and suitability studies of the existing Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express national historic trails (NHTs) for consideration of adding certain new routes to the trails. (See Figure 1 for existing trail configuration.) Specifically, the bill requires study of the following:

- Oregon NHT (OREG) – 10 routes
- California NHT (CALI) – 40 routes (nineteen Missouri Valley routes, eight central routes, and 13 western routes)
- Mormon Pioneer NHT (MOPI) – six routes
- Pony Express NHT (POEX) – one route
- “Shared California and Oregon Trail Routes” (OREG/CALI) – seven routes
- Other routes as the Secretary of the Interior deems appropriate

This is not a National Historic Trail feasibility study to add a completely new trail to the National Trails System. Rather, this study would revise the original four feasibility studies, conducted by several different federal agencies between 1977 and 1987, by designated new routes to the existing Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express NHTs. Altogether, the act lists by name some 64 routes and route complexes that must be considered for possible addition to the four NHTs. Ultimately, the planning team identified and studied 78 routes (Figure 2).

Alignment and historical information provided by independent trails researchers, federal agencies, and NPS researchers is compiled in an unpublished report entitled “Four Trails Feasibility Study, Study Routes and Historical Summaries.” For each study route, the report provides a narrative route description and map, lists places of related historic and recreational interest along the route, and summarizes the history and use of the route. Incorporating information from a variety of statistical and descriptive source material, this report has provided the primary basis for addressing questions of significance and eligibility, as described below.

FIGURE 1. Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California and Pony Express NHTs as they are currently configured.

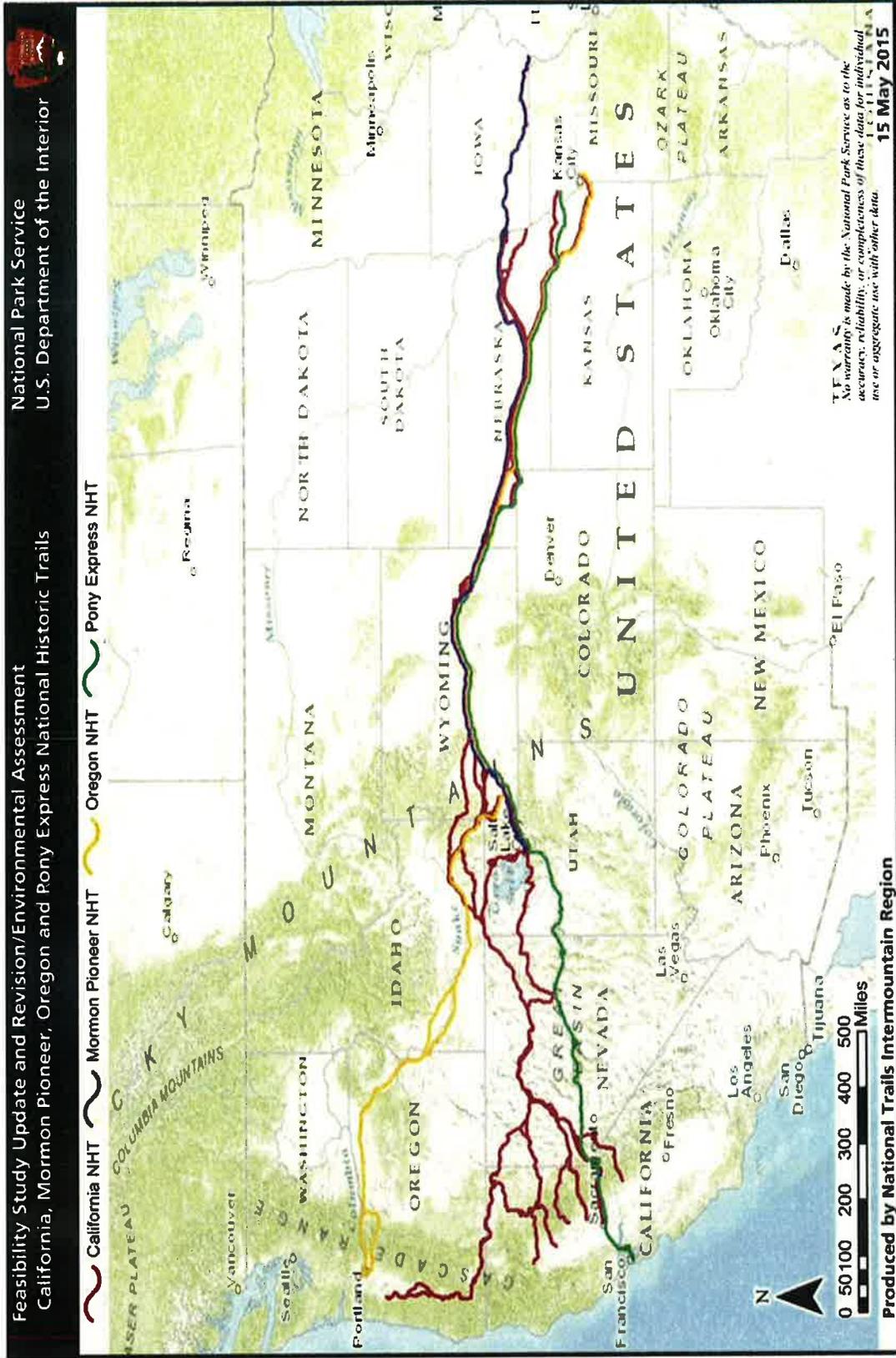
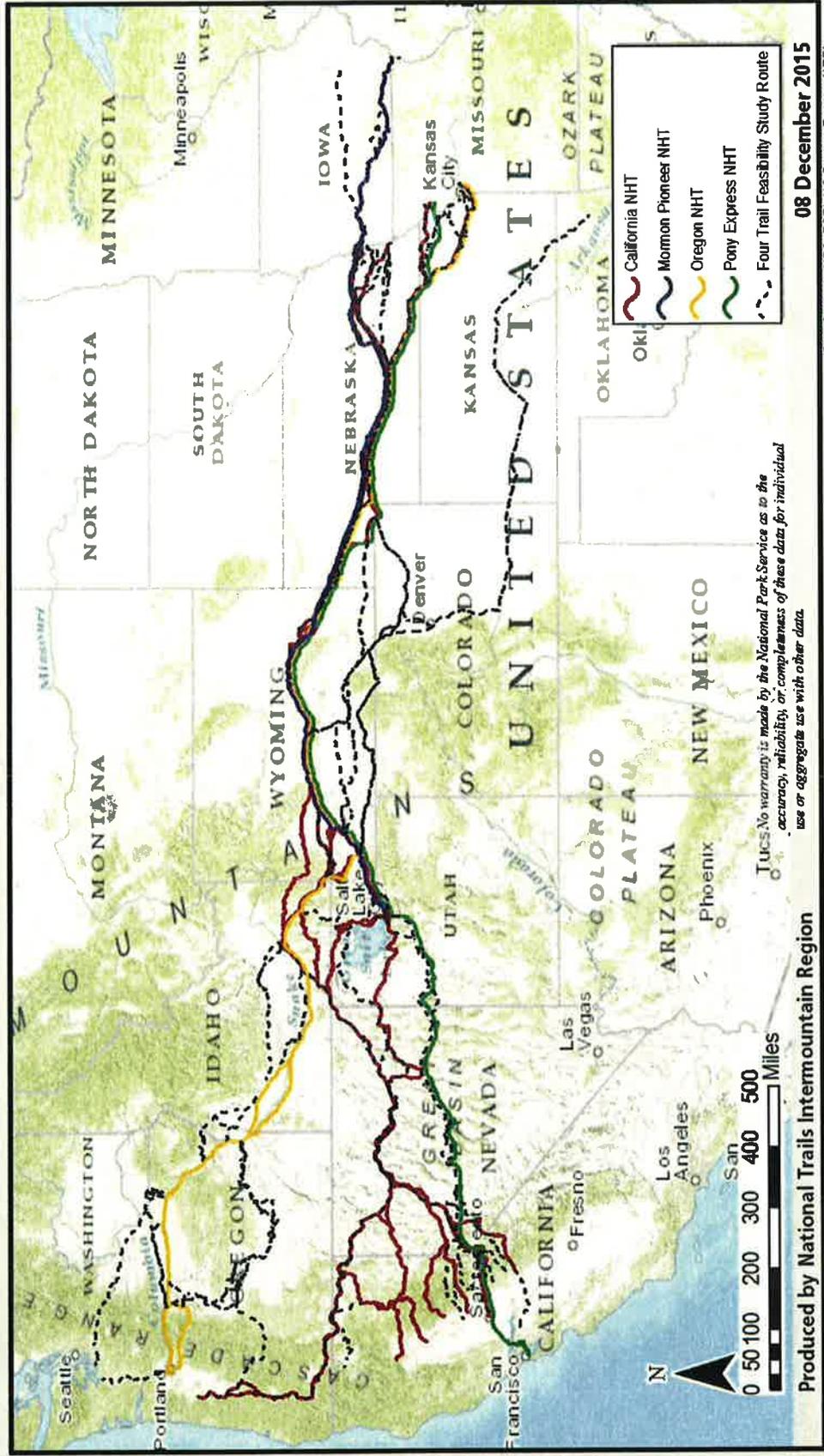


FIGURE 2. All routes considered for addition to the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California, and Pony Express national historic trails.



Statements of Significance

As part of their original processes of study and designation, the four parent NHTs were determined to be nationally significant under National Historic Landmark criteria. The following statements of significance are drawn from the original feasibility studies and authorizing legislation for the four NHTs.

Oregon National Historic Trail. The original 1977 Oregon Trail NHT feasibility study found the Oregon Trail to be nationally significant as one of the best-known, most heavily traveled routes in the nation's westward migration and a major determinant in the settlement of the American Northwest. In developing the NHT alignment between Independence, Missouri, and the Willamette Valley of Oregon, the Bureau of Recreation (BOR) planning team recommended designation of the primary route of the Oregon Trail, the route "thought by qualified historians to have received the most use as a wagon road by Willamette Valley-bound emigrants during the period 1841 to 1848, inclusive." To "simplify future route marking and public information," the BOR planners rejected all alternates and variants along the alignment, except for three that they considered to be equal to the primary route in terms of emigrant use and importance. The team identified the Oregon Trail's period of significance as the years from 1841, when the first party of emigrant families traveled overland to Oregon, through 1848, when discovery of gold in California radically altered the pattern of westward emigration. During those critical, pre-territorial years, some 12,000 American emigrants had established a wagon trail to the Willamette Valley and helped the United States wrest possession of the Oregon Country from Great Britain, and Congress had appointed a territorial government. Oregon's course was set.

In 1978, Congress accepted the BOR's recommended alternative and designated the Oregon NHT as "a route of approximately two thousand miles extending from near Independence, Missouri, to the vicinity of Portland Oregon" (National Trails System Act, P.L. 90-543, as amended through P.L. 111-11, March 30, 2009, Sec. 5).

Mormon Pioneer NHT. The original Mormon Pioneer NHT feasibility study, jointly prepared by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the NPS in 1978, found the 1846-1847 emigration of Brigham Young's vanguard company to the Great Basin to be nationally significant as "one of the most dramatic events in the history of the American Westward expansion" and the Mormons themselves to be "one of the principal forces in the settlement of the West." The feasibility study traced the route of that company from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the Great Salt Lake Valley and described the trail's geography and landmarks, recreational opportunities, and points of historical interest along that single alignment. It did not offer any other trail configuration or routes, alternates, river crossings, or cutoffs taken by later Mormon companies as possible alternatives for designation. The trail's period of significance begins in 1846, when the first Mormon companies started west from Nauvoo to the Missouri River at present-day Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, and ends in 1847, when the Mormon pioneers continued their westerly trek to the Great Salt Lake Valley, Utah.

Congress accepted the recommendation of the 1978 feasibility study the same year the study was completed, designating the Mormon Pioneer NHT as “a route of approximately one thousand three hundred miles extending from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Salt Lake City, Utah, following the primary historical route of the Mormon Trail” (National Trails System Act, P.L. 90-543, as amended through P.L. 111-11, March 30, 2009, Sec. 5).

California NHT. The original California NHT feasibility study, completed by the NPS in 1987, found the California Trail to be nationally significant as “the route of the greatest mass migration in American history,” having “contributed directly to the occupation, settlement, and development of the western part of the United States, from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast.” The study included one action alternative that would designate only the “high value” historical routes of travel to California, creating a primary route much like that of the Oregon NHT, and another alternative that would designate “all routes and cutoffs.” In response to public support for “all routes and cutoffs,” the NPS recommended congressional designation of the more comprehensive “all routes” alternative. Neither alternative nor the study’s historical background section specified a California Trail period of significance. However, the historical discussion did identify the 1841 Bidwell-Bartleson Party as the earliest of the California-bound covered wagon emigrants, which establishes the beginning of the period of significance. For administrative, funding, and interpretive purposes, the NPS ultimately adopted 1869, the year the transcontinental railroad was completed between Omaha, Nebraska, and Sacramento, California, as the end of the California Trail period of significance.

In 1992, Congress designated the California National Historic Trail as “a route of approximately five thousand seven hundred miles, including all routes and cutoffs, extending from Independence and Saint Joseph, Missouri, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, to various points in California and Oregon” (National Trails System Act, P.L. 90-543, as amended through P.L. 111-11, March 30, 2009, Sec. 5). In contrast to the Oregon NHT, the California NHT includes multiple collector, distribution, and alternate routes used by early California emigrants, Forty-niners, and later gold seekers and settlers. This NHT is often described as resembling a frayed rope with strands (collector and distribution routes) fanning out from each end. Between the two frayed ends, the California NHT is a braid of primary routes, alternates, cutoffs, and variants.

Pony Express NHT. The original Pony Express NHT feasibility study, also prepared by the NPS in 1987, found the Pony Express to be nationally significant as “the nation’s most direct and practical means of east-west communications before the telegraph.” The Pony Express “proved the feasibility of a central overland transportation route” and demonstrated that such a route could be used year-round, thus showing that a cross-country railroad could be built, and “played a vital role in aligning California with the Union” by providing a fast communications link between the eastern U.S. and California on the eve of the Civil War. Moreover, the “collective heroism and determination of Pony Express riders and station masters...has left generations of Americans with remarkable examples of courage, endurance, and spirit of which the nation can be proud.” The study included an action alternative that would designate only the original Pony route that opened on April 3, 1860, between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California,

and a second alternative that would designate that original April 1860 route plus all subsequent changes used through October 26, 1861. In response to public comment, the NPS recommended the “trail plus subsequent changes” alternative to Congress for designation. The NHT’s period of significance is April 1860 through November 1861, the months between the opening and closing of the Pony Express.

In 1992, Congress accepted the “all routes plus subsequent changes” recommendation of the 1987 NPS feasibility study. The Pony Express National Historic Trail was designated as “a route of approximately one thousand nine hundred miles, including the original route and subsequent route changes, extending from Saint Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California” (National Trails System Act, P.L. 90-543, as amended through P.L. 111-11, March 30, 2009, Sec. 5). A 101-mile segment between Sacramento and San Francisco was appended in 1997 by decision of the Secretary of the Interior, as authorized by Congress (*Federal Register* 62 [131]: 36840). The Pony Express NHT exists today as mostly a single alignment with a few short alternates that were used by horse-and-rider relays carrying “light mail” east and west.

Evaluation of Significance of the Study Routes

Section 5(b) 11A-11C of the NTSA provides specific criteria that a proposed national historic trail must meet in order to be eligible for designation. They are as follows:

(11) To qualify for designation as a national historic trail, a trail must meet all three of the following criteria:

(A) It must be a trail or route established by historic use and must be historically significant as a result of that use. The route need not currently exist as a discernible trail to qualify, but its location must be sufficiently known to permit evaluation of public recreation and historical interest potential. A designated trail should generally accurately follow the historic route, but may deviate somewhat on occasion of necessity to avoid difficult routing through subsequent development, or to provide some route variations offering a more pleasurable recreational experience. Such deviations shall be so noted on site. Trail segments no longer possible to travel by trail due to subsequent development as motorized transportation routes may be designated and marked onsite as segments which link to the historic trail.

(B) It must be of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history, such as trade and commerce, exploration, migration and settlement, or military campaigns. To qualify as nationally significant, historic use of the trail must have had a far reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture. Trails significant in the history of native Americans may be included.

(C) It must have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation. The potential for such use is generally greater along roadless segments developed as historic trails and at historic sites associated with the trail. The presence of recreation potential not related to historic appreciation is not sufficient justification for designation under this category.

To meet the NTSA requirement for national significance, new trails under study for designation as national historic trails are evaluated under National Historic Landmarks Criteria for Evaluation, found in Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 65. The national significance of the existing Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express NHTs, as related above, was established in their original feasibility studies. P.L. 111-11 Sect. 5302 mandates, “The study requirements and objectives specified in subsection (b) shall apply to a study required by this subsection” — meaning that the individual study routes, too, must meet the NTSA criteria for national historic trail designation. The NPS therefore evaluated whether each study route contributes to the national significance of the parent NHTs for which it is being considered.

The first step in the evaluation process was to establish each study route’s historical association with the parent NHT(s). In making this determination, the NPS considered the following questions:

- Is the study route’s historical use strongly related to and consistent with the existing statement of significance, period of significance, and other characteristics of the parent NHT?
- Is the study route alignment sufficiently known? To be sufficiently known, the route alignment had to be historically well documented (not largely conjectural) and agreed upon by key subject matter experts. If there is no consensus agreement on the route’s alignment, it is considered not to be sufficiently known.

In addition, the NPS had to determine whether the study route has trail-related historic sites, trail remnants, museums, visitor centers, or other possibilities for significant public recreational use or historical interest. A route had to pass all of these considerations in order to move forward in the study. This is how the NPS addressed NTSA criteria 11A and 11C.

Next, in order to determine whether the route contributes meaningfully to those “broad facets of American history” for which the parent NHT is nationally significant, the study routes were evaluated under the following questions:

- How well used was the study route? Did it carry better than negligible traffic to the Willamette Valley, the gold fields of northern California, or the Great Salt Lake Valley? (Traffic volume was estimated based on historical documentation.) For the Pony Express, was it a permanent route or route change, or was it a temporary alternate to detour around a temporary problem on the route?
- Did any event of national interest or prominence occur on the route? Examples of such events would be the Whitman Massacre on the Whitman Mission Route and the well-publicized disaster on the Meek Cutoff in Oregon.
- Did the route, landmarks along it, or the landscape it crossed attain iconic status as important and enduring symbols of the westward emigration, the Pony Express,

or the greater American West? Is it commonly featured in books, photographs, or movies?

- o Did the route represent an important pioneering effort, such as the route of the Bidwell-Bartleson Party, the first overland emigrants to California?
- o Was the route strongly associated with a person of national prominence, such as Brigham Young on the Mormon Trail or Marcus and Narcissa Whitman on the Whitman Mission Route?

A route had to meet just one of these considerations in order to be considered “contributing” and to move forward in the study. This is how the NPS addressed historical significance NTSA criterion 11B.

In addition, new national historic trails must meet other NTSA criteria and feasibility, suitability, and desirability requirements, and they must be considered under the National Environmental Policy Act. To this end, the NPS evaluated whether the study routes would serve a useful public purpose and bring added value to the parent trail and the National Trails System, considered whether the study routes are compatible with other existing and foreseeable land uses, and addressed other concerns voiced by the public during scoping. Where potential routing problems or land use conflicts for otherwise eligible routes were noted during this evaluation, the planning team tried to identify short reroutes, detours, best alignments or route combinations, or other compromises that might resolve or diminish those concerns. If a compromise solution could not be identified, the problematic route was dismissed from further consideration.

Results Under Action Alternative

Under the preferred alternative, 23 of the individual study routes go forward for designation to one or more parent NHTs (Table 1, Figure 3).

TABLE 1. Study Routes to be Added

Routes Count	OREG Routes Added	CALI Routes Added	MOPI Routes Added	POEX Routes Added
1	Westport Landing Rd.	Westport Landing Rd.		
2	Westport Rd.	Westport Rd.		
3		Fort Leavenworth-Big Blue River Rt.		
4	St. Joe Rd.			
5			1846 Subsequent Routes A & B	

Routes Count	OREG Routes Added	CALI Routes Added	MOPI Routes Added	POEX Routes Added
6	Council Bluffs Rd.			
7			1847 Alternative Elkhorn and Loup River Crossings	
8		Cherokee Trail [Selected sections, Okla. To Wyo., plus Southern Rt. Through Wyo.]		
9	Sublette Cutoff			
10		COER [Selected section, Simpson Rt.]*		
11		Weber Canyon Rt. of Hastings Cutoff		
12		Bidwell-Bartleson Rt.		
13		Bishop Creek Rt.		
14		Greenhorn Cutoff		
15	Raft River to the Applegate Trail			
16	Applegate Trail			
17	Meek Cutoff [Hambleton ver.]			
18	Umatilla River Rt. & Columbia River to The Dalles			
19	Cutoff to Barlow Rd.			
20	Cowlitz River Rt.			
21		Yreka Trail		
22		Hennes Pass Rt.		
23		Big Trees Rd.		
Total Routes Added	11	12	2	0

*COER: Central Overland Emigrant Routes

Under this alternative, the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and California, and Pony Express NHTs would have a new combined mileage of 12,577 miles.

Conclusions

Under the preferred alternative for the revision study, 11 routes would be added to the Oregon NHT. Among these is the Applegate Trail through Nevada, northern California, and southern Oregon, several feeder routes originating at the Missouri River jumping-off corridor, several alternate routes across Oregon, and a route north from Portland to the Puget Sound area of Washington State. All of the additional routes historically were part of and contribute to the significance of the Oregon Trail.

The Mormon Pioneer NHT today is a single-corridor, point-to-point trail. Under the preferred alternative for the current study, two study routes would be added. Both are short variants used by groups following closely behind Brigham Young's vanguard emigration parties in 1846 and 1847. Both were part of and contribute to the significance of the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail.

Twelve routes to be added to the California NHT under the preferred alternative include several short alignments leading from eastern "jumping-off" towns on the Missouri River, and a partial alignment of the Cherokee Trail, a gold rush trail that originates at Oklahoma's Saline River and crosses Kansas, Colorado, and southern Wyoming, to join the California and Mormon Pioneer trail corridor at Fort Bridger in southwestern Wyoming. (The complete alignment was not added due to land use conflicts.) Also to be added are several routes across Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, and three short distribution routes into the Sierra Nevada. All of the additional routes historically were part of and contribute to the significance of the California Trail.

None of the routes studied for addition to the Pony Express NHT met both significance standards and the structured parameters of the preferred alternative. Consequently, the preferred alternative calls for no routes be added to the Pony Express NHT.

The NPS recommends addition of 23 routes to the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and California NHTs and no routes to the Pony Express NHT. The eligible routes are consistent with the respective statements of significance and periods of significance of the existing Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express national historic trails, and contribute to the national significance of those trails.

Meeting Report

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS COMMITTEE

March 18, 2016

The National Natural Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board met by conference call on March 18, 2016. A majority of the committee members participated in the call and were able to cast votes for the sites under consideration.

It is the Committee's unanimous recommendation to the National Park System Advisory Board to recommend the following site for consideration by the Secretary of the Interior for designation as a National Natural Landmark.

- **West Bijou Site, Arapahoe and Elbert Counties, Colorado**

Enclosed is the National Natural Landmark brief and proposed boundary map for this site.

The NNL Committee also reviewed the Silver Bell Mountains Desert Complex site in Pima County, Arizona. While the Committee also unanimously recommended its continued consideration, the Bureau of Land Management, who owns and manages this site, has since requested the site be deferred from consideration for landmark designation at this time.

I would like to thank the committee members, reviewers and staff for their time, commitment and expertise in making this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,

Judy Burke
Chair, National Natural Landmarks Committee

cc: National Natural Landmarks Committee

National Park System Advisory Board
NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS COMMITTEE

Honorable Judy Burke (Committee Chair), Board Member; Mayor of Grand Lake, Colorado

Paul Bardacke, Board Member; Senior Partner, Sutin, Thayer & Browne, PC; Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dr. Sylvia A. Earle, Marine biologist; Center for Marine Conservation Ambassador for the Ocean; founder and chairman, Deep Ocean Exploration and Research; National Geographic Society Explorer in Residence; Director, Sustainable Sea Expeditions; Oakland, California

Dr. John Francis, Vice President for Research, Conservation and Exploration, National Geographic Society; Washington, DC

Dr. John W. "Jack" Hess, Executive Director, Geological Society of America; Boulder, CO

Dr. Louis L. Jacobs, Professor, Roy M. Huffington Department of Earth Sciences and President, Institute for the Study of Earth and Man, Southern Methodist University; Dallas, Texas

Dr. Peter Raven, Biologist and Botanist notable as the longtime director, now President Emeritus of the Missouri Botanical Garden; St. Louis, Missouri

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK BRIEF



Name: West Bijou Site

Location: Arapahoe and Elbert Counties, Colorado

Description: West Bijou Site, located approximately 31 miles east of Denver, Colorado, contains some of the most scientifically important exposures of the Cretaceous-Paleogene (K-Pg) boundary [formerly known as the Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) boundary]. The 1.18 inch band of sediments marks a significant event in Earth's history; a massive extinction of dinosaurs and other terrestrial vertebrates associated with the end of the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic Era, and the beginning of the Paleogene period of the Cenozoic Era. This boundary provides a critical resource for calibrating the geologic timescale for all of Earth's history. The K-Pg boundary at the West Bijou Site contains several important features that contribute to our understanding of the most recent of Earth's five large mass extinctions. These features include Cretaceous and Paleogene (Tertiary) pollen records and vertebrate fossils, and minerals and metals that support the hypothesis of asteroid impact as the cause of extinctions. Unlike many of the K-Pg sites in the region, magnetostratigraphy and radiometric dating have been completed at the site.

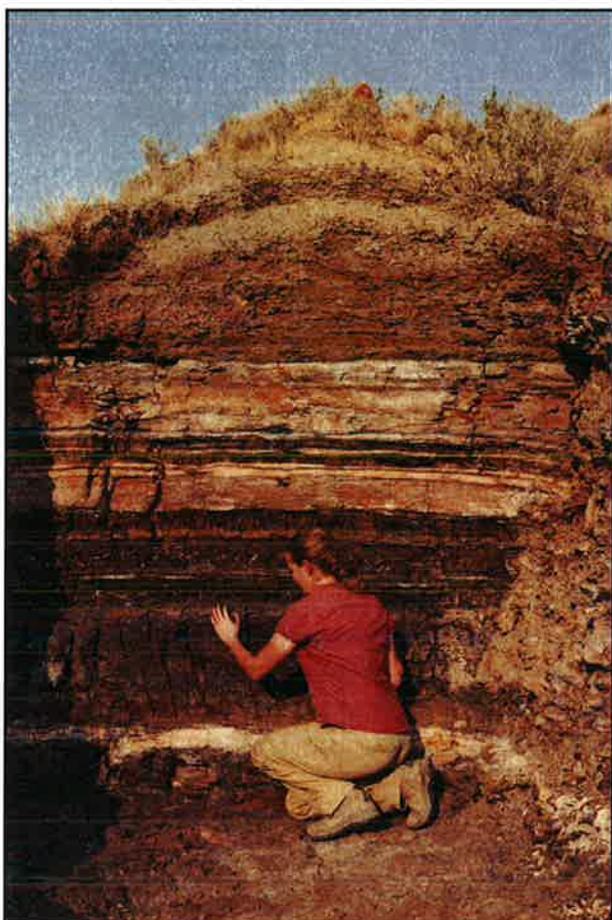
Bisecting the site is West Bijou Creek, an ephemeral stream that maintains a natural hydrologic regime. It supports a mosaic of upland and riparian shortgrass prairie plant communities. These habitats support a high diversity of prairie wildlife species that have experienced severe habitat loss in the last century and are now considered rare. This site is owned and managed by the non-profit Plains Conservation Center.

Significance: West Bijou Site contains some of the most scientifically important evidence associated with the Cretaceous-Paleogene (K-Pg) boundary [formerly known as the Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) boundary]. The K-Pg boundary at the West Bijou Site is unique due to its palynological extinction level, fern-spore spike, iridium anomaly and shocked quartz, Cretaceous and Paleogene (Tertiary) vertebrate fossils, magnetostratigraphy, and radiometric dating. Bisecting the site, West Bijou Creek, maintains a natural hydrologic pattern, flowing through a mosaic of upland and riparian shortgrass prairie plant communities, supporting a diversity of common and rare plant and wildlife species. West Bijou Site provides an excellent example of a valuable geologic resource located within a natural shortgrass prairie ecosystem.

Ownership: Private

Designation: Proposed for designation in 2016

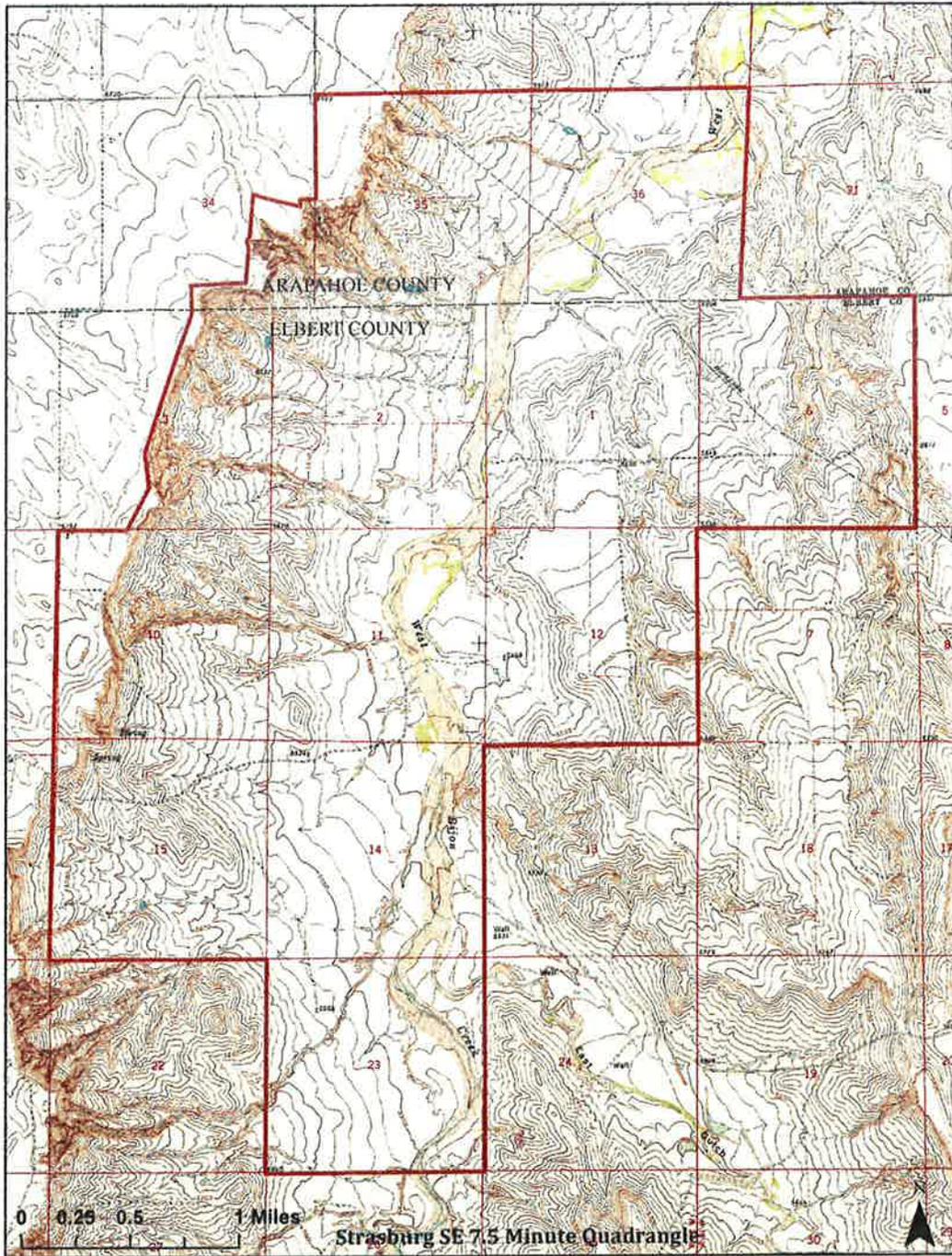
Evaluation: Bernadette Kuhn, Colorado Natural Heritage Program, August 2015



Carol Lucking from the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, touches the strata of the K-PG boundary along a gully at the West Bijou Site PNNL site. Photo by Richard M. Wicker.



West Bijou Site Potential National Natural Landmark



Version Date: Dec 11, 2014

-  PNNL Boundary and Plains Conservation Center Property Boundary
-  Private Land

Proposed National Natural Landmark Designation

WEST BIJOU SITE

Arapahoe and Elbert Counties, Colorado

Comments received as of May 23, 2016

No comments have been received regarding this proposed NNL designation.

National Park System Advisory Board

DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROLE IN URBAN AMERICA

June 2-3, 2016

Task

The Urban Committee will help the NPS explore organizational and policy changes to become a more relevant and effective part of city environments and urban life. The Committee will offer guidance on NPS strategies: (1) to align organizational assets to better serve urban communities; (2) to forge relationships with new partners; (3) and to pilot these and other approaches in a select number of model cities.

Background

On April 13, Director Jarvis made public the NPS's Urban Agenda in a keynote address at the City Parks Alliance conference in San Francisco. The strategy is outlined in a document that can be found at: www.nps.gov/urban. The Agenda concentrates park and program resources in ten model cities and involves a high level of collaboration with civic and elected officials in each city facilitated by an Urban Fellow. The model cities are: Richmond, VA; New York City, NY; Boston, MA.; Philadelphia, PA; St Louis, MS, Detroit, MI; Jacksonville, FLA; Tucson, AZ; Richmond, CA.

The Advisory Board's Urban Committee has provided advice throughout the development and early implementation of the initiative, with several Members playing roles supporting program roll-out and subsequent internal web communications for the Urban Matters Community of Practice network. The Urban Agenda was a special focus of the Advisory Board's meeting in Boston in November 2015.

Attached is a program update produced by the National Park Service.

Next Steps

The National Park Service has scheduled a week-long review of Urban Agenda work in progress June 13-17 in Washington, D.C., with all model city Urban Fellows and "Host" superintendents participating, joined by NPS urban park leaders. The Advisory Board's Urban Committee will meet with this group on Thursday, June 16, to hear about the NPS experience in activating the initiative and to offer feedback and counsel about actions going forward. The model city Urban Fellows are each producing a report for the Urban Committee on their work and learning, to date.

Respectfully submitted,

Belinda Faustinos
Chair, Urban Committee



URBAN COMMITTEE

October 2015

COMMITTEE CO-CHAIRS

Belinda Faustinos, Member of the National Park System Advisory Board; Senate Pro Tem alternate to the California Coastal Commission and board member on the Land Trust Alliance, California Audubon, and Eastside Heritage Coalition; Executive Officer, Retired, San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy; Rosemead, California

Carolyn Finney, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Kentucky; Lexington, Kentucky

MEMBERS

Adrian Benepe, Senior Vice President and Director of City Park Development at the Trust for Public Land; New York, New York

Stephen Burrington, Executive Director of Groundwork USA; Yonkers, New York

Honorable Mick Cornett, Mayor of Oklahoma City; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Professor Dennis Frenchman, Leventhal Professor of Urban Design and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Cambridge, Massachusetts

José González, Founder-Director of Latino Outdoors; Washington, DC

Catherine Nagel, Executive Director of City Parks Alliance; Washington, DC

Melinda Pruett-Jones, Executive Director of the American Ornithologists' Union; Chicago, Illinois

Kevin Shanley, Principal at SWA; Houston, Texas

Frederick Steiner, Ph.D., Dean of the School of Architecture and Henry M. Rockwell Chair in Architecture at The University of Texas at Austin; Austin, Texas

Michael Suk, M.D., Chairman of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery for the Geisinger Health System at Geisinger Orthopaedics; Danville, Pennsylvania

Stacey Triplett, Senior Managing Analyst for the Sustainability Center at Metro; Portland, Oregon

Jennifer Wolch, Ph.D., Dean of the College of Environmental Design and William W. Wurster Professor of City and Regional Planning at the University of California Berkeley; Berkeley, California



URBAN AGENDA

May 18, 2016

Urban Agenda Update

May 18, 2016

It's been one year since the **launch** of the **Urban Agenda** at the **2015 Greater and Greener Conference** in San Francisco. This update highlights recent efforts to catalyze adoption of the three principles of the Urban Agenda—*Be Relevant to All Americans*; *Activate One NPS*; and *Nurture a Culture of Collaboration*. Intentional efforts at this time include a series of One NPS workshops; organizing the Urban Matters National Network; modeling collaboration by urban fellows; and ongoing evaluation.

ONE NPS WORKSHOPS

From October 2015 through May 2016, eight One NPS workshops took place across the Service [Boston, San Francisco, Atlanta, Washington DC, Philadelphia, Denver, Omaha, and New York City]. Workshops provide NPS park and program staff time to discuss ways to strengthen internal collaboration and alignment between programs and parks invested in the model cities and allow for strategic alignments of city, partner, and Service resources.

While initial workshops have focused particularly on Urban Agenda model cities, they are not limited to these. In fact, they need not even be limited to urban areas. A One NPS workshop can be helpful in any instance where parks and programs need to find synergy.

Observations from the workshops include:

- There is much work yet to be done to illuminate the rich depth and diversity of park and national program activities to those within the National Park Service;
- The concept of “One NPS” is resonating with staff at all levels, but the capacity and mechanisms for intra-agency collaboration must be developed and exercised;
- The National Park Service is already “urban,” and has been for a long time. The Urban Agenda is about recognizing that across the Service, and scaling up.

Want to learn more about these workshops? Read this draft **summary** of workshop discussions and outcomes.

NPS PROGRAM DIRECTORY FINALIZED

Activating One NPS requires building a stronger awareness of and linkages between NPS parks and programs. In addition to managing 411 national park units across the United States and its territories, NPS administers numerous nationwide and regional programs that are available to state, local, and tribal governments, nonprofits, businesses, educational institutions, and the public. This **NPS Program Directory** draft specifically identifies 47 NPS programs and services that are available to these groups.

COLLABORATION CLINIC ADVANCES URBAN AGENDA PRINCIPLES

In March, the Park Service held a Collaboration Clinic in Colorado to identify ways to activate One NPS by reaching across divisions and breaking down silos to unite parks and programs. During the meeting, participants from a wide range of divisions and disciplines developed strategies for developing a culture of collaboration within the Agency by exploring the common experiences, successes, and challenges of current NPS collaboration. Participants then translated these experiences into best practices and strategies for overcoming common barriers to effective internal collaboration.

INTERAGENCY URBAN COORDINATION

In April, a group of 15 individuals representing the US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior, and the National Park Service came together to discuss their existing urban programs and projects. This group identified ways to increase cooperation across agencies and decided on strategies for institutionalizing core concepts found in the NPS **Urban Agenda**, Fish and Wildlife Service's **Standards of Excellence**, and ideas embodied in US Forest Service's **Urban and Community Forestry** program. The group also identified cities with multiple agency overlap as target areas for implementing their urban work and discussed ways to standardize evaluation strategies.

URBAN MATTERS NATIONAL NETWORK

The Urban Matters National Network regularly hosts conversations that support urban practitioners and park professionals committed to activating the three principles of the Urban Agenda.

Recent Urban Matters webchats

- ✓ **A Conversation for Superintendents | Urban Agenda Conference Call** (March 14 & April 11): This discussion led by Gayle Hazelwood, Senior Urban Program Manager, was a part of the Superintendent Leadership Roundtable's web series. This call provided superintendents with an opportunity to learn more about the Urban Agenda.
- ✓ **A Conversation for National Heritage Area Directors** (March 24, 2016): This webchat invited Heritage Area executive directors to hear an update on the Urban Agenda, offer their own stories, lessons learned, and thoughts on barriers to collaboration. Heritage Area executive directors also listed tools and they have found useful to increasing collaboration and relevancy.
- ✓ **New Approaches in Collaboration** (March 1, 2016): US Fish and Wildlife Service Urban Staff & National Park Service Urban Fellows share their stories of collaboration in four US cities.
- ✓ **The Power of Partnerships** (December 2015): Urban Fellows and nonprofit partners highlight innovative, non-traditional partnerships in urban centers.
- ✓ **The Urban Agenda & Health** (October 2015): The NPS Office of Public Health and *Healthy Parks Healthy People* discuss parks and public spaces as powerful places for health and wellness.

Access our [webchat archive](#) on the Urban Agenda website.

Upcoming Urban Matters events

- May 31, 2016 - **Coffee Break** | Join us for our very first Coffee Break, a 30-minute live conversation with Rebecca Stanfield McCown, Director of the **Stewardship Institute** and Robin White, Superintendent of **Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site**. Robin will talk more about how she's using national park sites to drive social change and break down cultural barriers. [Register](#) for this event.
- June 23, 2016 - **NPS Planner's Chat** | Linking the Urban Agenda to Park Planning. This Planner's Chat will feature all 10 Urban Fellows, NPS planning staff, and other interested individuals.

Stay Connected

Online communications platforms provide Urban Agenda updates through:

- Read the bi-monthly Urban Agenda update **newsletters**. **Sign up** to be added to our mailing list.
- The Urban Agenda **website**
- Follow @NPSUrban on **Twitter**
- Watch the latest videos on the Urban Agenda **YouTube Channel**
- Use these social media hashtags #NPSUrban and #FindYourPark
- Read and share the Urban Agenda **fact sheet**

GREATER AND GREENER PREPARATIONS

As part of the 2017 City Parks Alliance Greater & Greener conference, there will a session focused on the efforts of the Department of Interior's efforts in urban environments. This session will focus on the work of the Urban Agenda, the model cities and fellows and make connection across partner agencies to highlight collaboration and engagement with urban communities.

THE URBAN MODEL CITIES

Fellows' Progress - The 10 Urban Fellows have worked on an array of projects. Throughout their work, a few common themes amongst their projects include:

- **Youth Engagement:** Working with organizations such as Groundwork and the Urban Blazers Foundation across urban centers that engage the next generation.
- **Health:** Leveraging partnerships to support public health initiatives, many revolving around recreation in urban parks (e.g. Canoemobile in Detroit and Jacksonville).
- **Funding:** Securing funding from a spectrum of grants and partners.
- **New Partners:** Collaborating with non-traditional partners like the Special Olympics and the Metropolitan Museum of Art) to bolster the diversity and capacity of NPS operations.

Five of the Urban Fellows recently attended the *National Community Assistance Training* held May 9-13. The training focused on developing community assistance and outreach skills to facilitate community conservation, historic preservation and outdoor recreation. Fellows also participated in a One NPS session lead by NPS Urban Program Manager Gayle Hazelwood.

A Sampling of Fellows' Projects

In Richmond, California, Urban Fellow **Kieron Slaughter** held a special community event to highlight the National Park Service's Park Prescriptions Day (Park Rx) with the City of Richmond. Part of the event focused on the community launch of the **Richmond Wellness Trail** project. Kieron has been working with the NPS and the City since last year to create the wellness trail. The trail will revitalize a 2.5 mile stretch of city streets into a walkable path, giving Richmond residents more options for healthy and safe outdoor enjoyment.

Diana Rhoades, Tucson's Urban Fellow worked with community partners and Park Service staff to hold an **event** to bridge the gap between healthcare and nature. In celebration of the day, several organizations announced a proposed walking trail. The Tucson Heritage Parkway and Health Trail could be the newest addition to the neighborhood next to Banner-University Medical Center. Doctors would not only prescribe medication to patients who are dealing with physical or mental ailments, but also give them an opportunity to get outside and walk. Diana has also received a grant for the LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program with the Park RX partners mentioned above.

EVALUATION

In order to evaluate the implementation of the full Urban Agenda, indicators of success have been developed by the University of Vermont, National Parks Conservation Association, and the Urban Support Team with guidance from the NPS Social Science Office. They include:

- NPS enhances the development of new relationships and networks that increase NPS relevancy through collaborative work with parks, programs, and partners.
- Projects and programs better reflect the three principles of the Urban Agenda that utilize resources (time, funding, and expertise) from parks, program, and partners.
- Development of a sustainable network of urban collaborators who come together to engage in problem-solving and creative thinking about urban challenges, enhance access to information about NPS resources, and share promising practices from parks, programs, and partners.
- NPS institutionalizes the concept of One NPS and working collaboratively across parks, programs, and partners throughout the Service

The University of Vermont is conducting an evaluation of three of the model cities (Detroit, Tucson, and Boston). The evaluation study is exploring how the NPS currently integrates national parks, programs, and partnerships into the cityscape through the collection of data on the current status of and perceptions about the NPS urban presence and community interactions. The study will also examine how the NPS can contribute to resilient urban environments and engaged urban communities. Preliminary data is being analyzed and is expected to be available this summer. Each of these three sites represent a different type of NPS urban presence: programmatic only presence (Detroit), proximate park presence (Tucson), and embedded park presence (Boston).

National Park System Advisory Board

ADVANCING ECONOMIC VALUATION OF THE NPS MISSION

June 2-3, 2016

Task

Produce the first-ever, truly comprehensive total economic valuation of national parks and NPS programs. The objective is to quantify the wide range of public benefits that flow from the modern NPS as it approaches its second century.

Activities

The major research paper estimating the Total Economic Value of the NPS and its programs will be released at a press conference in Washington DC on June 30th, 2016. Exhaustively peer-reviewed by experts in the field, it finds, in conclusion, an extremely high value, and there is an expectation of significant media interest in the paper. Members of the Advisory Board are invited to attend the press conference.

The paper is embargoed until the release date, but the donors have been briefed on the major findings, and Advisory Board Members will be briefed in June. The study authors have already agreed to prepare articles for numerous publications, including Harvard Business School Magazine, the Atlantic Monthly, Boston Globe, Los Angeles Times, Cognoscenti and the Conversation, and the hope is to schedule a number of media appearances to spark wider coverage. The paper will be presented at key academic conferences during the upcoming year and submitted for publication in academic journals, with reports appearing in a series of academic articles, as well.

In addition to Dr. John Loomis, who has participated in presentations to the Board, the study team also includes Dr. Michelle Haefele at Colorado State University, with assistance provided from a number of my colleagues, former and current students, including Professor Colin Mayer of Oxford, Dr. James Levitt of the Harvard Forest, Tim Marlowe, Thomas Liu, Stephen Thompson and Adam Banasiak. Much of the work has now been completed for the supplementary academic papers on education, films, accounting values and cooperative programming to support environmental and ecosystem projects. The team is currently finalizing papers, all of which will be released soon. The timeline for this is being coordinated with communication experts.

To date, two papers have been made available. Last spring, the Harvard Kennedy School published the working paper, *Carbon Sequestration in the U.S. National Parks: A Value Beyond Visitation*, which estimates that vegetative carbon sequestration in the continental U.S., exceeds \$700 million per year, offsetting at least 25 percent of the annual budget of the National Park Service. This is available on the Social Science Research Network <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2577365>. In January 2016, a paper on the topic of Green Bonds, a potential source of external funding for capital projects in NPS. *Green Bonds and Land Conservation: The Evolution of a New Financing Tool* is available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2700311> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2700311>. Both papers have been heavily downloaded and received favorable reviews.

Next steps

All of these materials will be combined with a series of illustrative case studies for a book to be published next year by Resources for the Future. A great title is actively being sought, so please advise, if you have ideas!

Respectfully submitted,

Linda Bilmes
Member, National Park System Advisory Board

National Park System Advisory Board

STRENGTHENING NPS SCIENCE AND RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

June 2-3, 2016

Task

The purpose of the Advisory Board's Science Committee is to provide advice on issues of science policy and programs, and natural and cultural resource management. The Committee's specific tasks have been (1) to revisit the 1963 report "*Wildlife Management in the National Parks*", and prepare a new report recommending changes in resource policy and programs; (2) and to develop a report with recommendations on how best to recognize the history of scientific achievement in the United States.

Status

In 2012, the completed report, *Revisiting Leopold, Resource Stewardship in the National Parks*, was endorsed by the full Advisory Board and presented to NPS Director Jarvis. Addressing climate change, dynamic environmental shifts, demographic changes within visitors and the general population, as well as new scientific methods and findings, the report recommended rethinking key natural and cultural resources management. The NPS converting selected recommendations into policy guidance and has prepared a draft memorandum providing interim revised guidance to park managers. The draft memo is now in the final stages of preparation for the Director's approval and signature. Once it is approved, work will begin on Director's Order #100, which will include additional detail and more permanent guidance. The George Wright Society printed the full *Revisiting Leopold* report in its journal *The George Wright Forum*, making it available to its full membership. The National Park Foundation is reprinting the report due to high demand.

The charge to advance historic recognition of scientific achievement in the United States was approached by identifying sites worthy of formal recognition within the National Historic Landmark Program or National Park System. The charge included an emphasis on recognizing diversity in American science, and advancing science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education (STEM) in the nation. The Committee's report *Recognizing Science: Scientific Achievement in America and the Role of the National Park Service* was completed in November, 2015, accepted by the full Advisory Board, and presented to Director Jarvis. The George Wright Society printed the report in its journal *The George Wright Forum*, making it available to its full membership. Committee Chair Rita Colwell shared the report with Dr. John Holdren, the President's Science Advisor, and copies have been distributed to over 100 key members of the scientific community, historians of science, and the historical preservation community.

Next Steps

The NPS will adopt the Policy Memo acting on recommendations in *Revisiting Leopold*, and from that interim policy guidance develop and adopt Director's Order #100 on resource stewardship and science. Director's Order #100 will be completed by 15 December 2016.

The NPS will evaluate the list of 12 historic science sites identified for consideration by the Science Committee, and initiate site studies and Landmark applications as appropriate. A meeting to develop formal support for the report's recommendations is being planned for the fall of 2016, and will

include representatives of the scientific community, historians of science, and the preservation community, along with NPS professionals.

Respectfully submitted,

Rita Colwell
Chair, Science Committee



SCIENCE COMMITTEE

December 2014

Dr. Rita Colwell (Committee Chair), Distinguished Professor at University of Maryland College Park and Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health; Chairman, Canon US Life Sciences, Inc, College Park, MD

Dr. Gary Machlis (Liaison to Committee), Senior Science Advisor to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, DC

SCIENCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dr. Joel Berger, John J. Craighead Chair and Professor of Wildlife Conservation at University of Montana; Senior Scientist with the Wildlife Conservation Society, Missoula, MT

Gary E. Davis, President of GE Davis & Associates, Westlake, CA

Dr. Healy Hamilton, Director, of the Center for Biodiversity Research; Research Associate, in the Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy at the California Academy of Sciences; Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography and Human Environmental Sciences at San Francisco State University; Research Associate in the Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management at University of California Berkeley, San Francisco, CA

Dr. Thomas Lovejoy, Chief Biodiversity Advisor to the President of the World Bank; Senior Advisor to the President of the United Nations Foundation; President of the Heinz Center for Science, Economics, and the Environment, Washington, DC

Dr. Shirley Malcom, Head of the Directorate for Education and Human Resources Programs of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, Washington, DC

Dr. Michael Novacek, Senior Vice President, Provost of Science, Curator at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

Dr. Richard J. Roberts, Chief Scientific Officer at New England BioLabs, Ipswich, MA

Dr. Richard Tapia, Director of the Center for Excellence and Equity in Education; Associate Director for Minority Affairs in the Office of Graduate Studies, Director of Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate, Maxfield and Oshman Professor in Engineering at Rice University; Adjunct Professor at University of Houston, Houston, TX

National Park System Advisory Board

SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CENTENNIAL

June 2-3, 2016

Task

In 2013, the National Park System Advisory Board (NPSAB) Centennial Advisory Committee (CAC) was established to catalyze and align the National Park Service (NPS) partner community for the agency's 100th anniversary of 2016. The Committee consisted of thirty-one members of varied expertise and a broad representation of NPS partners.

Activities

The Committee offered guidance and recommendations to the NPSAB and NPS on Centennial strategies and products, including participation in discussions of the design of the Find Your Park initiative, Every Kid in a Park campaign, and Centennial logo. Over the three years, the Committee met ten times, including six in person meetings and four conference calls.

Perhaps most significant of the Committee's involvement was its agreement with and support of the NPS central message of the Centennial celebration: engaging new audiences, and looking to the future. The committee was unified in its sense that the activities should spread over the year and not just be a single day birthday celebration. Further, much of the activity of the many partners was inspired from the ground up.

As the Centennial gets underway, the pace and volume of activity, public awareness, and growing support is increasing at an accelerated rate. This groundswell has been substantially helped by the CAC stakeholders who aligned on the shared goal to reach a younger and more diverse audience. Examples of this activity include:

- One in four millennials (18-35 yrs. old) recall seeing Find Your Park advertising, with even higher rates of recognition among African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans and LGBT millennials. The Find Your Park campaign has garnered 6.37 billion impressions (a combination of media, PR and social engagement) which is almost twice the number of people who tuned into the 2012 Summer Olympics (3.6 billion).
- More than 60,000 Every Kid in a Park passes have been redeemed by 4th graders across the country.
- NPS exceeded its volunteerism goals with more young people interested. Visitation is at an all-time high; and of those who saw Find Your Park, 97 percent said it made them more interested in visiting a national park.
- NPS exceeded its youth hiring goals with the help of a wide array of partners.

The fundamental ground work laid by the Committee to ensure that a wide range of NPS stakeholder and partners are part of this total effort cannot be overstated. Many have leveraged their own resources and developed programs and partnerships in support of the shared goal. They have been instrumental in building a national awareness for national parks. In many cases, the actions of Committee members have been replicated among the network they represent including youth program partners, friends groups, conservation organizations, trails communities, concessioners and the outdoor industry.

Next Steps

The value of establishing a stakeholder forum for the centennial is evident in the outcomes being witnessed in this centennial year. As we move beyond the Centennial, it is recommended that the NPSAB consider how to continue such stakeholder/partner interaction with the NPS. A forum of the broad stakeholder community promotes a sense of alignment with NPS and with each other. In an era of partnerships, such a sustained forum would result in all parties being better informed of the opportunities and challenges they mutually share.

Respectfully submitted,

Gretchen Long
Chair, NPS Centennial Advisory Committee



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CENTENNIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

October 2015

COMMITTEE CHAIR

Gretchen Long,* Member of the National Park System Advisory Board; Chair of the National Council of the Land Trust Alliance; Past Chair of the National Parks Conservation Association; Wilson, WY

MEMBERS

Leah Allen, President of MobilizeGreen; Washington, DC

Leonore Blitz, President of Leonore Blitz Consultants, Ltd; Member of the National Park System Advisory Board; New York, NY

Domenic Bravo, President of the National Association of State Park Directors; Cheyenne, WY

Hon. Judy Burke, Mayor of Grand Lake, Colorado; Member of the National Park System Advisory Board; Grand Lake, CO

Derrick Crandall,* Counselor to the National Park Hospitality Association; Washington, DC

Todd Davidson, Chair of the Western States Tourism Policy Council; CEO of Travel Oregon; Salem, OR

Dr. Allison Druin, Chief Futurist, Division of Research and Co-Director of the Future of Information Alliance, University of Maryland; College Park, MD

Dayton Duncan, Author/Filmmaker; Walpole, NH

Angelou Ezeilo, Founder and CEO of the Greening Youth Foundation; Atlanta, GA

Bruce Fears, President of ARAMARK Parks and Destinations; Bellevue, WA

Maureen Finnerty, Chair of the Coalition of National Park Service Retirees; Haymarket, VA

Dr. John Francis, Vice President of the National Geographic Society; Washington, DC

Dunham Gooding, President of the American Alpine Institute; Bellingham, WA

Dr. Richard Kratche, Medical Director of the Cleveland Clinic's Twinsburg Family Health and Surgery Center; Twinsburg, OH

Dr. Stephen Lockhart,* Chair of NatureBridge Board of Directors; Regional Vice President of Sutter Health; San Francisco, CA

Terry Maddox, Executive Director of the Great Smoky Mountains Association; Gatlinburg, TN

Juan Martinez, Director of Leadership Development at Children & Nature Network; Moose, WY

Bruce Matthews, Executive Director of the North Country Trail Association; Lowell, MI

Stephanie Meeks,* President and CEO of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Washington, DC

George Minnucci, Interim President of Eastern National; Fort Washington, PA

Greg Moore,* President and CEO of the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy; San Francisco, CA

Catherine Nagel, Executive Director of the City Parks Alliance; Washington, DC

Katie Nyberg, Executive Director of the Mississippi River Fund; St. Paul, MN

Armand Ortega, Owner of Ortega Family Enterprises; Santa Fe, NM

Priscilla Ouchida, National Executive Director of the Japanese American Citizens League; Washington, DC

James Percoco, Teacher-in-Residence, Civil War Trust and Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership; Lorton, VA

Theresa Pierno,* President and CEO of the National Parks Conservation Association; Washington, DC

Will Shafroth,* President and CEO of the National Park Foundation; Washington, DC

Mark Tercek, President and CEO of The Nature Conservancy; Arlington, VA

Brent Wilkes, National Executive Director of the League of United Latin American Citizens; Washington, DC

(*Steering Group)

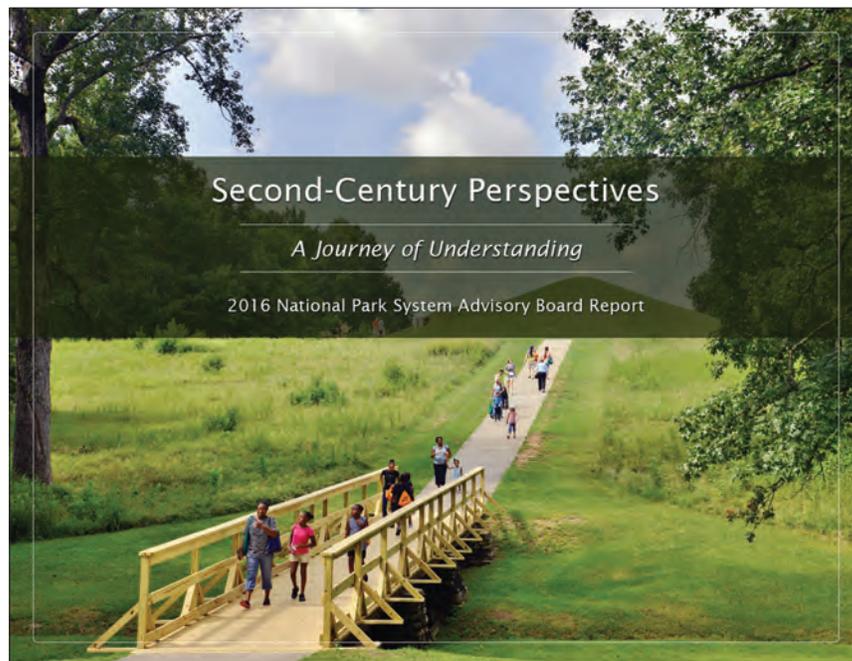
National Park System Advisory Board

2016 Accomplishments Report

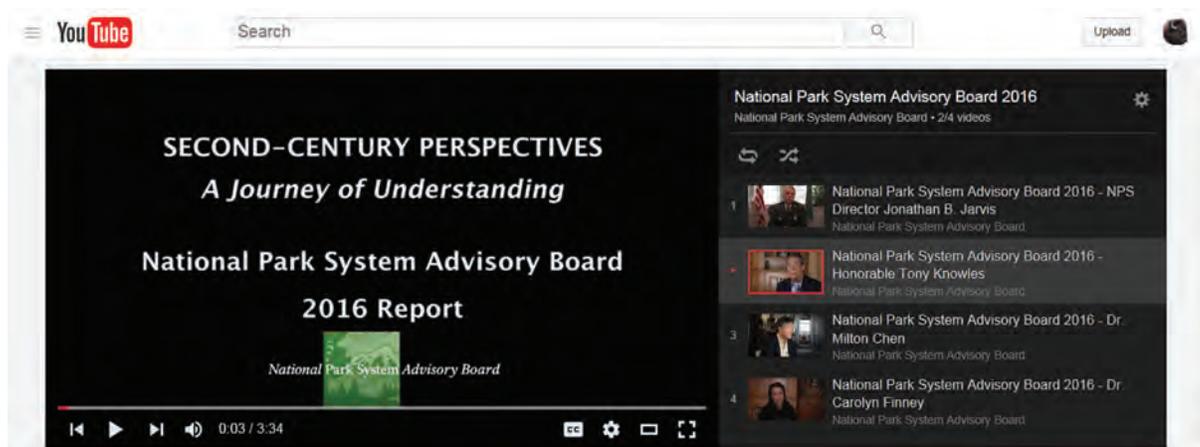
Title: Second-Century Perspectives—A Journey of Understanding
2016 National Park System Advisory Board Report

Schedule: Completion: July 2016

Content: The report features an introduction (and video) by NPS Director Jarvis and a Foreword (and video) by NPSAB Chair Tony Knowles. Accomplishments on tasks assigned to the Board are detailed on individual pages with active links to additional online information. Included are sidebars with links to videos that highlight the personal perspectives of individual NPSAB members. Colorful dividers accent the report.



Cover image features Butterfly BioBlitz participants at Ocmulgee National Monument.



Report pages include active hyperlinks to online NPSAB videos.

2016 Accomplishments Report (continued)

Sample Pages:

A Message from NPS Director Jonathan B. Jarvis



The National Park System Advisory Board members have taken a journey through the organization and developed a deeper understanding about achieving the NPS mission.

They have given enormous energy, enthusiasm, and time in their efforts. We have always making a difference and contributing to a vision of the future.

—Jonathan B. Jarvis, Director National Park Service

2016 National Park System Advisory Board Report

Second Century Perspectives

The current National Park System Advisory Board (NPSAB) has been the most active and productive in our history. Supporting and promoting the NPS vision to actively participate in community relationships throughout America, the NPSAB continues to inspire National Park Service (NPS) leadership with its independent perspectives and expert experience.

The NPSAB is a congressionally chartered body of 12 private citizens appointed by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. Established under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, it is charged to provide advice on matters relating to park operations and management of the NPS. The NPSAB also recommends the designations of national historic landmarks and national natural landmarks and comments on the significance of national historic trails.

This 2016 NPSAB Report, "Second Century Perspectives: A Journey of Understanding," provides a record of the Board's accomplishments to help the NPS prepare for a second century of exemplary stewardship, public enjoyment, and enhanced conservation at the community level. We are deeply appreciative of its support.

—Tony Knowles, Chair National Park System Advisory Board

NPSAB in Action: Tasks for Our 21st Century

1. Prepare detailed guidance for a new National Park System plan. *Lead: Gretchen Long*
2. Recommend designation of NHTs that more completely reflect the American experience. *Lead: Dr. Stephen J. Pitt*
3. Produce a theme study on American Latino heritage and identify related significant sites. *Lead: Bethina Foucault*
4. Develop a partnership with Asian American Pacific Islander heritage and identify related sites. *Lead: Dr. Milton Chen*
5. Recommend designation of NHTs that more completely represent our country's natural heritage. *Lead: Judy Burke*
6. Recommend revisions to NPS resource management policies and identify historic sites related to American scientific achievements. *Lead: Dr. Rita A. Conrad*
7. Help the NPS build institutional capacities and new alliances for education. *Lead: Dr. Milton Chen*
8. Work with the NPS on management and workforce innovations. *Lead: Dr. Margaret Whelan*
9. Facilitate a program to engage communities and broader relevancy. *Lead: Dr. Carolyn Finney*
10. Advise on strategy for NPS urban agenda. *Lead: Bethina Foucault*
11. Encourage development of economic valuation of the NPS mission. *Lead: Professor Linda Inoué*
12. Identify steps to expand partnerships and philanthropic support of NPS work. *Lead: Paul Insbacher*
13. Help the NPS connect with partners to plan the centennial campaign. *Lead: Gretchen Long*

Foreword—A Report to the American People



This is a different world in 2016 than 1916. If we are to address the next generations, it has to be done in a way they understand. It is a generation more diverse, digitally oriented, and urban.

—Tony Knowles, Chair National Park System Advisory Board

A Journey of Understanding

It is a high honor to serve on the National Park System Advisory Board, a body formally authorized by Congress to help the National Park Service pursue and achieve its mission.

Beyond the incomparable inspiration and unique learning experiences offered by individual parks, the NPS engages with communities across the country to support investments in local parks and cultural sites, work that creates jobs and supports local economies, nurtures education, promotes civic engagement, promotes public health and enhances ecosystem services. This is a multifaceted mission providing vital public services that improve the quality of our lives. We believe the NPS can be a greater force for public good.

This report describes NPSAB programs in helping the NPS enhance its stewardship and education mission, to become more inclusive in telling the nation's story, and to promote organizational innovation.

Addressing this work, the NPSAB engaged over 150 outside subject matter experts to participate in 13 separate tasks. These private citizens, serving as volunteers, included representatives of professional organizations, conservationists, scientists, educators, businesspeople and leaders with NPS resources and responsibility; the expanding benefits and values of its mission, and the commitment,

as well as to the many NPS employees in parks and program offices nationwide who shared with us their relevant knowledge and personal experience. We are especially grateful to NPS Director Jonathan Jarvis for his unprecedented commitment of time and who ensured that NPS staff were available to collaborate with the Board and its committees to encourage our work.

For the Board, this has been a journey of understanding about the NPS and the values it represents. Through our work, we learned about the extraordinary breadth and scope of NPS resources and responsibility; the expanding benefits and values of its mission, and the commitment,

and skills of NPS employees. National parks are public spaces belonging to all Americans, and the NPS works in America's communities to support local conservation actions.

Given the broad range of vital services the NPS provides, our hope is that public understanding of this mission will deepen in the years ahead. To that end, we invite a new level of citizen engagement and volunteerism to support this work, and we encourage the nation's leaders to join in this effort. Inspired by the national parks, we can work together to protect our heritage and build a better nation.

—Tony Knowles

Broadening Alliances for Education



Starting with the Second Century Commission, we began to understand more about the scope and scale of the park system's complexity, history, and the work the NPS does to enhance the learning of young people.

—Dr. Milton Chen

Task 4: Explore Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage



What I find very exciting is the stories the national parks can tell with respect to a very diverse group of Americans and a diverse younger generation.

—Dr. Judith Chen, Lead AAPI Theme Study

Addressing the Task

In February 2013 the Secretary of the Interior directed the NPS to develop an Asian American Pacific Islander theme study to investigate the stories, places, and people of Asian American and Pacific Islander heritage. In May 2013 a White House Forum on Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPIL) heritage was convened at the Department of the Interior. The Advisory Board followed up with a panel of authors and scholars to develop a theme study.

Accomplishments

- An Island Palace lesson plan, a teaching with Historic Places lesson plan for upper middle to high school students, is in the editing stage. The plan focuses on late 19th-century American colonialism and expansion and Hawaiian politics, centered on the majestic Iolani Palace NHT in Honolulu, Hawaii.
- The NPS Cultural Resources Office of Chinese has developed a new historic preservation case study of the Hazards House in Riverside, California. The case study also includes preventive measures to help communities in their path to preservation.
- The NPS has developed the Asian American Pacific Islander Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary which features historic places that tell the stories and demonstrate the role and contributions of Asian and Pacific Islanders in the heritage of the United States.

Challenges Ahead

Several nominations for NHL designation are expected in the years ahead. Continued efforts by the NPS and partners is necessary to enhance recognition of AAPI history and ongoing contributions to our nation. Visit the NPS Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage website for more.

Task 9: Build Community Relationships



These aren't just places where we go to recreate. Parks tell us so much about who we are and what we care for.

—Dr. Carolyn Finney, Chair NPSAB Relevancy Committee

Addressing the Task

National trends—a more diverse population, growing urbanization, increasingly sophisticated communications technologies—are providing the National Park Service with opportunities to connect with new communities.

The NPSAB Relevancy Committee was established to:

- Explore approaches for more expansive public engagement.
- Help the NPS build relationships with diverse communities.
- Introduce more people to NPS and partner offerings.

Accomplishments

Early in 2012 NPSAB Relevancy Committee representatives worked with Cuyahoga Valley National Park to develop and pilot a concept for facilitated park-community dialogue sessions. The park's friends group, park managers and staff, and local civic leaders contributed to the initiative.

Five individual dialogue sessions were conducted with residents of communities adjacent to the park, community representatives and organization leaders, and students and parents from a local area urban school. Cleveland Clinic employees also became organized to engage in diverse community outreach.

Significant outcomes of the effort include: broader awareness of the importance of park outreach directly to surrounding communities; a realignment of park and staffing resources to increase focus on community engagement; and development of formal urban memory connections in Akron and Cleveland.

Challenges Ahead

The Cuyahoga pilot program offers an example for enhancing NPS outreach to diverse communities.

The NPS can apply this experience to (1) develop a broader base of understanding and knowledge about the country's changing social landscape and (2) cultivate opportunities to share this learning throughout the agency.

Download "A Toolkit for Engaging Communities and Forging Relationships" and visit the NPS's Call to Action website to learn more about Action Item 13, "Stop Talking and Listen." Explore a Call to Action Success Stories to discover new approaches for building and sustaining relationships with diverse communities.

Increasing National Relevancy



Issues of difference, identity, landscape, and the environment affect how we participate in environmental decision making.

—Dr. Carolyn Finney

The 2016 NPSAB Report includes an introduction by NPS Director Jarvis and an accompanying video, along with a sidebar listing the tasks addressed by the Advisory Board.

A Foreword provided by NPSAB Chair Tony Knowles is accompanied by a video sharing his personal perspectives about the Board's work to accomplish these tasks. Divider pages feature subject-oriented photos and quotes.

Each task page in the report features a photo of an Advisory Board member and an accompanying video highlighting each individual's personal perspectives. Active links to additional online information are included on each page.