



Foundation Document

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

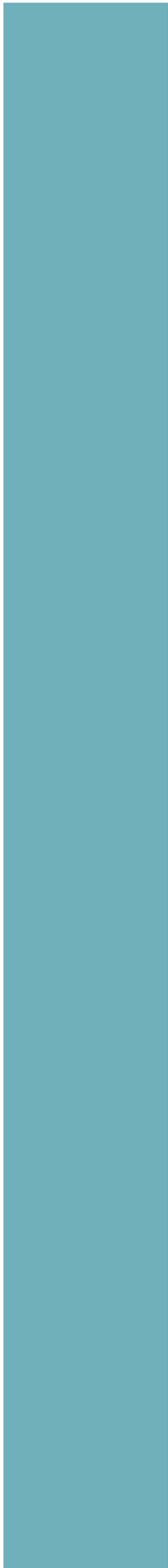
North Carolina

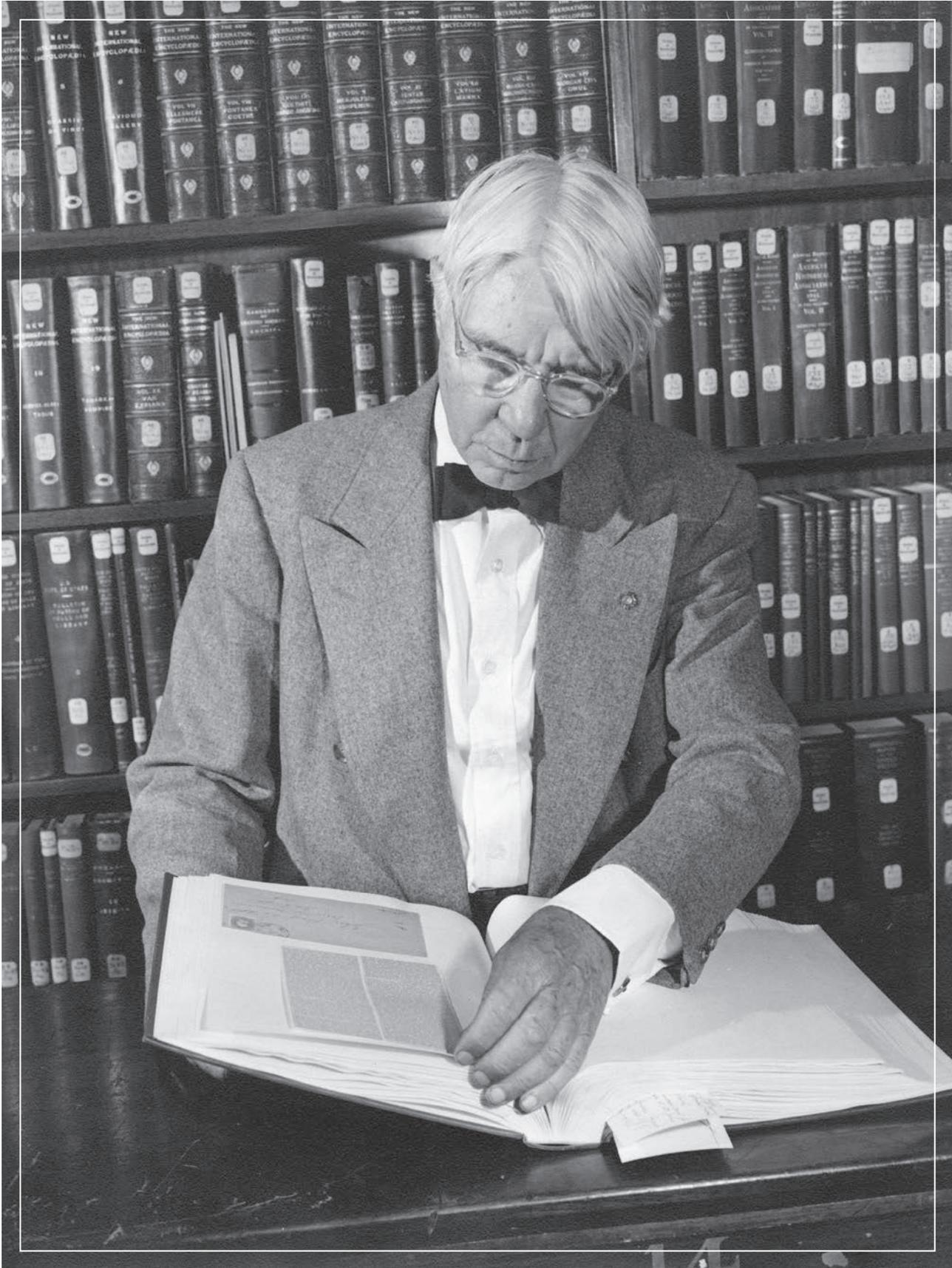
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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



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

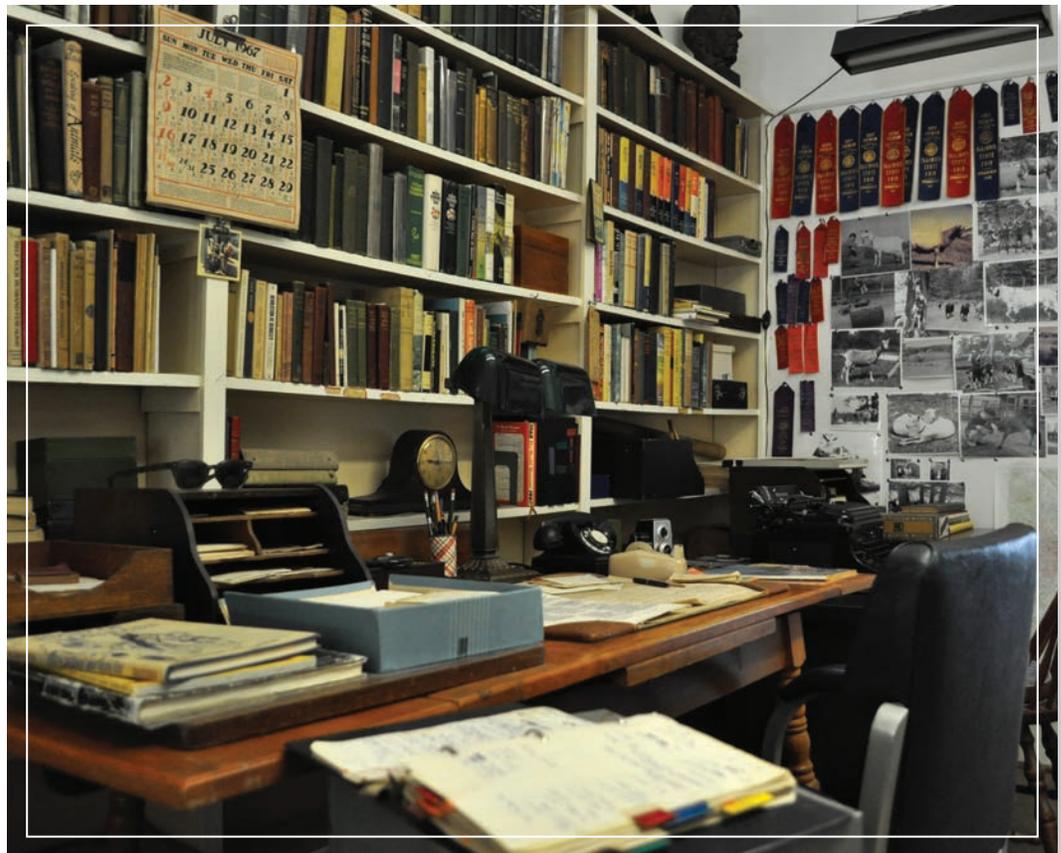
Introduction

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

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

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

<http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

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

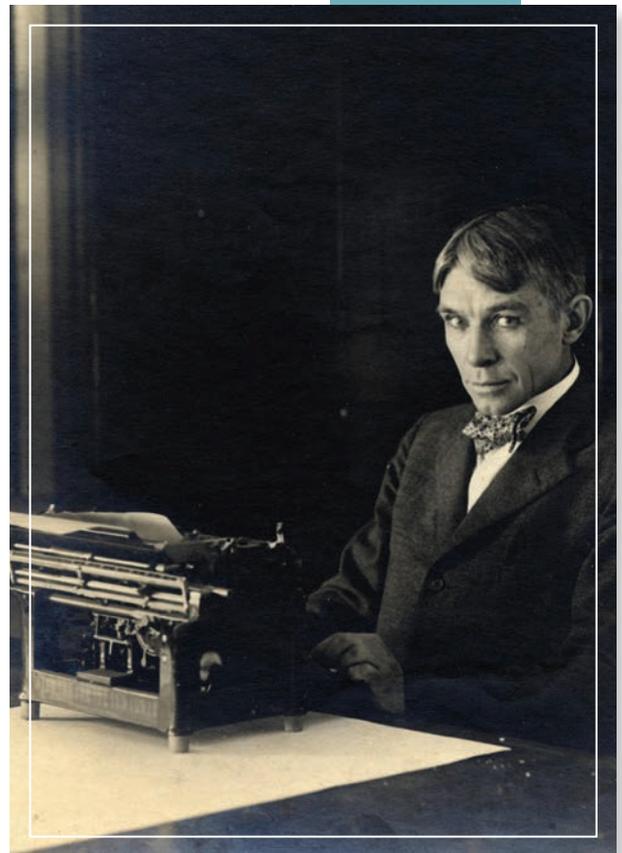
Brief Description of the Park

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site was established in 1968 to commemorate the legacy of Carl Sandburg, a nationally renowned poet, biographer, lecturer, newspaper columnist, folksinger, author of American children’s stories, and winner of two Pulitzer Prizes. After Sandburg died on June 22, 1967, his wife Lilian (Paula) determined that his legacy and home in Flat Rock, North Carolina, should be preserved. She gave her support to North Carolina Cong. Roy Taylor and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall in authorizing the Carl Sandburg Home as a national historic site. The park unit was officially authorized on October 17, 1968, and the property was sold, with its contents and cultural resources donated to the park service. The park officially opened to the public in 1974.

A Midwesterner for most of his life, Carl Sandburg was born on January 6, 1878, in Galesburg, Illinois as the second child to hard working parents of Swedish ancestry. Sandburg’s extraordinary story traces the life of a young man leaving school at the age of 13 and later establishing himself as a writer, poet, and musician. He found his subject in the American people and the American landscape; he found his voice after a long, lonely search and struggle, in the vivid, candid economy of the American vernacular. He worked his way to a rugged, individual free verse style which spoke clearly, directly, and often crudely to the audience that was also his subject. His poetry celebrated and consoled people in their environments—the crush of the city, the enduring solace of the prairie.

In his work for the *Day Book*, the *Chicago Daily News*, and the Newspaper Enterprise Association, Sandburg became a skilled investigative reporter with passionate social concerns. He covered war, racial strife, lynchings, mob violence, and the inequities of the industrial society, such as child labor and workplace disease and injury. These concerns were transmuted into poetry. His first published book of poetry, *Chicago Poems*, offered bold, realistic portraits of working men, women, and children; of the “inexplicable fate” of the vulnerable and struggling human victims of war, progress, and business. Through his poetry, Sandburg became the poet of democracy, and his belief that the poet had a public duty to speak of his times established his legacy as the “Poet of the People.” In addition to journalism and poetry, Sandburg was a historian, publishing a four-volume Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Abraham Lincoln. He was later awarded a second Pulitzer Prize for his poetry in 1951. In 1959, Sandburg won a Grammy Award for his narration of Aaron Copland’s “Lincoln Portrait” with the New York Philharmonic.

In 1945, Carl and his wife Paula, in search of a warmer climate and a residence better suited for Carl’s writing and Paula’s dairy goats, purchased a 245-acre estate called Connemara by a previous owner, in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina near the small town of Flat Rock. Connemara offered Sandburg peace and solitude for his writing and more than 30 acres of pastureland that Mrs. Sandburg needed to raise her champion dairy goats.





Connemara not only provided the Sandburgs an abundance of nature, but also a dramatic history dating back before the Civil War. The property's main house was built in 1838 by Christopher Memminger, the Confederacy's future Secretary of the Treasury, who purchased the land and built a home where he and his family spent summers until his death in 1888. In 1900, Ellison Smyth, a wealthy leader in the textile industry, purchased the estate and named it Connemara because of its resemblance to his emerald, ancestral Ireland. Under Smyth's management, the property was transformed into a farm of vegetable and flower gardens and small populations of oxen, cows, sheep, pheasants, turkeys, ducks, and guinea fowl. Smyth lived on the estate only seasonally until he retired in 1925, then permanently until his death in 1942. Connemara then lay idle for three years until the Sandburgs purchased the farm in 1945. The property's pastoral landscape with its numerous farm buildings and structures led Sandburg to say, "We didn't buy a farm, we bought a small village."

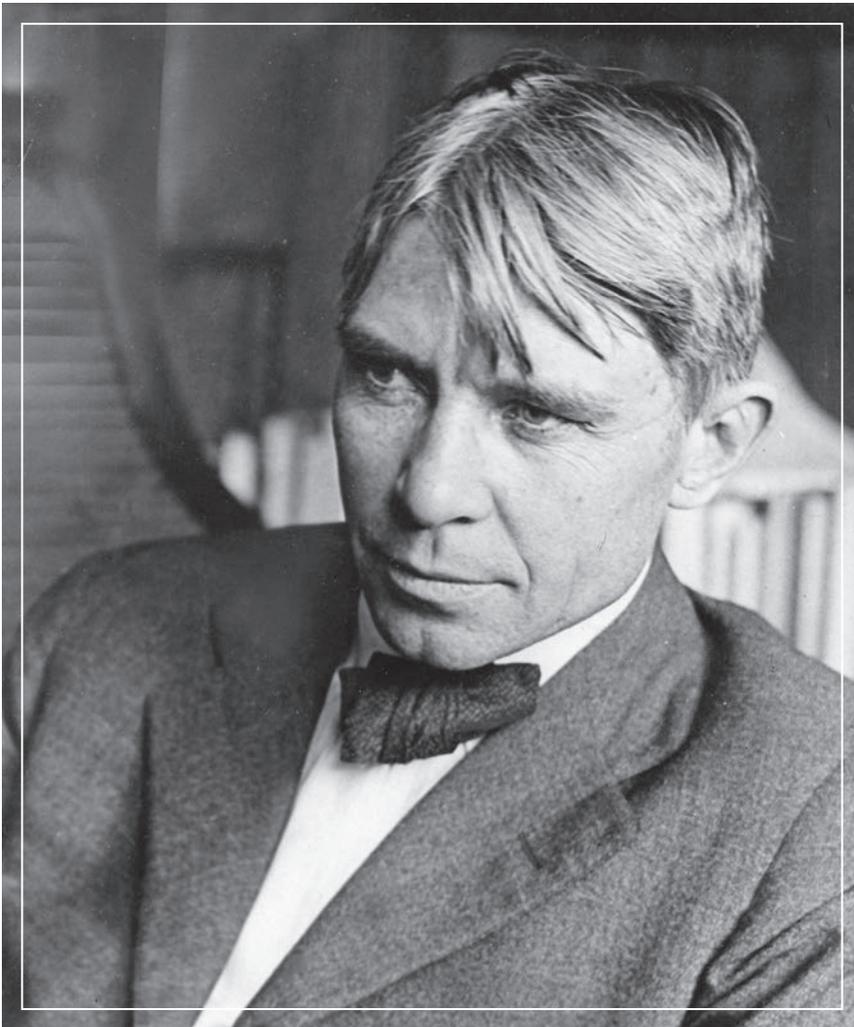
During the Sandburg family's time at Connemara, Carl published more than one-third of his works, hiked trails, and read his poetry at local schools. He enjoyed meeting new people in the community, listening to their stories, and in turn sharing his own life experiences, music, and poetry. Carl and Paula Sandburg, along with their three daughters, lived at Connemara for 22 years until Carl's death on July 22, 1967, at the house. Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site was designated the following year.

The park's historical and cultural resources include 264 acres of pastures, ponds, small mountains and hiking trails, as well as 50 buildings and structures, including the Sandburgs' house and their goat barn complex. Each year, nearly 85,000 people visit the park to learn about the world-renowned poet and his family, and to enjoy the peace and serenity offered by the park's forests, ponds, and pastures. Activities include guided tours of the Sandburgs' home, which displays 52,000 objects and artifacts that belonged to the Sandburgs, including books, musical instruments, magazines, and furniture. These objects give visitors a tangible means of understanding the Sandburgs' daily lives. At the barn complex, visitors can interact with the historic goat herd—descendants of Mrs. Sandburg's award-winning animals—and learn about the farm's operations through interpretive signs and by observing volunteers and park staff working with the goats. Those wanting to spend more time outdoors can walk along the trails that traverse the park and climb to the top of Glassy Mountain, enjoying the outdoors much as the Sandburgs did. The park includes a museum and archival collection housed in a 4,000-square-foot Museum Preservation Center, which is the one of the largest collections of its kind in the NPS Southeast Region. The collection contains more than 350,000 items that include letters, telegrams, maps, photographs, motion pictures, sound recordings, and 12,000 volumes of Carl Sandburg's books.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on October 17, 1968 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

CARL SANDBURG HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE communicates the legacy of Carl Sandburg and the stories of his works, life, and importance as an American poet, writer, and social activist by preserving Connemara, the farm in Flat Rock, North Carolina, where Sandburg and his family lived for the last 22 years of his life (1945–1967).



Park Significance

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

The following significance statements have been identified for Carl Sandburg National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.):

1. Connemara is where one of America's most versatile and recognized writers completed a literary career that captured and recorded America's traditions, struggles, and dreams in his poetry, journalism, biographies, novels, and collection of folk songs.
2. Known as a "poet of the people," Carl Sandburg advocated for social justice through his writings, which reflect a deep respect for people as individuals.
3. Designated as a national historic landmark because of its association with Carl Sandburg, the farm is also significant for its layout and landscape features, many of which were modified by Mrs. Sandburg for her prize-winning goats.
4. The Sandburgs' personal belongings, furnishings, farm equipment, library, and papers provide one of the most complete personal collections of any site in the national park system. This collection at Connemara offers a unique and rare perspective of this American author's lifestyle, philosophy, and intellectual pursuits more vividly than any other place he lived.



Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Carl Sandburg National Historic Site:

- **Museum Collection and Archive.** The museum and archive consists of the Sandburgs' furnishings, personal belongings, awards, and honorary degrees, and Carl Sandburg's personal library, including his magazines and journals. These objects reflect Sandburg's lifestyle, philosophy, intellectual pursuits, and his literary career.
- **Historic Buildings.** The historic buildings consist of the main house complex, the barn complex, and associated buildings, totaling 33 historic buildings. Together these form a national historic landmark and national register historic district as an assembly of functionally connected buildings that were used by Carl Sandburg and his family, and thus reflect the closely integrated daily life and values of the Sandburg family at Connemara.
- **Cultural Landscape.** Connemara's cultural landscape represents the setting that Carl Sandburg experienced strolling the mountain paths and trails, sitting to rest and reflect atop the granitic domes, or visiting the barn to see the dairy goat activities. The spatial relationships of Connemara's buildings and landscape features, combined with the views, sights, sounds, and smells, reflect how the Sandburgs shaped their surroundings and their lives here. The rural character of the farm and the natural character of the grounds, including waters and wetlands such as ponds and streams, created a refuge away from the sights and sounds of urban life and enabled Sandburg to focus on his later works. Today, the landscape as a whole gives the visitor a sense of Connemara during Sandburg's life.
- **Goat Herd.** Further developing the family's goat herd was a primary reason for the Sandburgs' arrival in North Carolina from the Midwest. The living farm concept was a key component of the enabling legislation that established Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site. To meet this mandate, the National Park Service maintains a representative goat herd of about 15 adult goats at Connemara's historic barn complex to communicate the story and legacy of the Sandburg family's dairy goat operation. The goats include blood-line descendants of Mrs. Sandburg's prize-winning Chikaming herd, which comprise three breeds of goats: Toggenburg, Nubian, and Saanen. In turn, the goats contribute to the overall feeling that Connemara is an occupied home rather than a museum. The goat herd is a popular visitor attraction among locals, and it has become an integral part of the story of Sandburg and his family.

Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Carl Sandburg National Historic Site:

- Granitic Domes.** The granitic domes of the park contribute substantially to biodiversity both within the park and regionally. A total of 21 granitic domes have been identified in the park. Granitic domes are a globally rare community type and have received special attention as a unique, local feature. Granitic domes contribute positively to the spatial heterogeneity of the forested landscape and are important in maintaining regional species diversity. Low-elevation granitic dome communities and their environs are of interest both because of their global rarity, and because they harbor a unique flora, which is often restricted wholly or essentially to granitic outcrop community types.
- Species of Concern.** Several plant and animal species of concern exist in the park, including the eastern small-footed bat (*Myotis leibii leibii*), northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), worm-eating warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*), wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), yellow-bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius appalachiensis*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverious*), green salamander (*Aneides aeneus*), timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*), monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), north fork heartleaf (*Hexastylis rhombiformis*), rough panicgrass (*Dichanthelium leucothrix*), Piedmont ragwort (*Packera millefolia*), Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*), Biltmore’s carrion flower (*Smilax biltmoreana*), netted nutrush (*Scleria reticularis*), and Allegheny mountain golden-banner (*Thermopsis mollis*).
- Continuing Performances of Sandburg’s Works in the Park.** Since 1974 the park has partnered with the Flat Rock Playhouse Vagabond School of the Drama to present live performances of Sandburg’s work. The primary performances have been the *World of Carl Sandburg*, *Sandburg’s Lincoln*, and *Rootabaga Stories*. The park also uses local poets and performers to bring Sandburg’s poetry to life through interactive live performances and demonstrations at special events.
- Connectivity of Landscape.** Connectivity corridors ensure that the park and region remain rich in plant and animal biodiversity and are also an important climate change adaptation strategy. Isolation of the park by surrounding development is leading to a loss of wildlife connectivity corridors and is consequently threatening such biodiversity in the park and increasing vulnerabilities to climate change.



Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site:

- **Life.** Carl Sandburg captured the American people’s struggles, dreams, and voice through the lecture platform, poetry, newspaper columns, novel, collection of folk music, children’s stories, and biography of Abraham Lincoln.
- **Family.** Mrs. Sandburg and each Sandburg family member played an integral role in the life of Carl Sandburg by providing a supportive environment.
- **Being an American.** Being a first-generation American had a profound effect on Carl Sandburg and he spent a lifetime defining what it meant to be an American through his writing.
- **Social Activism.** Carl Sandburg’s social activism, through his writings and letters, encouraged critical and independent thinking for the common good and betterment of humankind.
- **Place.** Connemara—the home, associated buildings, artifacts, farm, livestock, wooded hills, water, sounds of nature, dark night skies, and gardens—offered to each member of the family an opportunity to live life fully.
- **National Park Service.** Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site was authorized by Congress as a unit of the National Park Service because of Carl Sandburg’s significant contributions to American history and literature.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

A comprehensive list of the park's special mandates and administrative commitments can be found in "Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments."

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value. Please see appendix C for the analysis tables of the fundamental resources and values identified for Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site and the high-priority associated planning and data needs to address them:

Visitor Use and Access Challenges. Visitor use impacts emanate from the park's limited ability to serve the needs of its visitors due to existing site terrain constraints and also a lack of visitor facilities and infrastructure. Visiting the Main House, the primary site at the park, involves walking one-third mile up with a 100-foot elevation change at a 7% grade along a paved driveway to reach the house's front porch. Visitors arriving at the park are met with a variety of other challenges, from the need for more parking spaces; limited accessibility navigating the parking lot, trails, buildings, and museum collection; and the lack of a visitor center near the parking lot and park entrance, which greatly limits visitor orientation and interpretation. As a result, visitors do not have full access to the key interpretive messages of the significance of the park, due to the lack of facilities that would facilitate such an experience. A consequence of these physical barriers is a disconnect between visitor perceptions and the park significance that, in some cases, results in adverse visitor behavior, such as illegal parking and social trailing by visitors who access the park from areas apart from the main visitor entrance. These visitor use patterns are not only impacting visitor experience, but are also having direct and indirect negative impacts on the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, including the historic buildings, museum collections, and cultural landscape.

Associated high-priority planning needs:

- Visitor use management plan

Associated high-priority data needs:

- Visitor use impact analysis



Resource Protection of Cultural Landscape and Historic Buildings. The park’s cultural landscape and historic buildings and structures are experiencing an overall decline in condition due to past management strategies that limited the park’s ability to adequately maintain the structures and landscape, as well as to encroachments and other impacts that are out of the park’s control. The park has developed programmatic strategies to address cyclic and long-term preservation in a constrained fiscal environment. Ongoing threats to these resources include erosion, visitor traffic, noise, anthropogenic light, invasive/nonnative vegetation, and a lack of knowledge, skills, and ability to maintain these specialized cultural resources. The park has identified a need for updated technical information and historic preservation treatment guidance.

Associated high-priority planning needs:

- Resource stewardship strategy
- Historic structure reports for the buck house, farm manager’s house, tenant house, family garage, and ancillary structures
- Amendment to invasive nonnative vegetation management plan

Associated high-priority data needs:

- Complete comprehensive condition assessments
- Visitor use impact analysis
- Erosion study

Planning and Data Needs

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

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects. The following criteria were used to identify priorities for plans and data. Priority was given to plans or data that

- are directly related to the park purpose, significance or fundamental resources and values
- solve an urgent or time-sensitive problem, including life, health, and/or safety concerns
- would prevent resource degradation

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Resource stewardship strategy	H	The resource stewardship strategy would address all park fundamental resources and values, and strategize a 10–15-year plan for future studies and planning. It would also address natural resource diversity of park and aquatic resources.
X	Visitor use management plan	H	Address a wide variety of visitor use-related impacts on all resources, and include trail use and trampling and granitic domes. The park has a visitor use survey and analysis but it is limited in scope. This plan would follow visitor use impact analysis.
X	Historic structure reports for the buck house, farm manager’s house, tenant house, family garage, and ancillary structures	H	The park needs historic structure reports to guide historic building maintenance and repairs by identifying character-defining features, etc.
X	Amendment to existing invasive nonnative vegetation management plan	H	Invasive plants are a significant issue at the park.
X	Five-year cyclic allocation plan	H	The five-year cyclic allocation plan is a key component in meeting the administration’s goal of reducing the deferred maintenance backlog. Cyclic maintenance incorporates a number of regularly scheduled preventative maintenance procedures and preservation techniques into a comprehensive program that prolongs the life of a particular resource, utility, or facility.
	Climate change scenario planning	H	Climate change scenario planning enables managers to explore critical uncertainties in climate, ecology, and sociopolitical factors and a broad range of plausible future conditions. Robust management strategies can then be developed for fundamental resources and values, and will be effective across multiple futures.
X	Historic building preservation guide	M	A historic preservation guide would provide park staff a guide for long-term historic preservation maintenance per <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> . This would follow the historic structure report updates and is a long-range management guide that is more specific than a condition assessment.
X	Amendment to existing cultural landscape report	M	The existing cultural landscape report needs to be updated because it is missing features and data. The report should also include guidance for effectively managing the soundscape and night skies at the site.
	Trail management plan	M	The trail management plan would address the park’s erosion issues, as well as trail use. The park landscape has a high degree of erosion due to steep terrain, intense rain events, and vehicular and visitor use. This would use information from the erosion study.
X	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	M	This plan would update the park’s 2012 deficiencies report to determine a plan for improving accessibility at the site. This would include physical and/or virtual access to historic buildings and the museum collections, as well as greater access to the park landscape.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Park partner action strategy	M	The park needs to work with local property owners to ensure that open space exists for wildlife connectivity, as well as to address water quality issues, noise, artificial light, and pollution from adjacent residential lands.
	Business plan	M	This plan is a comprehensive financial analysis and business strategy.
X	Historic structure report for dams	M	The historic structure report is needed for the park’s five dams, which are stone historic structures.
X	Comprehensive conservation plan	M	This comprehensive conservation plan would apply to each species of concern in the park, with specific goals and strategies for the effective management of those species.
X	Pasture/hayfield management plan	M	This plan would provide guidance for the protection of species of concern and habitat for breeding, wintering, and foraging.
X	Management strategy for species monitoring	M	This strategy would provide for a position to do species status monitoring within the park.
X	Amendment to existing museum collection management plan	L	The collection management plan needs to be amended and updated. The amendment would address the preservation and management of natural history specimens and associated archival material.
	Update to national register nomination, combined with a historic resources study	L	This is needed to provide framework and research on historical groups of people and historical periods as a guide for cultural resources management and interpretations. It would include archival research outside of the park and other information gaps.
X	Interpretive exhibit plan focused on historic buildings and cultural landscapes	L	There is an untapped opportunity to interpret the historic buildings and landscapes in telling the Sandburg story.
	Land protection plan (underway in house, but seeking input from region)	L	This plan would address potential viewshed impacts.
X	Update to long-range interpretive plan	L	The long-range interpretive plan would update interpretive themes and interpretive planning per the foundation document. This would follow the visitor use management plan, and other exhibit plans.
X	Feasibility study to investigate the possibility of using a commercial concessioner	L	This study would analyze the potential use of a commercial concessioner to manage the goat herd and milk production.
	Redevelopment plan of the primary visitor contact area in the park	L	This includes an alternative transportation feasibility study as phase I. It would address access, orientation, parking, visitor contact, etc.

Data Needs – Where Information is Needed Before Decisions can be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Complete comprehensive condition assessments	H	Many historic buildings lack comprehensive condition assessments. This could be conducted by the Historic Preservation Training Center or others. This is a high priority because the information is needed to maintain historic buildings.
X	Erosion study	H	The park landscape has a high degree of erosion due to steep terrain, intense rain events, and vehicular and visitor use. The park needs information to assess impacts, and this information would be incorporated into the trail management plan.
X	Ecological condition assessment for granitic domes	H	This assessment would provide an analysis and assessment of the condition of the granitic domes throughout the park. It should be completed at least biannually.
X	Climate change vulnerability assessment	H	Climate change vulnerability assessments for cultural and natural resources will help managers better understand which resources within the park may be most at risk from climate change and will facilitate prioritization of monitoring and management actions.
X	Phase I archeological survey	M	This survey would encompass the historic core to meet section 110 requirements. It would include historical archeology.
X	GIS data for cultural landscape and fire management	M	Additional GIS data are needed for cultural landscapes and wooded areas.
	Bat study	M	The park has bat species of concern but lacks information on habitat and threats such as white-nose syndrome.
X	Digitize goat breeding records and transfer to American Dairy Goat Association (ADGA) database	M	Work more closely with the American Dairy Goat Association and the breeding record that they are maintaining electronically for Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site. Mrs. Sandburg's records should be included in the ADGA database, which would assist management of the herd (interbreeding practices, etc.).
X	GIS data for lands that can be linked to Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site by green space	M	This GIS data would help park staff better understand potential wildlife corridors at sites adjacent to the park.
X	National register research opportunity regarding the slave quarters	M	This study would provide comprehensive information regarding the slave quarters, and would be used to inform a National Register of Historic Places nomination update.
X	Ethnographic overview and assessment	L	There are at least four important groups that contributed to the landscape, including American Indians, African Americans, Scots-Irish settlers, and other early residents of Flat Rock. This assessment would investigate the potential for living groups with cultural associations with the park.

Data Needs – Where Information is Needed Before Decisions can be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Historic American Buildings Survey documentation for all 33 historic buildings	L	The park has history and photo-documentation but needs measured drawings. This is needed, but is not associated with an urgent threat to the historic buildings.
X	Historic goat report	L	This report would include more research into Mrs. Sandburg's breeding program regarding her relationship with the farm and local breeders, operation and business practices, and research of the archives related to Mrs. Sandburg's dairy operation.
X	GIS data for historic uses of the buildings and pastures related to the farm	L	GIS data would assist historic building, landscape, and goat herd management.
X	Establish GIS layers for species of concern	L	GIS data regarding species of concern would help the park more effectively manage species and their habitats.



Part 3: Contributors

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

Tyrone Brandyburg, Superintendent
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Sarah Perschall, Chief of Visitor Services
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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

Enabling Legislation for Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site (Public Law 90-592, October 17, 1968)

October 17, 1968
[H. R. 13099]

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes.

Carl Sandburg
Home National
Historic Site,
N.C.
Establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, all or any part of the property and improvements thereon at Flat Rock, North Carolina, where Carl Sandburg lived and worked during the last twenty years of his life, comprising approximately two hundred and forty-two acres, together with approximately six acres of adjacent or related property which the Secretary may deem necessary for establishment of the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.

Administration.

SEC. 2. The national historic site established pursuant to this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated the sums of \$225,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$952,000 for development expenses incurred pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 17, 1968.

Boundary Adjustment for Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site (Public Law 96-199, March 5, 1980)

SEC. 105. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to revise the boundaries of the following units of the National Park System:
(1) Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, North Carolina: to add approximately seventeen acres.

Boundary
revisions.

Boundary Adjustment for Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site (Public Law 110-229, May 8, 2008)

SEC. 311. CARL SANDBURG HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE 16 USC 461 note.
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **HISTORIC SITE.**—The term “Historic Site” means Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.

(2) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Sandburg Center Alternative” numbered 445/80,017 and dated April 2007.

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

(b) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may acquire from willing sellers by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange not more than 110 acres of land, water, or interests in land and water, within the area depicted on the map, to be added to the Historic Site.

(c) **VISITOR CENTER.**—To preserve the historic character and landscape of the site, the Secretary may also acquire up to five acres for the development of a visitor center and visitor parking area adjacent to or in the general vicinity of the Historic Site.

(d) **BOUNDARY REVISION.**—Upon acquisition of any land or interest in land under this section, the Secretary shall revise the boundary of the Historic Site to reflect the acquisition.

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

(f) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Land added to the Historic Site by this section shall be administered as part of the Historic Site in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site does not have any special mandates.

Administrative Commitments				
Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Blue Ridge Parkway (in process)	Letter of general agreement	October 2012 /	Park volunteers, park staff, park visitors, Village of Flat Rock, local community	The Blue Ridge Parkway provides Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site with law enforcement support.
Flat Rock Playhouse, The State Theatre of North Carolina (in process)	Letter of agreement	October 2012 /	Village of Flat Rock, park visitors, park volunteers, local community, school groups, tour groups, City of Hendersonville, western North Carolina	The letter allows the park to use their parking lot.
Village of Flat Rock	Letter of agreement	October 2012 /	Village of Flat Rock, park visitors, park volunteers, local community	The letter allows the park to use their parking lot.
Valley Hill Fire Department and Blue Ridge Fire and Rescue	General agreement		Village of Flat Rock, park visitors, park volunteers, local community	This agreement provides for general fire and rescue, including wildland fire and emergency services for the park.
Blue Ridge Community College	Memorandum of agreement		Park visitors, park volunteers, local community, school groups, tour groups, City of Hendersonville, western North Carolina	The memorandum of agreement allows the community college to grow specific varieties and quantities of plants for the cultural landscape.
Clemson University	Cooperative ecosystem studies units network agreement	/ 2014	Park staff, park researchers, park volunteers, local community, Village of Flat Rock	This allows the university to take cuttings from the park and propagate them to help conserve cultural landscape plants and set them into a park nursery for stock.

Appendix C: Analysis of Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection and Archive
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connemara is where one of America's most versatile and recognized writers completed a literary career that captured and recorded America's traditions, struggles, and dreams in his poetry, journalism, biographies, novels, and collection of folk songs. • Known as a "poet of the people," Carl Sandburg advocated for social justice through his writings, which reflect a deep respect for people as individuals. • Designated as a national historic landmark because of its association with Carl Sandburg, the farm is also significant for its layout and landscape features, many of which were modified by Mrs. Sandburg for her prize-winning goats. • The Sandburgs' personal belongings, furnishings, farm equipment, library, and papers provide one of the most complete personal collections of any site in the national park system. This collection at Connemara offers a unique and rare perspective of this American author's lifestyle, philosophy, and intellectual pursuits more vividly than any other place he lived.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main house collections are in fair condition due to poor museum environment and climate conditions. • The museum environment within the house is poor. Humidity and temperature are not ideal to house the museum collection, although a comprehensive plan for mitigating those problems has been developed and awaits funding for implementation. • The collections in storage are in good condition. • The archive collection is in fair condition, but research value is compromised and severely limited due to a lack of finding aides, current storage conditions, and a backlog of cataloging. • The storage facility is in excellent physical condition. • Collections in other buildings are not climate controlled. The environment is poor and collection condition is fair. • A wet functional fire suppression system is currently in place to protect the house; however, a system to protect the entire collection is not currently in place. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the collection in the house and other historic structures is worsening. The museum collection is being compromised due to seasonal fluctuations in temperature/humidity and other issues related to inadequate climate control and climate change impacts. • The condition of the collection is worsening due to inadequate implementation of the museum housekeeping plan. • The condition of collections in storage is static.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are inadvertent visitor impacts related to tour size (currently groups of 15 people), which must be limited due to direct interaction with the artifacts on display and the available space within the existing house. • There is a lack of adequate climate control. • There is a limited ability to implement the museum housekeeping plan (insects, dust). • There is a lack of a comprehensive fire suppression system, which leaves some objects vulnerable. • Archive management does not meet professional museum standards. • Limitations of the collection inhibit the potential for research and education. • Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural and natural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection and Archive
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a more fully integrated curation program, which includes more exhibits, digital based exhibits, and other interpretive venues. • Establish partnerships (volunteers, universities, friends groups) to help support museum related opportunities. • Using the collection for future professional training opportunities.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collections statement (2013). • Historic furnishings report – addendum and update (2007). • Museum collection management plan (2005). • Museum housekeeping plan.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends groups • Sandburg family • Universities • Researchers • Local community • Special interest groups: Carl Sandburg Historic Site, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer • Public school community
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic goat report. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Visitor use impact analysis.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS)-related accessibility study. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan amendment to museum collection management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Orders 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2) “Studies and Collections” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.3.5.5) “Museum Collections” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) “Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities” • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>

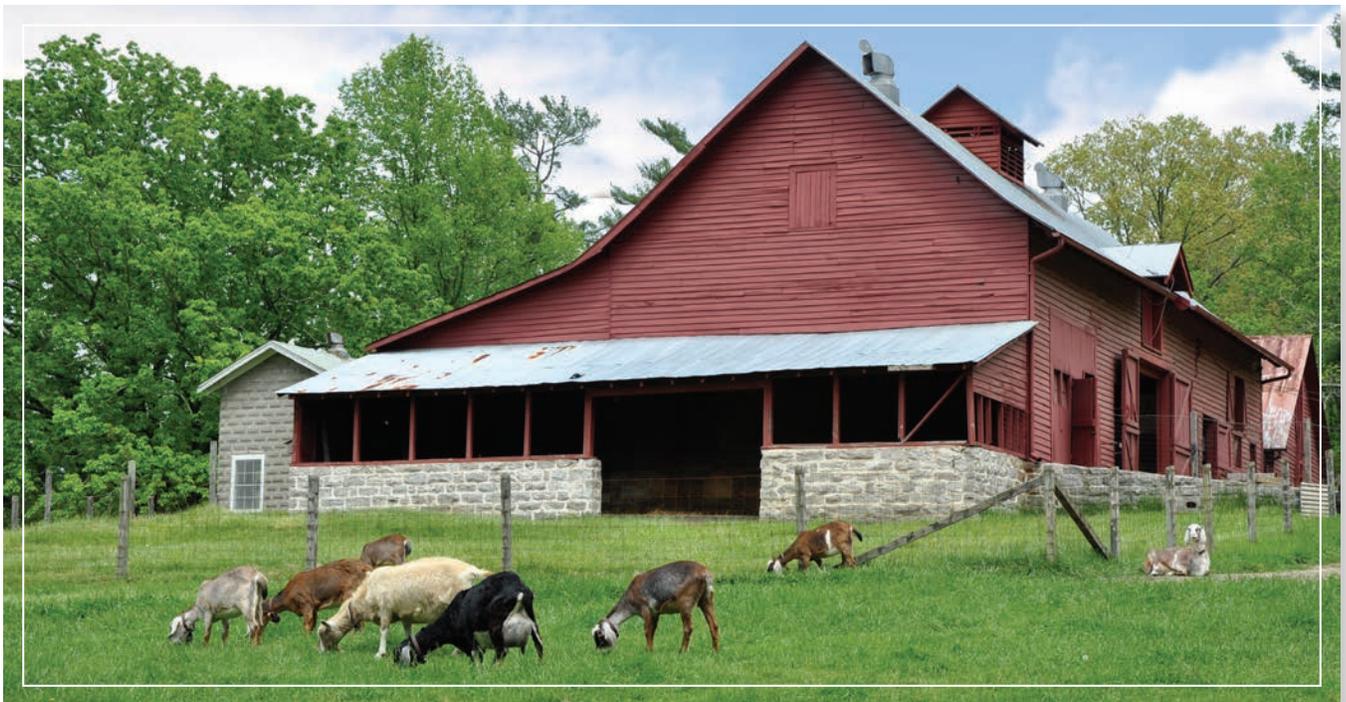
Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Buildings
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated as a national historic landmark because of its association with Carl Sandburg, the farm is also significant for its layout and landscape features, many of which were modified by Mrs. Sandburg for her prize-winning goats. • The Sandburgs’ personal belongings, furnishings, farm equipment, library, and papers provide one of the most complete personal collections of any site in the national park system. This collection at Connemara offers a unique and rare perspective of this American author’s lifestyle, philosophy, and intellectual pursuits more vividly than any other place he lived.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the physical condition of buildings range from poor to good (23 buildings are in good condition, 9 are in fair condition, and 1 is in poor condition). • The park does not have up-to-date List of Classified Structures condition assessments for all buildings. These assessments are conducted on a six-year rotation. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall condition of building(s) is declining. The park is not able to keep up with recurring maintenance. • Fire risk increases as fire fuel accumulates, which threatens resources. According to the fire management plan, historic buildings are at risk. • Conditions are deteriorating due to wear and tear from visitor use. Physical changes to the house and the tour route (related to accommodating visitor use) diminish the integrity of the historic fabric.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a limited ability to perform maintenance, leading to worsening conditions. • There are possible deficiencies with the electrical system in some of the historic buildings. • There has been damage to buildings due to increasing storm intensity, wind damage, falling trees, etc. • Erosion, weathering, and aging of materials have created issues regarding the integrity of historic buildings. • There is inadequate expertise for historic building maintenance. • There is inadequate documentation and recordkeeping of past historic building maintenance. • Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural and natural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue participating in the NPS preservation and skills training program. • There is an opportunity to use and access more of the existing buildings on the site as part of the interpretation effort. • Staff could improve the documentation of repairs. • Working with professional organizations, such as the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of classified structures (2013). • Chicken house/wash house historic structure report (2007). • Main house historic structure report (2005). • Swedish house historic structure report (2005). • National Register of Historic Places nomination (1978) and amendment (1995). • Historic structure preservation guide – volume 103 (1986). • Historic structure reports for front lake and dam, side lake and dam, pond bridge, and duck cage (1981).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Buildings
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends groups • Sandburg family • Universities • Researchers • Local community • Special interest groups: Carl Sandburg State Historic Site, State Historic Preservation Officer • Public school community
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete comprehensive condition assessments – Historic Preservation Training Center or other. • National register research opportunity regarding the slave quarters. • Historic American Buildings Survey documentation for all 33 historic buildings. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Historic structure reports for the buck house, farm manager’s house, tenant house, and dams. • Five-year cyclic allocation plan. • Historic building preservation guide. • Interpretive exhibit plan focused on historic buildings.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated as a national historic landmark because of its association with Carl Sandburg, the farm is also significant for its layout and landscape features, many of which were modified by Mrs. Sandburg for her prize-winning goats.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall condition is fair. • Staff closely follows the requirements of the cultural landscape report. • A large amount of staff time is spent remediating/treating nonnative pests and vegetation, which results in a lack of ability to fully perform cultural landscape report duties. • Trails are heavily impacted by visitor use (wear and tear and vandalism) and erosion. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall cultural landscape condition is declining. The park is not able to keep up with recurring maintenance. • New, unauthorized trails are being created. • Encroachment of nonnative species has been increasing. • There has been an increase in visitation for recreational use.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hemlock woolly adelgid poses a threat to hemlocks. • Available parking is generally fully used within the park, and there is a lack of additional land for parking expansion. The pressure to provide more parking threatens the landscape. • There are vehicular impacts on the landscape. • There is no law enforcement presence. • Park permeability is an issue, with visitors coming into the park along the entire boundary. • Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural and natural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an opportunity to establish partnerships that could address parking needs. • There is an opportunity to establish a partnership with Great Smokey Mountains National Park.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connemara Farms management plan (2012). • Geologic resources inventory (2012). • Digital vegetation maps (2010). • Cumberland Piedmont Network vital signs monitoring plan (2005). • Invasive nonnative vegetation management plan, CARL (2004). • Vascular plant inventory and plant community classification, CARL (2003). • Cultural landscape report (1993).
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends groups • Sandburg family • Universities • Researchers • Local community • Special interest groups: Carl Sandburg State Historic Site, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer • Public school community

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS data for the cultural landscape and fire management. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Phase I archeological survey of the park to meet section 110 requirements. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment to cultural landscape report. • Five-year cyclic allocation plan. • Interpretive exhibit plan focused on cultural landscape. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Amendment to invasive nonnative vegetation management plan. • Park partner action strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77



Fundamental Resource or Value	Goat Herd
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated as a national historic landmark because of its association with Carl Sandburg, the farm is also significant for its layout and landscape features, many of which were modified by Mrs. Sandburg for her prize-winning goats.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goat herd is in good condition. The current herd retains a blood line to Mrs. Sandburg’s original goat herd. This is documented through breeding records and genealogy. The park currently maintains a year-round herd of 15 not including the kids, which usually number 6 to 8. The herd is healthy and checked regularly by a veterinarian. There is a thriving youth volunteer program, Flat Rock’s Exceptional Sandburg Helpers (FRESH), which focuses on goat husbandry. The group ultimately shows the goats in partnership with the 4-H Youth Development Organization. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per staff observation, it appears that the goats are increasing visitation to the park. The park will continue to maintain a mix of three distinct breeds. The park continues to look for ways to breed the herd closer to the original Chikaming bloodline through partnerships with breeders who are using cryogenics and artificial insemination.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saanen goats in America today have changed as a breed. They have been bred with other stock and are now called “American Saanen,” though they retain their unique all white appearance. The Saanens Mrs. Sandburg bred are now called purebred and are becoming increasingly difficult to find for breeding and genetic diversity. The park may have to make a decision soon to breed with the American Saanen or lose the breed altogether. Employee expertise to manage the complex, specialized dynamic of the herd could be lost. There is a backlog of archival records relating to the herd. They have not been processed and are inaccessible to staff. Predators (coyotes and dogs) exist, but have not yet become a major threat. If predators become a bigger problem, there may be a need for a guard donkey or some other means of protection. There is a threat of sounds from outside of the park. Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural and natural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential marketing opportunity due to an increasing number of visitors who come to see the goat herd. Increased education development will enhance the link between the goats and the Sandburg family story. There is the possibility of using a commercial dairy operation to manage the herd and to collect/pasteurize goat milk to sell to visitors. Because this might present a potential threat to the historic structures due to increased operations, reuse of the buildings in that way would have to be carefully managed. The park could pursue formal partnerships with professional breeding organizations. There are research opportunities with the universities.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connemara Farms management plan (2012).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Goat Herd
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends groups • Sandburg family • Universities • Researchers • Local community • Special interest groups: Carl Sandburg State Historic Site, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer • Public school community • Park volunteers
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic goat report. • GIS data for historic uses of the buildings and pastures related to the farm. • Digitize goat breeding records and transfer to ADGA database.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update to the long-range interpretive plan. • Feasibility study to investigate the possibility of using a commercial concessioner.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Granitic Domes
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of the domes varies from heavily-impacted to high quality and is dependent on proximity to visitor use areas: the more remote and off-the-trail, the better the condition of the ecological association. • Domes that are visited by people have experienced a significant decrease in biodiversity. • Domes that are visited by people have experienced invasion by nonnative plant species. • Domes nearest the historic core of the park have the least biodiversity and the highest rates of invasive nonnative species. • Of the 21 domes, 8 are of high conservation status, 7 are moderate, and 6 are highly impacted and of low conservation status. • Some of the domes are home to species of concern. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorized trails leading to remote domes are being created with increasing frequency. • Protection of the dome community now requires annual activity. • Visitors are requesting with increasing frequency that trees be cut around the domes to open the views at overlooks. • Climate change appears to be increasing the rate of nonnative species invasion.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive nonnative species spread through anthropogenic and natural systems. • Visitor impacts through increasing visitor use. • Climate change is causing periods of more severe weather events that increase run-off from trails to the dome surfaces, bringing with it nonnative sediments, chemical alterations to soils on the domes, and nonnative plants species seed. • Park permeability, with visitors coming into the park along the entire boundary and cutting across domes along the way. • Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural and natural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an opportunity to establish partnerships that could address parking needs. • There is an opportunity to increase awareness in the community.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "A Vegetational Assessment of the Granitic Rock Outcrop Communities at Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site" (2008). • "Invasive Nonnative Vegetation Management Plan, CARL" (2004). • Geologic resources inventory (2012). • Digital vegetation maps (2010). • Cumberland Piedmont Network vital signs monitoring plan (2005). • "Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site Vascular Plant Inventory and Vegetation Classification" (2003). • "Bryophyte Collection, CARL (in herbarium)." • Cultural landscape report (1993).

Other Important Resource or Value	Granitic Domes
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends groups • Universities • Researchers • Local community
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological condition assessment for each dome at least biannually. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment to cultural landscape report. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Amendment to invasive nonnative vegetation management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Species of Concern
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sixteen species of concern, including threatened and endangered species and WatchList species, are known to use the park. • The group classification breakdown of the 17 species is mammal (2), bird (5), amphibian (1), reptile (1), insect (1), and vascular plant (7). • The primary species of concern include the eastern small-footed bat (<i>Myotis leibii leibii</i>), northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>), yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>), worm-eating warbler (<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>), wood thrush (<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>), yellow-bellied sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus varius appalachiensis</i>), American kestrel (<i>Falco sparverious</i>), green salamander (<i>Aneides aeneus</i>), timber rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus horridus</i>), monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>), north fork heartleaf (<i>Hexastylis rhombiformis</i>), rough panicgrass (<i>Dichanthelium leucothrix</i>), Piedmont ragwort (<i>Packera millefolia</i>), Carolina hemlock (<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>), Biltmore's carrion flower (<i>Smilax biltmoreana</i>), netted nutrush (<i>Scleria reticularis</i>), and Allegheny mountain golden-banner (<i>Thermopsis mollis</i>). • The park has extremely high-quality aquatic resources, and it is likely that rare aquatic invertebrates live in park waters. • Some of species of concern inhabit globally rare domes in the park. • Some of the species of concern inhabit field edge and riparian habitat. • For at least one of the species, areas or features within the park may be considered critical habitat. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and global habitat loss is increasing the ecological value of park natural areas. • Climate change appears to be increasing the rate of nonnative species invasion. • Unauthorized trails leading to remote domes are being created with increasing frequency. • Protection of the dome community now requires annual activity.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is regional and global habitat loss due to development, deforestation, climate change, and others. • Climate change is causing periods of more severe weather events that increase run-off from trails to the dome surfaces, bringing with it nonnative sediments, resulting in chemical alterations to soils on the domes. Changes in soil composition and chemistry are likely to have detrimental effects on dome inhabiting species of concern. • There is mowing/bush hogging of breeding habitat without consideration to nesting and pollination windows. • Future prescription burns outside of wildlife-safe windows could threaten species of concern. Specifically, the green salamander is a specialist requiring both rock crevice and arboreal habitat. They guard their egg masses and will not abandon them. Burning during mating and gestational season would probably kill adults, juveniles, and eggs. Prescription burn plans should consider the natural history of the species to avoid negative impacts on the local population. • Invasive nonnative species spread through anthropogenic and natural systems. • There are visitor impacts due to increasing visitor use. • There is significant park permeability, with visitors coming into the park along the entire boundary and cutting across domes along the way. • There is a lack of conservation planning for each species of concern. • Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural and natural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources.

Other Important Resource or Value	Species of Concern
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish partnerships that could address park needs for conservation planning, within and outside of the National Park Service. • Work with cooperators to protect and conserve species of concern. • Increase awareness in the community concerning conservation of habitat. • Increase awareness in staff, contractors, and agricultural use permittees. • Research and develop species conservation documents that provide park-specific guidelines.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A Vegetational Assessment of the Granitic Rock Outcrop Communities at Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site” (2008). • “Results of Herpetofaunal Surveys of Five National Park Units in North and South Carolina” (2005). • “Terrestrial Mammals of Carl Sandburg Home NHS” (2007). • “Bird Inventory of Carl Sandburg Home” (2006). • “Inventory of Fishes in Carl Sandburg Home” (2006). • Cumberland Piedmont Network vital signs monitoring plan (2005). • “Bats of CARL, COWP, GUCO, KIMO, NISI” (2007). • Digital vegetation maps (2010). • “Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site Vascular Plant Inventory and Vegetation Classification” (2003). • “Bryophyte Collection, CARL (in herbarium).”
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner agencies: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, etc. • Universities • Researchers • Local community • Special interest groups: National Parks Conservation Association, etc.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish GIS layers for species of concern. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive conservation plan for each species. • Pasture/hayfield management plan. • Management strategy for species monitoring.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species” • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Continuing Performances of Sandburg’s Works in the Park
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performances of Sandburg’s works are ongoing and in good condition. • The park has been hosting performances in partnership with the Flat Rock Playhouse since 1974. • Performances are held only during the summer due to scheduling constraints by the Flat Rock Playhouse. • Performances are occasionally held at other times of the year for special events. • The amphitheater is in poor condition and needs to be replaced. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer performances of Sandburg’s works are offered by the Flat Rock Playhouse. In 2005, shows were reduced from three to two offered each year and the number of shows offered in the summer was reduced from 18 performances to 16 of each show.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The performances rely on a cost-share between the park bookstore (Eastern National) and the Flat Rock Playhouse. • Attendance at performances has steadily declined over the past 10–15 years. • The amphitheater where performances are presented is not accessible and does not meet the needs of current audiences. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are numerous arts organizations across the country that still perform and present Sandburg’s works in a variety of media. Partnerships with these organizations both local and national could be developed. • The selection of works offered by the Flat Rock Playhouse during the summer could be expanded to include more Rootabaga stories and other works by Sandburg for children. • There is an opportunity to replace the amphitheater for accessibility and function based on recommendations in the general management plan.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan (2008).
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat Rock Playhouse • Friends groups • Sandburg family • Universities • Researchers • Local community • Special interest groups: Carl Sandburg State Historic Site, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer • Public school community
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data needs were identified for this OIRV.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update to long-range interpretive plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.14) “Partnerships”

Other Important Resource or Value	Connectivity of Landscape
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is 264 acres and includes forests, surface waters, granitic domes, and grass fields. • The park is rich in biodiversity and is geographically located in a transitional zone between the Piedmont and the southern Appalachians, and is a geographic region that supports northeastern flora and fauna with that of southeastern species. • Sixteen species of concern, including threatened and endangered species, species of concern, and WatchList species, are known to use the park. • Land fragmentation is known to disrupt migration and reproduction of species, as well as cause isolation and change to gene pools. • The park is surrounded by smaller tracts of minimally developed land that links it to larger natural areas such as Dupont State Forest, Pisgah National Forest, Nantahala National Forest, and others. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and global habitat loss is increasing the ecological value of park natural areas and adjacent green space. • Climate change appears to be altering species ranges and migration habits and routes. • Local land fragmentation has resulted in increasing human-wildlife interactions that have caused concern for human and wildlife safety. • Changes in land use patterns and development are affecting species mobility.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and global habitat loss due to development, deforestation, climate change, others. • Local development and habitat destruction. • Irreversible loss of high quality, high use wildlife corridors due to land use change. • Irreversible loss of habitat that is home to sensitive species. • Invasive nonnative species spread through anthropogenic and natural systems. • Lack of conservation planning within the community to protect green space and maintain connectivity of wildlife habitat and corridors. • Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural and natural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join existing projects (i.e., Land-of-Sky Linking Lands and Communities) to become established as a partner with representation. • Protect habitat that is critical to wildlife movement. • Work with cooperators to protect and conserve connected green space. • Increase awareness in the community concerning conservation of habitat and green space used by wildlife through public education programs. • Protect adjacent property through transfer to the National Park Service. • Research and develop species conservation documents that provide information on species habitat requirements. • Connectivity corridors can be used as a climate change adaptation strategy to help minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity.

Other Important Resource or Value	Connectivity of Landscape
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A Vegetational Assessment of the Granitic Rock Outcrop Communities at Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site” (2008). • Digital vegetation maps (2010). • “Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site Vascular Plant Inventory and Vegetation Classification” (2003). • Cumberland Piedmont Network vital signs monitoring plan (2005). • Linking Lands and Communities in the Land-of-Sky Region project documentation and associated comprehensive GIS data.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner agencies and entities: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, U.S. Forest Service, North Carolina Division of Forest Resources, North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Land-of-Sky Regional Council, etc. • Researchers • Local community • Special interest groups: National Parks Conservation Association, North Carolina Wildlife Federation, Appalachian Trail Conservancy, Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, Buncombe County Greenways and Trails Commission, Carolina Mountain Land Conservancy, etc.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish GIS of lands that can be linked to Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site by green space. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No planning needs were identified for this OIRV.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species” • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act; 16 U.S.C. 703-712 • The Clean Water Act • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management,” including (§4.6.1) “Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

**Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site**

July 2014

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

A. Sp Brandyb

10 July 20 14

RECOMMENDED

Tyrone Brandyburg, Superintendent, Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

Date

Stan Austin

7/10/14

APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



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

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