



# Foundation Document

## Eisenhower National Historic Site

Pennsylvania

August 2016



## Foundation Document



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# Mission of the National Park Service

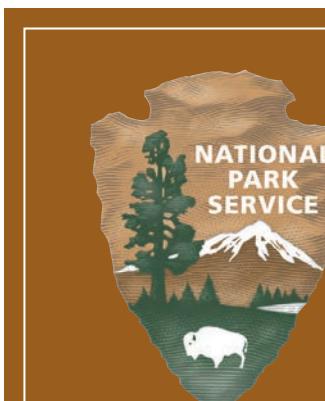
The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural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

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

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

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

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



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

## Introduction

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

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

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



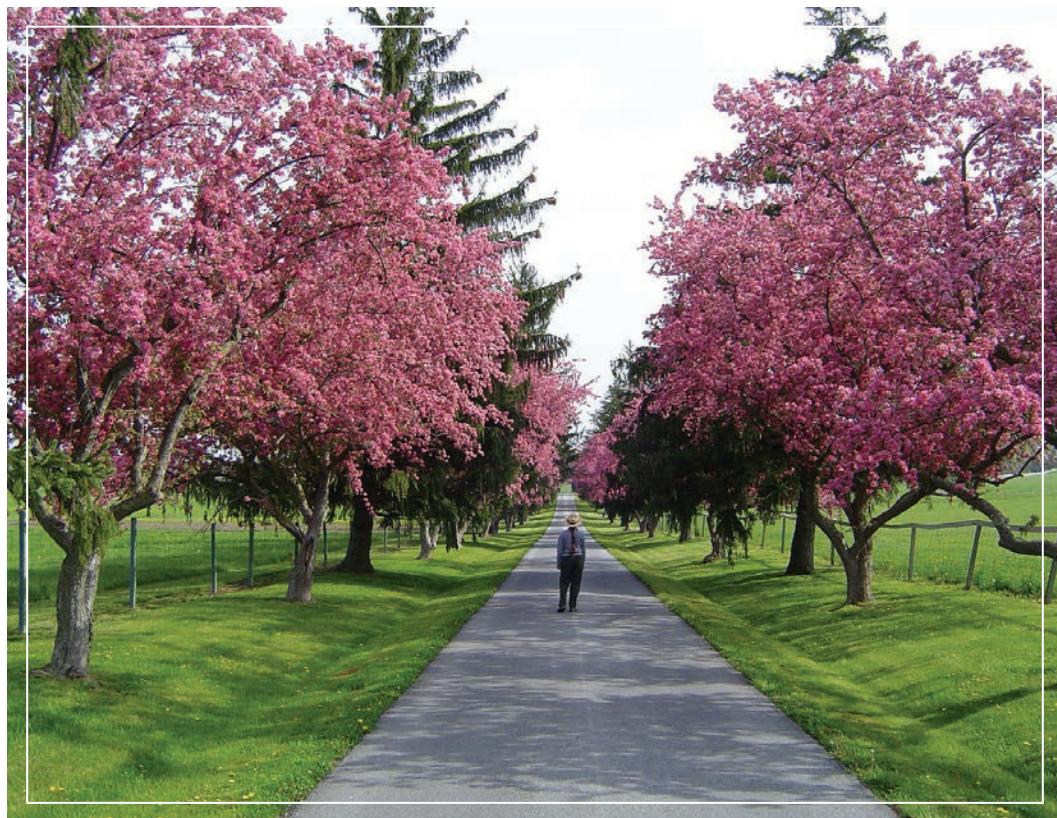
## Part 1: Core Components

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

Eisenhower National Historic Site, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, preserves the home and farm of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th president of the United States. Consisting of 690 acres, the site includes four distinct farms: the Allen Redding farm, purchased in 1951 by General Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower and expanded over the next two decades; two adjoining farms purchased by Eisenhower's associate W. Alton Jones and farmed in partnership with General Eisenhower; and an additional adjoining farm donated to the government to preserve the historic setting.

Drawn to Gettysburg by his memories of commanding Camp Colt, the U.S. Army Tank Corps training center located on the Gettysburg Battlefield, along with the rich Civil War history and rural atmosphere the area provided, General and Mrs. Eisenhower purchased the 189-acre Redding farm adjacent to Gettysburg National Military Park in 1951, with plans of turning the aging farmhouse and agricultural lands into a retirement farm. While General Eisenhower's time as the commander of the new North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces and campaigning for the presidency in 1952 delayed his plans, Mamie convinced him to proceed with renovations during his presidency so that the couple could use the farm while General Eisenhower was president.





In August 1955, General and Mrs. Eisenhower moved into the renovated farmhouse, visiting often during Eisenhower's presidency. As president, he used the house as a weekend retreat, a stage for international diplomacy, and a place to recuperate, with the farm becoming the "temporary White House" in 1955 while General Eisenhower recovered from a heart attack. Following his tenure as president, General Eisenhower finally retired to the farm in 1961, keeping an office at Gettysburg College and focusing on writing his memoirs and spending time with family and friends. The Eisenhower family made a gift of their farm to the federal government in 1967. Secretary of the Interior Stuart Udall subsequently designated the farm, with the concurrence of President Lyndon B. Johnson, as a national historic site on November 27, 1967. With the general's death in 1969, the farm officially became government property. Mamie Eisenhower continued to live at the farm under a special use permit until her death in 1979. The site was officially opened to the public in 1980.

Although the General and Mrs. Eisenhower's initial intent was simply to purchase a quiet retirement home in the country, in the end the farm at Gettysburg provided much more than this. The farm was a weekend getaway from the pressures of Washington, D.C. It provided a place to host friends, family, and visiting dignitaries from around the world. It afforded General Eisenhower the opportunity to explore interests in sustainable agriculture and cattle production. Finally, it allowed the Eisenhower family to establish a true home for themselves amid the pastoral fields and extensively landscaped grounds surrounding their farmhouse. In fact, the Eisenhower Farm was the only home and piece of real estate ever owned by General and Mrs. Eisenhower during their life together.

Today Eisenhower National Historic Site is maintained as it was during the Eisenhower years, and the Eisenhower family's home retains nearly all of its original furnishings. Visitors to the site are shuttled to the farm via buses, departing the Gettysburg National Military Park's visitor center, located approximately four miles from the site. Once they have arrived, visitors receive a 15-minute orientation to the site and are then invited to tour the home and grounds and walk to the cattle barns and skeet range via a self-guided walk or audio tour. The Reception Center, located next to the Eisenhower Farm barn, offers a short introductory video as well as an exhibit highlighting General Eisenhower's life from his boyhood days in Abilene, Kansas, through his military and presidential years, to retirement at his Gettysburg farm. Ranger-led programs are offered seasonally, and children can participate in the Junior Secret Service Agent Program.

Since the establishment of Eisenhower National Historic Site in 1967, the site has been under the administration of Gettysburg National Military Park. This relationship was established because of the geographic relationship of the two national park units, the historic relationship of the Eisenhower farm with the Battle of Gettysburg, and the efficiency in providing Eisenhower National Historic Site the administrative, resource management, protection, interpretive, and maintenance support that Gettysburg National Military Park has to offer.

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Eisenhower 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 by an order of designation on November 27, 1967 (see appendix A). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to preserve and interpret the home and farms of the Eisenhower family as a fitting and enduring memorial to the life, work, and times of General Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, and to the events of far-reaching importance that occurred on the property.*



## 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 Eisenhower 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 Eisenhower National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The only home ever owned by General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the buildings and land at Eisenhower National Historic Site served as a working farm, temporary White House, presidential retreat, and retirement home for them.
2. A career soldier, Dwight D. Eisenhower rose from West Point cadet to a five-star general, having a major influence on world history in his roles as the supreme allied commander in Europe during World War II and later as the first supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
3. During his two-term presidency, 1953–1961, President Dwight D. Eisenhower guided the nation through complex and profound changes during the second half of the 20th century, including the end of the Korean War, establishment of the interstate highway system, the Army–McCarthy hearings, the beginning of the civil rights movement, heightening international Cold War tensions, and a period of unprecedented economic prosperity for many Americans.
4. With its peaceful, pastoral setting adjacent to the Gettysburg battlefield, the Eisenhower farm was for President Dwight D. Eisenhower a much-needed respite from Washington, DC, as well as a backdrop for international diplomacy in his efforts to reduce Cold War and other tensions among the prominent world leaders he brought to visit the farm.
5. The Eisenhower museum collections of objects, furnishings, artwork, and diplomatic gifts is a tangible connection to the personal lives of Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower and provides an intimate view into the home that the Eisenhower family made for themselves at their Gettysburg farm.
6. Early in his military career, then-U.S. Army Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower commanded Camp Colt, a tank training site located on the historic Gettysburg battlefield during World War I. General and Mrs. Eisenhower would return to this battlefield 33 years later to purchase their Gettysburg farm.
7. In his retirement, General Dwight D. Eisenhower spent 15 years improving and restoring the lands of his Gettysburg farm by introducing sustainable agricultural practices and maintaining a successful livestock enterprise of award-winning Angus cattle.



## 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 Eisenhower National Historic Site:

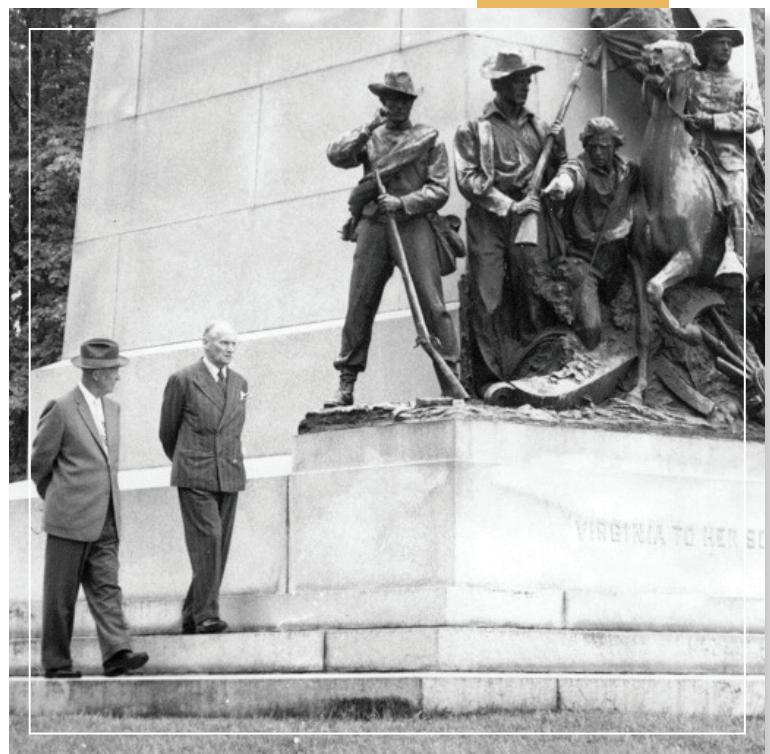
- **Eisenhower Farm Cultural Landscape.** When planning for his military retirement, General Dwight D. Eisenhower wanted to purchase a small farm that would offer him the opportunity to return to the agrarian lifestyle he was first introduced to as a young boy growing up in Kansas. Pastoral Gettysburg appealed to the Eisenhower family's desire to "escape from concrete into the countryside." In 1951, General Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower purchased the Allen Redding farm in a transaction that included the 189-acre parcel, the house and associated farm buildings, farm animals, and equipment. This property became the Eisenhower family's permanent home, and over the next three decades the landscape continued to adapt to suit the couple's interests. Historic features reflecting the Eisenhowers' time at the farm include the Eisenhower home and surrounding landscaping, guesthouse, teahouse, greenhouses, vegetable garden, ornamental plantings, orchard, horse shelter, putting green, flagpole, helicopter landing pad, Secret Service office, skeet range, distinct farmwide fencing, and historic scenic views.
- **Presidential House (Residence).** When the Eisenhower family purchased the Allen Redding farm in 1951, they soon began remodeling the red brick farmhouse with hopes of converting the house into the ideal place for relaxation and retirement. While remodeling, the project architects discovered that the oldest portion of the house was a 200-year-old log cabin. While the structure couldn't be preserved, workers salvaged materials at Mamie's request and reconstructed the house around the original brick addition and summer kitchen fireplace. In 1955, the remodel was complete, and the modified Georgian farmhouse included seven bedrooms, a formal dining room, a kitchen, a butler's pantry, and a glassed-in porch. Because the Eisenhower family directly transferred the property to the federal government in 1967 and continued to occupy the house and its grounds until Mamie passed away, the exterior and interiors of the house retain a remarkably high level of integrity.



- **Farm 2 Cultural Landscape.** Farm 2 (the Brandon Farm) is a 124-acre property that was the heart of the Eisenhower cattle operation. Between 1954 and 1966, Eisenhower developed a model breeding and farming operation to support the growing Eisenhower Angus herd on the land owned by Eisenhower's partner, W. Alton Jones. Farm 2 is a time capsule of agricultural history, containing a collection of farm buildings and active cattle herd and farming operations managed under special use permits. Farm structures include the farmhouse, a maternity barn, breeding and tool shed, loafing shed, bull pens, a show barn, and distinct farmwide fencing. The agricultural landscapes of Eisenhower National Historic Site connect visitors to Eisenhower's personal interest in land conservation and rural life by providing opportunities to experience the sights, sounds, and smells of working cattle and farm operations.
- **Sense of Home and Personal Refuge.** The Eisenhower Farm was the only home ever owned by Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower and was viewed as the couple's refuge from the demands of Washington, DC, and public life. Originally envisioned as a retirement home, the Eisenhower farmhouse and its surroundings served as an informal retreat during Eisenhower's presidency, allowing the couple to invite world leaders into their home for casual conversations and personal diplomacy. The farm was also a place of healing, serving as the temporary White House while Eisenhower recovered from his 1955 heart attack and providing the Eisenhower family with a space to call their own. National Park Service interpretation of Eisenhower National Historic Site is designed to preserve this sense of home and reflect the private lives of Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower.
- **Museum Collections.** Eisenhower National Historic Site's museum collections contain approximately 36,000 objects and 12,000 archival materials related to Dwight D. Eisenhower's life and work. The museum collections focus on the park's primary historical period, 1950–1969, and contain original furnishings, family heirlooms, and trinkets collected by Mamie, which convey the couple's personal style and taste. Because Dwight D. Eisenhower was the last president to be allowed to keep gifts of state, many of these gifts from around the world can be found in the museum collections. The park's archives contain items with a direct relationship to the Eisenhower family at Gettysburg, while the majority of President Eisenhower's papers are held at the presidential library in Abilene, Kansas. The museum collections also contain a number of automobiles, golf carts, tractors, and other large pieces of farming equipment stored in various barns throughout the park and at neighboring Gettysburg National Military Park.



- **Archeological Resources.** Dwight D. Eisenhower was fascinated by the Battle of Gettysburg and embraced his property's importance as part of the 1863 battlefield. The Eisenhower property was the site of a Confederate staging area, as well as possibly an aid station in the immediate aftermath of battle. It is included in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. Remains of a Confederate soldier were uncovered during the reconstruction of the farmhouse, and Civil War-era artifacts were discovered during subsequent landscaping projects on the grounds. Archeological resources related to the battle can help answer remaining research questions and offer better understanding of civilian life during this time period. Archeological resources related to prehistoric human use, 18th-century settlement and agricultural practices, and even the Eisenhower family's time in Gettysburg provide additional insight into the land's rich history of human use.



## Other Important Resources and Values

Eisenhower 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 Eisenhower National Historic Site:

- **Natural Communities.** Eisenhower National Historic Site contains nearly 700 acres of farmland, meadows, pastures, riparian areas, and oak-hickory forests, as well as two streams, small wetland areas, and several vernal pools. While most of the park land is dedicated to pastures and agricultural use, native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers are found in the remaining forested lands, grasslands, and riparian areas. These varied ecosystems provide important habitat for game birds, common Appalachian large mammals including fox, white-tailed deer, six bat species, and state threatened and endangered wildlife. The park is considered a Pennsylvania Important Mammal Area and an Important Bird Area for its populations of least shrew, loggerhead shrikes, short-eared owls, and upland sandpipers.
- **Cattle Herd.** For 15 years, Dwight D. Eisenhower maintained a herd of Angus show and beef cattle at Farm 2. Under the guidance of herdsman Bob Hartley, the herd grew to include 100 head and produced numerous prize-winning cattle and calves. Live cattle are still an important part of the park’s representation of Gettysburg’s agricultural history and Dwight D. Eisenhower’s pursuit of the “gentleman farmer” ideal during retirement. Although they are not show cattle, a herd of 40–50 cattle is currently pastured at Eisenhower National Historic Site under agricultural use permits.

## Related Resources

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

Eisenhower National Historic Site has the following related resources associated with General Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower's life and times. They are located outside the park's boundary.

- **Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library, Museum, and Boyhood Home.** Located in Abilene, Kansas, the Eisenhower Presidential Center encompasses a visitor center, research library, museum, the home Eisenhower lived in from 1898 until his departure for the United States Military Academy in 1911, and the graves of Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969), Mamie Eisenhower (1896–1979), and the couple's firstborn son, Doud Dwight "Icky" Eisenhower (1917–1921). The library, the official repository for Eisenhower's papers, is one of 13 presidential libraries operated by the National Archives and Records Administration. Its collections include more than 26 million pages of historic records and papers, as well as 335,000 photographs, 768,000 feet of original motion picture film, and 70,000 artifacts relating to Eisenhower's life and presidency.
- **Eisenhower Birthplace State Historic Site.** Located in Denison, Texas, the Eisenhower Birthplace preserves and interprets the historic home where Dwight David Eisenhower was born on October 14, 1890. This historic house museum features period furnishings that reflect Eisenhower's modest beginnings. The site includes a visitor center that displays Eisenhower memorabilia and museum exhibits that highlight his military and presidential career. The site is managed by the Texas Historical Commission and open to the public.
- **Mamie Eisenhower Birthplace.** Located in Boone, Iowa, the Mamie Eisenhower Birthplace preserves and interprets the historic home where Mamie Doud Eisenhower was born on November 14, 1896. The restored historic house museum contains many family heirlooms and includes both a library and museum exhibit space. This site is managed by the Boone County Historical Society and is open to the public.
- **The Gettysburg Foundation.** Created by the 2006 merger of the Gettysburg National Battlefield Museum Foundation and the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg, the Gettysburg Foundation is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) educational organization with nearly 20,000 members. The organization's mission, in partnership with the National Park Service, is to enhance the preservation and understanding of the heritage and the lasting significance of Gettysburg and its national parks through public outreach and private financial support. The private-public partnership between the foundation and the National Park Service has become a model for management, with the Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center being one of the only privately owned and privately funded visitor centers in the national park system. While the foundation primarily focuses its fundraising, education, and management support activities on the Battle of Gettysburg and its context in the American Civil War, it also supports Eisenhower National Historic Site.

- **John Eisenhower House.** Upon retiring from the army in 1957, John Eisenhower purchased the Pitzer School property abutting the northwest corner of his parents' farm and built a home on it, incorporating the schoolhouse, circa 1917, into the construction. A gravel lane was constructed in 1959 to connect the John Eisenhower House with the main entrance drive to the Eisenhower farm. The Eisenhowers enjoyed spending time at John's home with John, their daughter-in-law, and grandchildren. The president would often bring world leaders over, including Charles De Gaulle and Harold MacMillan, in an effort, John said, to "make them feel relaxed and at home." John and his family lived on the property until 1964. The home is privately owned and is outside the boundary of the park.
- **Camp Colt-Era Resources.** Established in 1917 near the site of Pickett's Charge on the historic Gettysburg Battlefield, Camp Colt was Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower's first command and helped prepare new army recruits to operate the Renault tanks used by the United States Tank Corps during World War I. By 1919, all training camp structures were removed and the battlefield landscape was mostly returned to its 1863 appearance. The former site of Camp Colt is identified by a metal plaque and memorial tree dedicated by the World Wars Tank Association in 1954, the year after Eisenhower was inaugurated president. A National Park Service wayside exhibit located on the west side of Emmitsburg Road interprets Camp Colt history at this location. Photographs and objects related to Eisenhower's command of Camp Colt are held at the Gettysburg Museum of History, a private museum and relic shop, and in the park's museum collections. Captain Eisenhower's home during the summer of 1918, 157 North Washington Street, is owned by Gettysburg College and currently houses the Eisenhower Institute, an academic center for leadership and public policy.
- **Lincoln Highway (Eisenhower Interstate System).** Eisenhower is considered the father of the interstate system for his role in making the American interstate highway system a reality. Under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, signed into law by Eisenhower, more than 40,000 miles of high-speed roads were constructed to increase the safety, efficiency, and speed of interstate motor vehicle travel. On October 15, 1990, President George H. W. Bush signed a law that officially changed the name of the highways to the Eisenhower Interstate System to honor Eisenhower's dedication and continued support of the project. As a predecessor to the Eisenhower Interstate System, the Lincoln Highway was the nation's first interstate highway. Dedicated in 1913, it connects 13 states on its path from New York City's Times Square to San Francisco's Lincoln Park, passing through Gettysburg. Today the Lincoln Highway's contribution to American transportation is celebrated by the Lincoln Highway Association, and several stretches of the Lincoln Highway in Iowa, Nebraska, and Utah are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



## 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 Eisenhower National Historic Site:

- As a key architect of Allied victory during World War II, and as the 34th president of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower's actions and choices had a profound and long-lasting impact on this nation and the world.
- As a soldier, general, president, and private citizen, Dwight D. Eisenhower exemplified many of the qualities that defined an effective leader—a legacy of leadership that continues to educate and inspire us today.
- As president of the United States from 1953 to 1961, Eisenhower's leadership as president influenced the growth of the nation and American society. He steered the nation through the complexities of his time, including international tensions associated with the Cold War and emerging domestic issues such as the growing civil rights movement.
- As the nation experienced a new era of prosperity and leisure time during the 1950s, the lives of Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower reflected the popular culture of their era, both leading the way and following national trends.
- Their Gettysburg farm, home, and furnishings provide a window into the daily lives of both Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower, as well as offer a tangible reflection of their personalities, interests, and values.
- As a career soldier Eisenhower had a personal history with and appreciation for Gettysburg, first coming to the battlefield as an army cadet to study tactics and leadership, then returning as the commanding officer of Camp Colt. Later in life he retired to this pastoral setting as an older soldier with a profound understanding of the cost and sacrifices of war.
- Exposed to the struggles of farmers during his childhood in Kansas, Eisenhower developed a lifelong interest in soil conservation and farming that is illustrated through his work to leave a part of the earth better than he found it. His Gettysburg farm continues to serve as a model for mid-20th-century agricultural practices and sustainability.

## 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 Eisenhower National Historic Site.

#### Special Mandates

- **Executive Order 13508 – Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration.** On May 12, 2009, President Barack Obama signed an executive order that recognizes the Chesapeake Bay as a national treasure and calls on the federal government to lead a renewed effort to restore and protect the nation's largest estuary and its watershed. Portions of the Chesapeake Bay watershed fall within the legislated boundary of Eisenhower National Historic Site.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Eisenhower National Historic Site, please see appendix B.

### Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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



## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Eisenhower Farm Cultural Landscape
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only home ever owned by General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the buildings and land at Eisenhower National Historic Site served as a working farm, temporary White House, presidential retreat, and retirement home for them.</li> <li>With its peaceful, pastoral setting adjacent to the Gettysburg battlefield, the Eisenhower farm was for President Dwight D. Eisenhower a much-needed respite from Washington, DC, as well as a backdrop for international diplomacy in his efforts to reduce Cold War and other tensions among the prominent world leaders he brought to visit the farm.</li> <li>Early in his military career, then-U.S. Army Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower commanded Camp Colt, a tank training site located on the historic Gettysburg battlefield during World War I. General and Mrs. Eisenhower would return to this battlefield 33 years later to purchase their Gettysburg farm.</li> <li>In his retirement, General Dwight D. Eisenhower spent 15 years improving and restoring the lands of his Gettysburg farm by introducing sustainable agricultural practices and maintaining a successful livestock enterprise of award-winning Angus cattle.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site as a whole has a high level of integrity. Buildings are in their original locations, and most landscape features related to the period of significance (1954–1967) remain.</li> <li>Eisenhower National Historic Site can be overshadowed by Gettysburg National Military Park in the eyes of visitors.</li> <li>The site is accessible by shuttle bus, running from the Gettysburg National Military Park visitor center. The shuttle controls summer visitation during high season (spring–summer), but has low rider numbers during the nonpeak season.</li> <li>Plantings at the Eisenhower Farm follow a replacement schedule guided by the cultural landscape report.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a decline in original vegetation on the landscape. Some species are nearing the end of their lifespans and will have to be replaced.</li> <li>Visitation at Eisenhower National Historic Site is on a decline possibly due to limited public access and perceived inconvenience of the shuttle system.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Eisenhower Farm Cultural Landscape</b>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special events are not managed through permitting and can lead to large-scale impacts from crowds and use of WWII vehicles.</li> <li>Deferred maintenance could affect vulnerable landscape features such as the putting green and rose beds.</li> <li>Encroachment and incompatible development could affect park viewsheds of the western mountains and the park's agricultural setting.</li> <li>Site security is an issue, as local roads running through the park remain open after hours and not all roads are enclosed by gates.</li> <li>Cyclical maintenance of the farm could increase as the historic structures and plantings age.</li> <li>The potential for visitor-use impacts, including erosion and landscape damage, increases along with increased visitation.</li> <li>Modern construction technologies used for material repairs and infrastructure replacement are not compatible with historic material and may cause damage to the original fabric.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park branding could increase visitation and awareness of the park.</li> <li>Special events can attract diverse visitors and increase educational opportunities.</li> <li>Cross-interpretation between Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site could bring more visitors to the site and convey a larger context of the Battle of Gettysburg and Eisenhower's interest in the battle.</li> <li>Creating other visitor-led paths around the property can alleviate visitor capacity issues within the house.</li> <li>Additional interpretation can be provided at the skeet range.</li> <li>There are opportunities to implement additional recommendations from the cultural landscape report.</li> <li>Outside groups such as local golf courses or country clubs can assist in the stewardship of the putting green and other landscape features.</li> <li>Volunteers can expand the vegetable garden to its historic size.</li> <li>An Eisenhower National Historic Site visitor center would provide orientation and exhibit space.</li> <li>Work with local, regional, or state agency planners and/or developers to increase awareness about the importance of the park's historic agricultural setting and views.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative history.</li> <li>Historic resource study – Eisenhower's legacy on American history.</li> <li>Visual resource inventory.</li> <li>Soundscape baseline data.</li> <li>Assess the need for lead abatement at the skeet range.</li> <li>Visitor use study.</li> <li>Visitor use survey.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Eisenhower Farm Cultural Landscape</b>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structure reports – Eisenhower Farm outbuildings.</li> <li>• Comprehensive visitor access plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> <li>• Updated long-range interpretive plan.</li> <li>• On-site wayfinding plan for the pedestrian experience.</li> <li>• Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Invasive Species Act of 1996</li> <li>• Lacey Act, as amended</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321)</li> <li>• Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977 (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</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) “Park Resources and Values”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) “General Management Concepts”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) “Partnerships”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) “General Principles for Managing Biological Resources”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) “Weather and Climate”</li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Presidential House (Residence)</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only home ever owned by General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the buildings and land at Eisenhower National Historic Site served as a working farm, temporary White House, presidential retreat, and retirement home for them.</li> <li>During his two-term presidency, 1953–1961, President Dwight D. Eisenhower guided the nation through complex and profound changes during the second half of the 20th century, including the end of the Korean War, establishment of the interstate highway system, the Army–McCarthy hearings, the beginning of the civil rights movement, heightening international Cold War tensions, and a period of unprecedented economic prosperity for many Americans.</li> <li>With its peaceful, pastoral setting adjacent to the Gettysburg battlefield, the Eisenhower farm was for President Dwight D. Eisenhower a much-needed respite from Washington, DC, as well as a backdrop for international diplomacy in his efforts to reduce Cold War and other tensions among the prominent world leaders he brought to visit the farm.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The house and its contents retain high degrees of integrity and original fabric.</li> <li>The house is furnished to reflect its appearance in 1967–1968, the time the Eisenhowers donated the farm to the government for use as a national historic site. Mamie Eisenhower continued to live in the home until her death in 1979, and the interiors were returned to their late-1960s appearance through the use of historic photographs and a historic furnishing plan.</li> <li>Partially guided and self-guided tours of the house are offered throughout the year. Approximately 8 tours a day are offered during the low season (fall and winter), and 16 tours are offered during the high season (spring and summer).</li> <li>The house's interiors have recently been painted. Exterior painting and cyclical maintenance are often required.</li> <li>Visitors generally follow suggested behavior guidelines and do not use flash photography in the house.</li> <li>A security system has recently been installed in the house.</li> <li>The house is not Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant. Current practice is to use a temporary ramp to make the first floor accessible to visitors with mobility issues but the second floor is not accessible.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitation to the house has been declining in recent years.</li> <li>The interpretive programming presented in the house has remained static.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guests entering and exiting the house impact the climate control systems in the house. This causes parts of the house to be overcooled/overheated by the HVAC system, and humidity levels fluctuate and create less than ideal conditions for the historic structure and interior historic objects.</li> <li>UV film on the windows does not provide adequate protection from the sun, leaving historic furnishings vulnerable to sun damage and deterioration.</li> <li>The house does not have adequate shelter space for visitors in case of inclement weather.</li> <li>Periodic flooding in the basement and leaking throughout the house could damage structural materials and furnishing. Storm windows and other sealing measures suggested in the historic structure report could address some of the issues.</li> <li>Visitors touching historic fabric can damage wall treatments, floor coverings, and other artifacts located near the designated path through the house.</li> <li>Historic artifacts within visitors' reach are susceptible to theft.</li> <li>Film crews using the house to film on location can exceed the visitor capacity of the house.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Presidential House (Residence)</b>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The house can be sealed according to the historic structure report recommendations to limit moisture and water seepage.</li> <li>An awning could be attached to the front entrance of the house to provide shade and protection from the elements.</li> <li>Ranger-led house tours would provide visitors more information than the current house guides and allow interpretation to be directed by visitors' interests.</li> <li>Increased museum artifact conservation efforts would allow more objects to be displayed within the house.</li> <li>Reproduction items could be used throughout the house to avoid theft and protect fragile historic objects.</li> <li>Enhanced soundscapes would bring an element of life to the house and could provide additional opportunities for visitors to learn about the Eisenhowers' lives at the farm.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate control system study for the Eisenhower House.</li> <li>Visitor use study.</li> <li>Visitor use survey.</li> <li>Historic resource study – Eisenhower's legacy on American history.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive visitor access plan.</li> <li>Updated long-range interpretive plan.</li> <li>Exhibits lighting plan.</li> <li>Historic structure reports – Eisenhower Farm outbuildings.</li> <li>Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq.</li> <li>Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>Museum Properties Management Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f through 18f-3)</li> <li>Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.)</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>"Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III</li> <li><i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Farm 2 Cultural Landscape
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only home ever owned by General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the buildings and land at Eisenhower National Historic Site served as a working farm, temporary White House, presidential retreat, and retirement home for them.</li> <li>With its peaceful, pastoral setting adjacent to the Gettysburg battlefield, the Eisenhower farm was for President Dwight D. Eisenhower a much-needed respite from Washington, DC, as well as a backdrop for international diplomacy in his efforts to reduce Cold War and other tensions among the prominent world leaders he brought to visit the farm.</li> <li>In his retirement, General Dwight D. Eisenhower spent 15 years improving and restoring the lands of his Gettysburg farm by introducing sustainable agricultural practices and maintaining a successful livestock enterprise of award-winning Angus cattle.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic gravel farm lanes are the primary access paths for staff and visitors and they require cyclical, seasonal maintenance.</li> <li>Lands associated with Farms 2 and 3 are currently being used as an active farm by agricultural special use permits.</li> <li>The house at Farm 2 is used as park headquarters.</li> <li>Staff formerly accessed the site via shuttle, but a staff parking lot has been added next to the Farm 2 house. This is an added convenience for staff, but the lot creates a modern intrusion on the historic landscape.</li> <li>Fencing requires recurring maintenance and needs replacement every two to five years.</li> <li>Angus cattle are currently grazed at the site, but they are not of show quality and are not descended from Eisenhower's cattle.</li> <li>Manure from the park's cattle herd is used to fertilize crop fields.</li> <li>The woven-wire fencing historically used at the site is currently available, but it may become difficult to procure in-kind replacement material in the future.</li> <li>The show barn is presently used to store heavy farm equipment from the museum collections, although, this was not the building's historic use. Access to and inside the show barn is limited.</li> <li>The structural fire in one of the outbuildings resulted in the loss of the main Bank barn from the Farm 2 cultural landscape.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park is seeing an increased interest and support for farming activities at the site.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Farm 2 Cultural Landscape</b>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It may become difficult to find in-kind replacement material for the farm's woven-wire fence, forcing the park to use fencing material that is contemporary, but compatible.</li> <li>Relationships with agricultural lease holders could become difficult to manage and maintain.</li> <li>The interiors of historic farm buildings have changed to accommodate different uses by the park. These changes have the potential to negatively affect the integrity and appearance of barns and other outbuildings.</li> <li>Future park development may be necessary to increase access to the site, although it would impact the cultural landscape and historic farm layout.</li> <li>Encroachment could disrupt the park's natural and cultural soundscapes, as well as affect important pastoral viewsheds.</li> <li>Invasive and nuisance species can affect both the historic structures and the surrounding agricultural landscape. Burrowing animals, bird nesting, and rodents have the potential to damage historic building material, while invasive plants, including thistle, can compromise cultural landscape and present farm plantings.</li> <li>Nonhistoric plantings affect the historic park landscape and could confuse visitors.</li> <li>Cattle can contaminate the park's water resources.</li> <li>Streambed erosion caused by rain runoff and storm events impacts the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.</li> <li>Historic pastoral views are often obscured by pollution-caused haze.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park can examine farm lanes and consider them for future use.</li> <li>Other parks, such as Martin Van Buren National Historic Site (which has a leased farm), can serve as models of NPS stewardship and partnerships related to working farms.</li> <li>Additional fencing can be added to keep cattle out of streams, which would improve water quality.</li> <li>New approaches to access and visitation could include development of additional trails and other recreational uses, such as bird-watching.</li> <li>Educational outreach programs can be developed around topics related to conservation, preservation, where food comes from, and sustainable farming practices.</li> <li>Special events featuring the Angus cattle breed owned by Eisenhower and using the barns as they were during the park's period of significance would allow visitors a better understanding of how the farm operated during Eisenhower's lifetime.</li> <li>Additional and updated wayside exhibits can provide additional interpretive information about past and current agricultural practices at the farm.</li> <li>The Sachs Covered Bridge can be included as a visitor opportunity associated with the park.</li> <li>Special studies and events focused on the larger context of agribusiness and other agricultural topics would help the park better understand and interpret the site in a historic context.</li> <li>Work with local, regional, or state agency planners and/or developers to increase awareness about the importance of the park's historic agricultural setting and views.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visual resource inventory.</li> <li>Continue water quality monitoring.</li> <li>Soundscape baseline data.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Farm 2 Cultural Landscape</b>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structure reports – Farm 2 show barn and outbuildings.</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan.</li> <li>• Farm management plan.</li> <li>• Updated long-range interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Emergency operations plan.</li> <li>• Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Invasive Species Act of 1996</li> <li>• Lacey Act, as amended</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321)</li> <li>• Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977 (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</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) "Park Resources and Values"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate"</li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Sense of Home and Personal Refuge</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only home ever owned by General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the buildings and land at Eisenhower National Historic Site served as a working farm, temporary White House, presidential retreat, and retirement home for them.</li> <li>During his two-term presidency, 1953–1961, President Dwight D. Eisenhower guided the nation through complex and profound changes during the second half of the 20th century, including the end of the Korean War, establishment of the interstate highway system, the Army–McCarthy hearings, the beginning of the civil rights movement, heightening international Cold War tensions, and a period of unprecedented economic prosperity for many Americans.</li> <li>Early in his military career, then-U.S. Army Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower commanded Camp Colt, a tank training site located on the historic Gettysburg battlefield during World War I. General and Mrs. Eisenhower would return to this battlefield 33 years later to purchase their Gettysburg farm.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park is a historic home site and is managed to preserve the values the Eisenhowers associated with the place and the house.</li> <li>The Presidential House interiors have been furnished with the original artifacts according to photographs taken during the time the Eisenhowers lived there. The rooms convey the personal styles of Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower, as well as the sense of home cultivated by the couple during their time at the farm.</li> <li>The larger farm landscape and continued agricultural and land management practices reflect the Eisenhowers' time at the farm.</li> <li>While land within the park was part of the Gettysburg Battlefield, Eisenhower National Historic Site does not expect the same solemnity out of visitors and instead promotes the sense of refuge the Eisenhowers valued at the farm.</li> <li>The home stands in contrast to Gettysburg National Military Park, offering a respite from the bustling nature associated with the battlefield.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitation at Eisenhower National Historic Site is on a decline possibly due to limited public access and perceived inconvenience of the shuttle system.</li> <li>The interpretive programming presented in the house has remained static.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encroachment or modern visual intrusions on private property outside the site could affect the pastoral setting of the park.</li> <li>Increased anthropogenic noise could impact the soundscape and the acoustic environment associated with pastoral landscapes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eisenhower's conservation ethic and the surrounding pastoral landscape can be included in educational programs and interpretive materials.</li> <li>A larger park trail system could allow visitors access to the larger landscape, including Farm 3 and the Clem Redding farm.</li> <li>A new interpretive theme could focus on environmental use and Eisenhower's connection to the land.</li> <li>Work with local, regional, or state agency planners and/or developers to increase awareness about the importance of the park's historic pastoral setting and views.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acoustic baseline data.</li> <li>Visual resource inventory.</li> <li>Historic resource study – Eisenhower's legacy on American history.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Sense of Home and Personal Refuge</b>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive visitor access plan.</li> <li>• Updated long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977 (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</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Sound Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> </ul>



<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Museum Collections</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A career soldier, Dwight D. Eisenhower rose from West Point cadet to a five-star general, having a major influence on world history in his roles as the supreme allied commander in Europe during World War II and later as the first supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.</li> <li>• During his two-term presidency, 1953–1961, President Dwight D. Eisenhower guided the nation through complex and profound changes during the second half of the 20th century, including the end of the Korean War, establishment of the interstate highway system, the Army–McCarthy hearings, the beginning of the civil rights movement, heightening international Cold War tensions, and a period of unprecedented economic prosperity for many Americans.</li> <li>• The Eisenhower museum collections of objects, furnishings, artwork, and diplomatic gifts is a tangible connection to the personal lives of Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower and provides an intimate view into the home that the Eisenhower family made for themselves at their Gettysburg farm.</li> <li>• Early in his military career, then-U.S. Army Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower commanded Camp Colt, a tank training site located on the historic Gettysburg battlefield during World War I. General and Mrs. Eisenhower would return to this battlefield 33 years later to purchase their Gettysburg farm.</li> <li>• In his retirement, General Dwight D. Eisenhower spent 15 years improving and restoring the lands of his Gettysburg farm by introducing sustainable agricultural practices and maintaining a successful livestock enterprise of award-winning Angus cattle.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The collections have a high level of integrity and a high level of provenance, with many original items donated by the Eisenhower family.</li> <li>• Only one museum storage facility meets NPS standards and that facility is not large enough for the growing park collections.</li> <li>• Museum records are stored in a local park database.</li> <li>• There is a backlog for processing artifacts into the interior collections management system database and for photographing objects in the collections and adding them into the database.</li> <li>• Approximately 300 artifacts are virtually displayed as part of a digitized online exhibit by the NPS museum management program.</li> <li>• The park library currently holds a large photo collection that is not included in the collections database.</li> <li>• Some of the museum artifacts are large farming-related items that are difficult to store.</li> <li>• Conservation efforts are needed for certain items in the collections.</li> <li>• Volunteers and seasonal interns assist park staff in the care and cataloging of the collections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The museum collections continue to grow through donations from Eisenhower family members and other individuals connected to the farms.</li> <li>• Security cameras and alarms have been added to the house to provide increased artifact security.</li> <li>• The park uses an integrated pest management plan for the collections storage facilities and historic structures containing artifacts.</li> </ul>

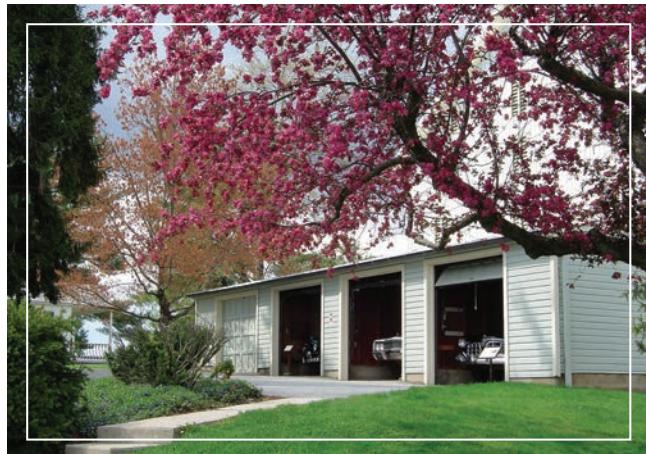
<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Museum Collections</b>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to the collections database from the storage facilities can cause inefficiencies and less accurate record keeping.</li> <li>• Inadequate museum display space prevents the park from exhibiting more of the collections.</li> <li>• Lack of adequate storage space could lead to misplaced items and disorganization.</li> <li>• Changing demographics and aging populations make relevance a challenge and can negatively impact visitation levels.</li> <li>• Artifacts on display in the house are vulnerable to theft.</li> <li>• Deterioration could damage items in the collections and archives.</li> <li>• A server outage could cut access or erase the internal museum database.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing laptop docking stations with access to the database at the collections storage locations would increase efficiency by allowing staff to document artifacts, input data into the collections database, and update records on-site.</li> <li>• Expanding the online collections would allow more visitors to virtually access the park's museum collections.</li> <li>• Nostalgia for the park's period of significance can be used in promotional materials to generate additional interest for the collections.</li> <li>• The breadth of the collections has the potential to connect with diverse audiences.</li> <li>• Improved museum facilities and exhibit space would allow for more of the collections to be on display.</li> <li>• Temporary Eisenhower exhibits at the Gettysburg National Military Park visitor center can help increase interest in the park among Gettysburg visitors.</li> <li>• An Eisenhower National Historic Site visitor center would provide additional space to display artifacts and tell the story of the park.</li> <li>• Research using the park's agricultural records would provide information on agriculture during the 1950s and 1960s.</li> <li>• Partnerships with other museums could lead to temporary exhibits or artifact loans.</li> <li>• Improved storage facilities and planning could centralize the collections and offer a comprehensive storage plan.</li> <li>• The skeet range can provide an additional opportunity for resource and museum artifact engagement.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum collections condition surveys.</li> <li>• Administrative history.</li> <li>• Finding aids for the museum and archival collections.</li> <li>• Climate control system study of the Eisenhower House.</li> <li>• Historic resource study – Eisenhower's legacy on American history.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exhibit lighting plan.</li> <li>• Collections management plan – update.</li> <li>• Collections storage plan.</li> <li>• Collection condition survey of vehicles and equipment.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq.</li> <li>Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>"Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections"</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"</li> <li>Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>



<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Archeological Resources</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only home ever owned by General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the buildings and land at Eisenhower National Historic Site served as a working farm, temporary White House, presidential retreat, and retirement home for them.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the Archeological Site Monitoring and Inventory System (ASMIS) database, 11 of the 12 archeological sites within Eisenhower National Historic Site are in good condition.</li> <li>An archeological overview and assessment for the site was completed in 2014.</li> <li>Archeology is not currently interpreted at the site.</li> <li>Early park archeological surveys and resulting collections are not well documented. Park staff are working to document past surveys and their resulting collections.</li> <li>Archeological surveys are compliance-driven instead of undertaken to investigate research questions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is increasing interest in the potential for archeological investigation and research at the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural activities on the property, such as plowing and cattle grazing, have the potential to unearth or damage archeological resources.</li> <li>Metal detecting in the remote parts of the park can lead to looting.</li> <li>New park infrastructure, trails, and construction projects could disrupt undocumented archeological sites.</li> <li>Surface finds and removals by visitors and park staff diminish the research value of archeological specimens.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public archeology offers opportunities for new interpretation material and educational programs based off science, technology, engineering, and math curricula.</li> <li>Better signage at park boundaries can help regulate visitor activities near privately owned land.</li> <li>Research focused on understanding and interpreting the park's archeological artifacts would help staff and visitors better understand the history of the site and the connections between Eisenhower and the Battle of Gettysburg, as well as the site's long history of human use dating back to the prehistoric period.</li> <li>Partnerships with universities could lead to additional research opportunities to support interpretation and inform management activities.</li> <li>A park archeologist would help Eisenhower National Historic Site and Gettysburg National Military Park better interpret their archeological resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archeological reconnaissance of the trash dump.</li> <li>Archeological study on the cavalry skirmish.</li> <li>Archeological study on Pitzer structures and Civil War hospital site.</li> <li>Archeological study on Confederate breastworks.</li> <li>Geophysical survey to identify Civil War-era internments.</li> <li>Phase II – precontact and prehistoric archeological inventory.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farm management plan.</li> <li>Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f through 18f-3)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>



## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park is part of the Freedom Township Grasslands, which provides extensive habitat for eastern meadowlark, short-eared owl, and upland sandpiper. More than 100 bird species occur in the park during some time of the year, and the park has been designated an Important Bird Area by the state of Pennsylvania and the National Audubon Society.</li> <li>The park is located at the edge of the range for loggerhead shrike, a Pennsylvania endangered species of concern. The birds have been recorded in the park but their numbers vary from year to year.</li> <li>Several small wetlands, riparian areas, and vernal pools within the park provide breeding habitat for amphibian species, including the red-backed salamander, the northern two-lined salamander, and various types of frogs and toads.</li> <li>A 2000–2001 herpetological survey documented the presence of 17 reptile species in the park.</li> <li>Six bat species have been documented in the park.</li> <li>In 2004, the national historic site was designated part of an Important Mammal Area by the State of Pennsylvania because of its population of the state-endangered least shrew. This Important Mammal Area possibly has one of the most extensive populations in the state.</li> <li>The park contains two streams: Marsh Creek and Willoughby Run. Both streams drain extensive agricultural landscapes upstream of the park.</li> <li>Marsh Creek runs 0.3 mile through the park. The upstream park boundary crosses the stream in the vicinity of a municipal dam and associated impound section.</li> <li>Willoughby Run is a tributary of Marsh Creek and flows through the park for 0.7 mile.</li> <li>Gettysburg Municipal Authority has collected baseline data on park stream flow, and the National Park Service collects monthly water quality data.</li> <li>Soil conservation plans have been developed for the site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bat populations are declining due to white-nose syndrome.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invasive species, including the rusty crayfish, can replace native species and disrupt ecosystems and natural communities.</li> <li>Nonnative plants including invasive grasses and other monocultures can destroy the historic landscape.</li> <li>Deer ticks can affect species health and are a threat to visitor and staff health.</li> <li>Groundhogs and other burrowing animals can ruin crop fields. Groundhogs also damage historic buildings.</li> <li>The skeet range and possibly the Secret Service shooting range includes lead from historic use that can be an environmental and health issue. Abatement measures are necessary.</li> <li>Emerald ash borer can impact the park's ash population.</li> <li>Increased residential development along Willoughby Run above the site may affect water quality.</li> <li>White-nose syndrome is adversely affecting the park bat populations.</li> <li>Estimated wet mercury deposition is high. High mercury concentrations in birds, mammals, amphibians, and fish can result in reduced foraging efficiency, survival, and reproductive success.</li> <li>Natural communities, including wetland areas and sugar maple trees, are at risk for harmful effects of nutrient enrichment and acidification from excess deposition of nitrogen and sulfur air pollutants. Nitrogen deposition levels are above critical loads for lichen and forest vegetation.</li> </ul>

<b>Other Important Resource or Value</b>	<b>Natural Communities</b>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nonhistoric fencing could be added to keep cattle out of streams and improve water quality.</li> <li>Prescribed fires could help improve ecosystem health and remove some invasive nonnative species.</li> <li>Expanding the park's meadows and grasslands could help provide additional least shrew habitat.</li> <li>The park could offer additional appropriate recreational opportunities related to natural resources, including fishing and bird-watching.</li> <li>Educational and interpretive programs could be expanded to discuss the park's natural communities and notable species.</li> <li>State of Pennsylvania nutrient management plans may be able to provide the park guidance related to natural resource management associated with cattle operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study to assess the need for lead abatement at the skeet range and at the Secret Service shooting range.</li> <li>Continue water quality monitoring.</li> <li>Soundscape baseline data.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farm management plan.</li> <li>Integrated pest management plan.</li> <li>Habitat management plan.</li> <li>Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321)</li> <li>Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended</li> <li>National Invasive Species Act of 1996</li> <li>Lacey Act, as amended</li> <li>Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>Clean Water Act of 1972</li> <li>Clean Air Act of 1977 (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</li> <li>Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands"</li> <li>Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management"</li> <li>Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration"</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate"</li> <li>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> </ul>

<b>Other Important Resource or Value</b>	<b>Cattle Herd</b>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park currently supports 40–50 head of cattle. The cap is about one cow per every two acres.</li> <li>The Angus cattle currently at the site are not the historic breeds produced by the farm during the Eisenhower era. The present day cattle are smaller and are not show-quality animals.</li> <li>The farm formerly included penned quail and pheasants as well as Holstein dairy cows.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water quality monitoring throughout the park is ongoing.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aging cattle buildings and structures at Farm 2 may not be able to handle regular use by a large cattle herd.</li> <li>Too many cattle may exhaust the park's grazing land and overwhelm the site.</li> <li>Cattle negatively affect water quality through contact with streams and contamination from their manure.</li> <li>Burrowing animals, including groundhogs, can damage grazing land, and their burrows create tripping hazards for the cattle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current breed of cattle allows for the park to interpret the changing trends of the type of Angus cattle raised on the farm and evolving farm practices.</li> <li>The Eisenhower Angus show herd can be interpreted through additional interpretive material or through adding representative cattle to the herd.</li> <li>Additional fences and enclosures could be constructed to keep the cattle out of streams.</li> <li>Partnerships between the park and agricultural organizations such as local 4-H groups, Future Farmers of America, and the Adams County Agricultural Cooperative would allow for more interpretive opportunities and reach new, diverse audiences.</li> <li>Grilling steaks and holding cookouts would allow visitors to understand the connection between cattle and beef production, as well as offer the sights and sounds associated with one of Eisenhower's favorite activities during retirement, entertaining at the farm.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soundscape baseline data.</li> <li>Continue water quality monitoring.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farm management plan.</li> <li>Updated long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321)</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"</li> </ul>

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

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

The following are key issues for Eisenhower National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Visitor Access to Eisenhower National Historic Site** – How the public accesses and visits Eisenhower National Historic Site are key parkwide issues that can create a barrier for some visitors and may impact overall visitation and interest in the site. Currently, visitors must park their vehicles at the Gettysburg National Military Park visitor center, purchase a shuttle bus ticket, and ride the shuttle bus to and from the site. Because there is no direct visitor access or public parking at the site, there is also no directional signage informing visitors about the site's location. If visitors are not familiar with the transportation system at Gettysburg, they may not understand how to get to the site. Some visitors may not even realize that Eisenhower National Historic Site is open to the public due to the overwhelming presence of Gettysburg National Military Park at the visitor center. Informing visitors about Eisenhower National Historic Site and how to get to and from this location is a real challenge for the site as a whole.

In order to address this challenge of visitor access to Eisenhower National Historic Site, other multimodal forms of transportation could be explored. Addressing issues of access between Eisenhower National Historic Site and Gettysburg National Military Park is being considered in the comprehensive trails plan that is currently underway. The park hopes to improve connectivity between the two separate park units by exploring appropriate trails. In order to better understand this issue, a visitor use study could provide data on site visitation, how visitors navigate the transportation system, and the impacts this has on visitor experiences. Using the data gathered through a visitor use study, a site access plan—identified as a high-priority need—could be developed to explore a range of alternatives to improve overall access to Eisenhower National Historic Site.

- **Visitor Experience at Eisenhower National Historic Site** – On arrival to Eisenhower National Historic Site, visitors are greeted by a park staff member who provides a short orientation to the property and another member of the park staff provides a guided tour of the first floor interior of the Eisenhower home. These tours are timed to coincide with the arrival of tour buses and to manage the number of visitors inside the house at one time. Visitor orientation is generally conducted outside, which can be problematic depending on the weather. The site's reception center is open to the public and is located in a historic building near the bus departure point. This facility features exhibits, a short film on General Eisenhower, and a bookstore. Park staff feels that the size and configuration of this space does not adequately meet visitor orientation needs and the limited display space does not allow the park to fully capture Eisenhower's life or properly display many of the artifacts and objects in the museum collections. Encouraging visitors to fully explore the property and see the show barn is also challenging due to the bus schedule and the timing of tours through the house.

These limitations have a direct impact on overall visitor experiences and the visitor's length of stay at Eisenhower National Historic Site. In order to fully understand and address this key parkwide issue, the need to conduct both a visitor use survey and a visitor use study were identified as high-priority needs for the site. A formal visitor survey would collect baseline data on visitor demographics and statistical data on site visitation, while a visitor use study would identify how visitors experience and use the site, as well as the quality of these visits. These data would be used to inform an updated long-range interpretive plan, as well as future management decisions related to the visitor experiences at the site and what facilities may be needed. Creating a more dynamic experience at Eisenhower National Historic Site that reaches beyond the Eisenhower home is critical to understanding the legacy of Eisenhower's presidency while attracting a larger audience.

- **Relevancy and Engaging a Broader Audience in the Eisenhower Legacy** – As the park looks to the future, the issue of relevancy and connecting new audiences to the life and times of General Eisenhower is a key parkwide issue. Park staff recognizes the need to look beyond the nostalgia for the 1950s often associated with Eisenhower's presidency. Eisenhower National Historic Site provides a unique venue for visitors to understand and reflect on General Eisenhower's role in significant events in American history, such as the Cold War and the early days of the civil rights movement. The site also allows visitors to explore sustainable agricultural practices and the importance of soil conservation, both passions that General Eisenhower pursued at the farm. Portions of the site remain a working cattle operation and could serve as a learning laboratory for youth. The need to conduct a historic resource study to provide more scholarly research on the larger context of General Eisenhower's legacy and impact on American history was identified as a high-priority need. Data gathered through this study would then inform a long-range interpretive plan for Eisenhower National Historic Site that would identify a more robust interpretive framework, as well as different types of media to share these stories with broader audiences.

Recognizing both its location and historic connections to the battle of Gettysburg, as well as the Gettysburg National Military Park, allows Eisenhower National Historic Site to tap into and attract visitors who may not have been aware of the site when they were planning their visit to Gettysburg. There are many opportunities to enhance the profile of Eisenhower National Historic Site at the current Gettysburg visitor center and to expand programs offered to visitors at the site. Raising awareness and understanding about the site are critical steps in building both advocacy and relevancy with the next generation of park visitors. A park partner action strategy was identified as a high-priority need that would enable Eisenhower National Historic Site to develop strategies for working with diverse partners in order to build public support. An administrative history was also identified as a high-priority need for the park and would provide valuable insights into the historic development of the park as well as past relationships with key park stakeholders and partners over the years.

## Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Comprehensive visitor access plan	H	Using data from the visitor use study, a comprehensive visitor access plan would explore multimodal alternatives for improving how visitors get to and from the site. This plan would reevaluate the current alternative transportation study. In order to address overall site access, this study would have to take into account the carrying capacity of the Eisenhower House, refinement of visitor circulation throughout the entire site, and the functionality of the current reception center.
FRV	Updated long-range interpretive plan	H	An interpretive prospectus was completed for the park in 1989 and an interpretive plan was completed in 2000, which is now obsolete. A long-range interpretive plan would allow the park to revisit interpretive themes and explore the larger context of General Eisenhower's legacy on American history. This plan would also identify contemporary media for communicating these stories to the public, as well as opportunities for engaging more diverse audiences.
FRV	Resource stewardship strategy	H	Eisenhower National Historic Site includes a wide range of both cultural and natural resources, as well as the additional management responsibilities associated with agricultural leases and on-site farming operations. A resource stewardship strategy would examine current resource conditions and provide comprehensive management strategies to move the park's resources toward target conditions for long-term stewardship.
FRV	Collections storage plan	H	Given the overall size of the museum collections, as well as the physical size of many of the objects in the collections such as farm equipment and automobiles, storage is a real challenge. On-site storage facilities are not large enough and do not meet current museum collections storage standards for climate control. A collections storage plan would identify alternative strategies to address these issues and provide guidance for long-term collections stewardship.
FRV	Collection condition survey of vehicles and equipment	H	The collection is large and diverse, including around 80 vehicles and pieces of farm equipment. These museum objects are in storage as well as in public exhibits. Their condition ranges from pristine to poor. The report would identify conservation problems, provide a list of treatment priorities according to condition and significance of the objects, and recommend preventive conservation measures in terms of storage, exhibit, and appropriate housekeeping techniques.
FRV	Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility	H	Parks are obligated to ensure that all services, activities, and programs, when viewed in their entirety, are accessible to visitors and employees per section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination against individuals based on disability. The plan evaluates and assesses the park for barriers, based on priority park areas of each core park experience, while making use of existing data for the accessibility assessment, as appropriate. Recognizing that the park cannot immediately make all services, activities, and programs accessible, criteria are used as the basis for the priority park area assessments: level of use by public, number of activities offered, program uniqueness, and geographic distribution, etc. The plan also identifies physical and programmatic solutions, timeframes, and implementation strategies that are needed in order to make accessible the services, activities, and programs provided in the park.

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Farm management plan	M	Balancing the needs of modern agricultural practices used on the leased farmland in the park and the stewardship of the historic farms as part of a national historic site would be addressed with a formal farm management plan. This plan would provide guidance on a range of farming activities from the appropriate type of farm equipment to use on the site to the approved types of chemicals that may be allowed on-site.
FRV	Emergency operations plan	M	With the structural fire that occurred in the primary Farm 2 barn, the need for an emergency operations plan became apparent. This plan would provide guidance for protecting resources and continuing park operations after a major, potentially disruptive event, such as flooding or fire, and would outline key courses of action for park managers in the case of an emergency.
FRV	Historic structure reports – Farm 2 show barn and outbuildings	M	Currently, sections of the show barn and other show cattle operation outbuildings are open to the public and portions of the show barn are used to house farm equipment from the museum collections. A historic structure report would document the buildings' historic use, analyze the current condition of the structures and their systems, and provide treatment and maintenance recommendations for future preservation and use.
FRV	Historic structure reports – Eisenhower Farm outbuildings	M	While small, the outbuildings located at the Eisenhower Farm provide important context and illustrate the numerous ways the Eisenhowers lived and used the farm landscape. This report would guide treatment and use of each respective structure and would be needed before restoration or extensive rehabilitation could be undertaken in the future.
FRV	Exhibit lighting plan	M	An exhibit lighting plan is needed for the interior of the Eisenhower House, as well as the Secret Service office and the site's reception center, to ensure that light levels are appropriate for artifact conservation and adequate for visitor enjoyment.
FRV	Update collections management plan	M	Given the extensive and diverse museum collections, an updated collections management plan is needed to help the park continue to manage and care for diverse collections ranging from large farm equipment and tractors to gifts of state and personal effects.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan	L	An integrated pest management plan would address pests such as groundhogs that are impacting historic structures at the site. This plan would also provide guidance on treating invasive species that may also be impacting the park's natural communities.
FRV	Habitat management plan	L	The national historic site includes important habitat for a number of plant and animal species including the least shrew, a Pennsylvania endangered species. A habitat management plan would serve as a management tool for balancing habitat protection with the agricultural activities that occur at the site.
FRV	On-site wayfinding plan for the pedestrian experience	L	This plan would provide guidance on the developing of on-site wayfinding signage that is compatible with the cultural landscape while providing the appropriate level of service and orientation for site visitors. This planning would build on the comprehensive trail plan currently underway at Gettysburg National Military Park.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV or OIRV?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
FRV	Visitor use study	H	A visitor use study would look at how visitors get to and experience the site, including the effectiveness of the current shuttle system, circulation patterns through the Eisenhower House and the larger park landscape, time spent visiting the park, and the desired visitor experiences. These data could be used to develop a comprehensive visitor access plan.
FRV	Visitor use survey	H	A visitor use survey would provide more statistical and demographic data relating to current visitors. This information could be compared with visitor data collected at Gettysburg National Military Park to see where there are overlaps in visitation between the parks and help the park better understand its current audience.
FRV	Historic resource study – Eisenhower's legacy on American history	H	A historic resource study relating to the Eisenhower Farm, 1762–1967, was completed in 1970. This new study would focus on the larger context of Eisenhower's legacy on American history. This study would incorporate more modern research and explore diverse topics that would provide additional historic context for interpretation at the site.
FRV	Administrative history	H	An administrative history would document and record the development and past management of the site. Oral histories from former and current staff members would be collected as part of a park administrative history, giving insights into how the site was managed in the past and providing a broader historic context for the site today.
Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	H	Eisenhower National Historic Site is jointly managed with Gettysburg National Military Park and receives support from the nonprofit Gettysburg Foundation. A formal partner action strategy covering both parks would allow staff to leverage volunteer and partner efforts and better manage the relationship between the parks and outside groups such as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Society and other nonprofit organizations and educational institutions.
FRV	Climate control system study for the Eisenhower House	H	Due to the historic construction materials used on the house, the park struggles with maintaining consistent temperatures and humidity levels in the Eisenhower House. The Eisenhower House is still using the original HVAC system. Variations in these conditions can impact historic furnishing and artifacts on display in the house. A study is needed to fully understand the current conditions, to examine other parks' approaches to similar issues, and to identify potential solutions for climate control systems within this historic structure.
FRV and OIRV	Acoustic baseline data	M	Historic and natural soundscapes contribute to the park's rural atmosphere and represent its continued use as a working farm. Collecting baseline acoustic data relating to the cultural and natural soundscapes would help with future monitoring and preservation of this important part of the park's pastoral experience.
FRV	Visual resource inventory	M	Gettysburg's rural setting is what first drew General Eisenhower to the area to search for a retirement home. A visual resource inventory would document views and vistas and prioritize their importance to the visitor experience and fundamental resources and values at the park. These data would be essential for proactive management and protection from incompatible adjacent nonagricultural development in the future.

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
FRV and OIRV	Continue water quality monitoring	M	Cattle ranching and farm operations have the potential to negatively affect water quality within the park. Continued water quality monitoring efforts would allow the park to understand any impacts from these practices.
FRV	Museum collections condition survey	M	A museum collections condition survey would identify the current condition of museum objects and flag those artifacts that may need conservation treatment. These data could also help the park understand the impacts of current storage practices on museum collections.
FRV and OIRV	Assess the need for lead abatement at the skeet range and the Secret Service shooting range	M	Lead ammunition was used at the skeet range, located on the Eisenhower cultural landscape for most of the 20th century. There could also be lead at the Secret Service shooting range. This study would assess the need for potential lead abatement at the two sites. It would recommend techniques that could improve the environmental conditions around the ranges and remove any remaining visitor safety and health concerns.
FRV	Finding aids for the museum and archival collections	L	Finding aids could be developed to assist researchers interested in using the park's museum collections, as well as to help park staff in records management and collections stewardship.
FRV	Archeological reconnaissance of trash dump	L	During the Eisenhower family's occupation at the farm, they dumped most of the farm's refuse in a ravine northwest of the farm. Archeological reconnaissance of this trash dump could provide more information about the Eisenhower's lives in Gettysburg and farm operations.
FRV	Archeological study on cavalry skirmish	L	During the Battle of Gettysburg, a cavalry skirmish occurred in the vicinity of what would become Eisenhower National Historic Site. An archeological study would compile information about this Civil War engagement with the goal of identifying sites associated with this military action.
FRV	Archeological study on Pitzer structures and Civil War hospital site	L	The Pitzer structure, as well as other Civil War-era buildings, was used during the battle of Gettysburg for a range of military activities, including as battlefield hospitals. This archeological study would document these resources for their Civil War significance and integrity.
FRV	Archeological study on Confederate breastworks	L	Civil War-era Confederate breastworks were built within the vicinity of Eisenhower National Historic Site. This study would document these breastworks and provide additional information on the Battle of Gettysburg and troop movements in July 1863.
FRV	Geophysical survey to identify Civil War-era internments	L	Civil War-era burials are believed to exist on Eisenhower National Historic Site grounds, and they need to be located and identified to prevent accidental discoveries, inadvertent disturbances, and disrespectful activities.
FRV	Phase II precontact and prehistoric archeological inventory	L	This phase II inventory is needed to identify and document archeological sites associated with precontact and prehistoric periods within the park.

## Part 3: Contributors

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# Appendices

## Appendix A: Order of Designation for Eisenhower National Historic Site

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NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

### 8. Eisenhower

November 27, 1967, 33 F.R. 16031

#### EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

##### Order of Designation

Whereas the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; U.S.C. 461 et seq.), declares it to be a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

Whereas the farm of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34<sup>th</sup> President of the United States at Gettysburg, PA, is of outstanding historical significance to the people of the United States because of its close association with the life and work of General Eisenhower, and because of its relation to the historic Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War; and

Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 55<sup>th</sup> meeting in April 1966, considered the historical importance of the Eisenhower farm and found that it possesses outstanding national significance; and

Whereas I have determined that the said farm of General Eisenhower possesses exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States within the meaning of the Act of August 21, 1945; and

Whereas General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower have conveyed to the United States for historic site purposes their historic farm and residence, subject to the retention of a life estate by General Eisenhower and subject to the retention of the right to occupy the property for a certain period upon the expiration of said life estate by Mamie D. Eisenhower; and

Whereas the establishment of the property so conveyed as a national historic site will constitute a fitting and enduring memorial to General Dwight D. Eisenhower and to the events of far-reaching importance which have occurred on the property.

Now, therefore, with the concurrence of Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, I, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, by virtue and pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Act of Congress approved August 21, 1935, do hereby designate the Eisenhower Farm at Gettysburg, PA, which shall be more particularly described by publication of notice in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* to be a national historic site having the name "The Eisenhower National Historic Site."

Subject to the limitation contained in the second sentence of this paragraph, and upon the termination of the estates reserved by the donors, the administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935. Unless provided otherwise by Act of Congress, no funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior shall be expended for the development of the Eisenhower National Historic Site.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, this 27<sup>th</sup> day of November 1967.

STEWART L. UDALL,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

I concur:

LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
*President of the United States.*

## Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Stakeholders	Purpose
Management Agreement with the Gettysburg Foundation	General agreement	Gettysburg Foundation	This agreement outlines the working relationship between Gettysburg National Military Park and its primary partner, the Gettysburg Foundation. It also covers the Gettysburg Foundation's responsibility to operate the bookstore at Eisenhower National Historic Site, with Event Network as the foundation's operator.
Eisenhower Shuttle Bus System	Concession agreement	Gettysburg Tours	This NPS Concession agreement with Gettysburg Tours provides shuttle bus service connecting the Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center to the Eisenhower National Historic Site as the Eisenhower site has no visitor parking.
Municipal Utility Rights-of-Way	Rights-of-way	Local municipalities and utility customers throughout Adams County	Multiple utility rights-of-way run through Eisenhower National Historic Site, including sewer, water, electrical (Metropolitan Edison), telephone (United Telephone), cable (Comcast), and gas (Columbia Gas) lines.
Dwight D. Eisenhower Society	10-year contract		The society provides grants for a summer internship program. The society has also funded a small museum conservation project and contributed funds to recreate missing pieces of furniture.
Gettysburg College – Education Programs	Memorandum of understanding	Gettysburg College	A five-year memorandum of understanding signed in 2012 with Gettysburg College covers seminars, special programs, and education events/tours related to both Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site.
Deer Management Program with U.S. Department of Agriculture	Inter-agency cooperative agreement	U.S. Department of Agriculture	Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site annually conduct wildlife management projects with the assistance of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services.
Clem Redding Farm Access Road	Right-of-way	Private landowner	Private landowner on the southwest side of the Clem Redding farm has a right-of-way on the driveway.
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area programmatic agreement	National heritage area designation	Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area	Eisenhower National Historic Site is a primary site and key destination within the larger designated Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area. The park works on a programmatic level to promote the national heritage area.

## Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Title	Date
Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: Eisenhower NHS	Ongoing
NPSpecies, Information of Species in National Parks. Eisenhower National Historic Site (IRMA Portal)	Ongoing
Scope of Collections Statement	2015
Historic Structure Report – Eisenhower House	2015
Predicted Surface Water Methylmercury Concentrations in National Park Service Inventory and Monitoring Program Parks	2015
Eisenhower National Historic Landmark Farmstead (Condition Summary)	2014
Species List	2014
List of Classified Structures Database	2014
Fire Management Plan / Environmental Assessment	2014
Climate Change Resource Briefing	2014
Archeological Overview and Assessment	2014
Weather and Climate Resource Brief	2013
Estimating White-Tailed Deer Abundance at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site	2012
Security Survey	2012
Macroinvertebrate Resource Brief	2011
Water Quality Resource Brief	2011
Air Quality Resource Brief	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition	2011
Museum Collection Integrated Pest Management Plan	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition	2011
Assessment of Nitrogen Deposition Effects and Empirical Critical Loads of Nitrogen for Ecoregions of the United States	2011
Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Eisenhower National Historic Site Landscape	2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Redding Farm	2010
Housekeeping Plan	2010
Eisenhower National Historic Site and Gettysburg National Military Park Weather of 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, and 2013	2010, 2012, 2013
Historic Structure Report – Farm Two Barn	2009
Historic Structure Report – Eisenhower Barn	2009
Mid-Atlantic Network Forest Vegetation Monitoring Protocol	2009
Mid-Atlantic Network National Resource Data Management Plan	2009
Ecological Analysis of Arthropod Diversity and Development of a Monitoring Plan	2009

Title	Date
Geologic Resource Inventory	2009
Fish Inventories of Mid-Atlantic and Northeast Coast and Barrier Network Parks	2008
Collection Management Plan	2007
Grassland and Shrubland Birds of Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site: Current Status and Management Recommendations	2007
Ozone risk assessment for Vital Signs Monitoring Networks, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail.	2007
Cultural Landscape Report – Eisenhower National Historic Site	2006
Survey of Threatened and Endangered Mammals	2006
Inventory of Plant Species of Special Concern	2006
Vegetation Classification and Mapping at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site	2006
Inventory of Bat Community	2006
The Road Inventory of Eisenhower National Historic Site. Cycle 3.	2005
Collection Condition Survey – Textiles	2005
Ozone Risk Assessment for Mid-Atlantic Network	2004
Historic Furnishings Report – Eisenhower Farm 2	2003
Economic Impacts of Gettysburg National Military Park / Eisenhower National Historic Sites Visitor Spending on the Local Economy, 2000	2002
Inventory of Invertebrates with Special Reference to Forest Removal	2001
Inventory of Amphibians and Reptile Species	2001
Visitor Study	2000
Long-Rang Interpretive Plan	2000
The Eisenhower Farm, 1961–1969, Historic Furnishings Report	1999
Inventorying and Monitoring Protocols of Terrestrial Vertebrates	1999
Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis	1999
Collection Condition Survey	1999
Collection Storage Plan	1997
Economic Impact on Gettysburg and Adams County	1995
White-Tail Deer Management Plan	1995
Visitor Services Project. Gettysburg National Military Park. Eisenhower National Historic Site. (University of Idaho CESU)	1995
Plant Community Development in Historic Forest Stands at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site	1995
Statement for Management	1992
Geohydrology and Water Quality In the Vicinity of Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site	1989
Interpretive Prospectus. Eisenhower National Historic Site	1989
General Management Plan	1987
Road Inventory and Needs Study	1980
Master Plan Report	1972
Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map, Eisenhower Farm, 1762–1967	1970

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## Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Eisenhower National Historic Site

August 2016

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



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RECOMMENDED

Ed Clark, Superintendent, Eisenhower National Historic Site

Date



APPROVED

Michael Caldwell, Regional Director, Northeast 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.

EISE 446/133303

August 2016

## Foundation Document • Eisenhower National Historic Site

