



Foundation Document

Gateway Arch National Park

Missouri

October 2023





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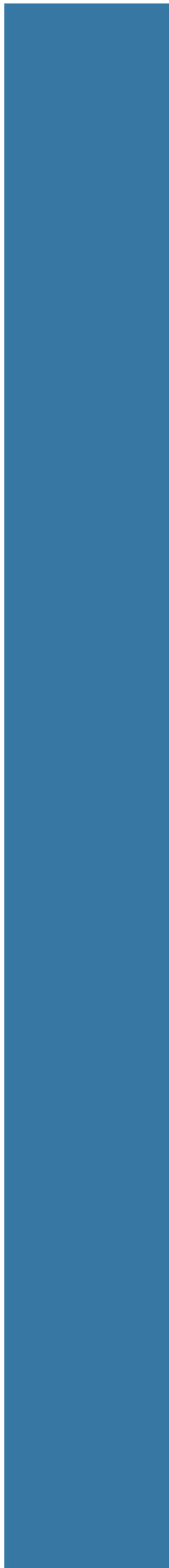
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Mission of the National Park Service

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:

- **Integrity:** We deal honestly, ethically, and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Stewardship:** We provide and inspire exceptional care of the places entrusted to us by the American people.
- **Respect:** We embrace our differences and treat each person with dignity.
- **Engagement:** We each participate fully, extend genuine invitations, and remove barriers to inclusion.
- **Collaboration:** We succeed by engaging beyond our silos, tapping new ideas, and expanding our community.
- **Accountability:** We earn the public's trust each day by competently and transparently fulfilling our responsibilities.

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, 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.



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, 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

Gateway Arch National Park is on land that was occupied by Native Americans for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. The National Park Service recognizes and supports the unique, nation-to-nation relationships with Indian and Alaska Native Tribes that are based on the US Constitution, treaties, statutes, and judicial decisions. In managing Federal lands and waters, the National Park Service is required to honor its treaty and trust responsibilities to protect Tribal interests, pursue open and collaborative relationships with Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, and provide access to park resources and places so Indian and Alaska Native Tribes can maintain their cultural and spiritual practices. Gateway Arch National Park is committed to upholding these responsibilities and honoring and strengthening the relationship between the park and Tribal governments.

Gateway Arch National Park in St. Louis, Missouri, was originally named Jefferson National Expansion Memorial when it was established in 1935 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt via Executive Order 7253. The order established the first national historic site designated under the 1935 Historic Sites Act. The memorial was constructed to commemorate St. Louis's role in the westward expansion of the United States and to provide work relief in St. Louis during the height of the Great Depression. The memorial's name paid tribute to President Thomas Jefferson's 1803 acquisition of the Louisiana Territory from France in what became known as the Louisiana Purchase. In 2018, the park's name changed to Gateway Arch National Park via a Congressional redesignation.





The park's iconic 630-foot-tall Gateway Arch, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, symbolizes St. Louis's historic role as the "Gateway to the West." Construction of the Arch began in 1963 and was completed on October 28, 1965, at a total cost of less than \$15 million. Beginning in 1935, forty blocks of riverfront were razed, including 290 businesses. The Arch was subsequently constructed on these parcels. The two foundations of the Arch extend sixty feet below the surface and are built to withstand earthquakes and high winds. Visitors can ride a unique transportation system to the top of the Arch to experience spectacular views of downtown St. Louis to the west and the Mississippi River to the east, representing where we are going and where we have been.

The park also includes the Old Courthouse, a museum, and exhibits. The museum, located underground below the Arch, displays an extensive collection of artifacts and exhibits, allowing visitors to explore colonial St. Louis, Jefferson's vision, riverfront commerce, new frontiers, western exploration, and the Arch's construction from multiple perspectives.

Just two blocks west of the Gateway Arch is the Old Courthouse building, built between 1839 and 1862 and one of the oldest standing buildings in St. Louis. It was here that the first two trials of the Dred Scott case were held, where the Scotts sued for their freedom from slavery, in 1847 and 1850. Upon completion of the renovation, the building will house four new exhibit galleries: Designed for Justice, See You in Court, Pathways to Freedom, and Dred and Harriet Scott. These exhibits will interpret the building's architecture, the US court system, African American life in the 1800s, and the Scott family's legacy, respectively.



Park Purpose

Park purpose statements identify the specific reason or reasons for establishing particular parks. The purpose statement for Gateway Arch National Park was drafted through careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development.

The park was established by executive order on December 21, 1935 (see appendix A for the presidential proclamation and subsequent acts of Congress). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park:

The purpose of GATEWAY ARCH NATIONAL PARK, as established in President Roosevelt's 1935 Executive Order, is threefold:

- 1. To commemorate Thomas Jefferson's vision of building a unified continental nation and St. Louis's role as a confluence and gateway to the American West during the 1800s.*
- 2. To interpret key individuals and cultural groups involved in exploring, exploiting, and inhabiting the lands from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.*
- 3. To preserve the architecturally significant Old Courthouse as the site of the Dred Scott case.*

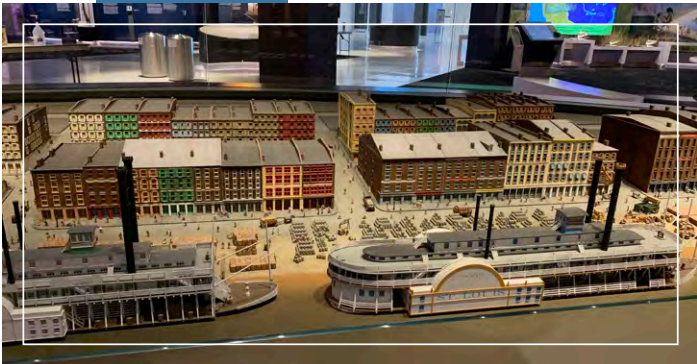


Park Significance

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 Gateway Arch National Park 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 Gateway Arch National Park. (The statement sequence does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. St. Louis and the surrounding region were politically, geographically, and culturally pivotal before colonization and during the westward expansion of the United States during the 1800s. St. Louis was a site for cultural interaction, with positive and negative results, including numerous negative impacts associated with colonization of the western United States. Significant historic events associated with westward expansion occurred at the site, including the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from Spain to France and finally to the United States; treaty negotiations with Native American tribes; and the launch and return of the Lewis and Clark expedition. St. Louis was also the starting point for numerous other explorers, fur traders, and pioneers who made the journey west.
2. In 1846, Dred and Harriet Scott sued for their freedom from slavery at the Old Courthouse in St. Louis. Their search for individual freedom through the judicial system changed the nation. This historic case resulted in the 1857 US Supreme Court decision determining that no “persons of color,” enslaved or free, could become citizens of the United States. The decision also removed restrictions on the extension of slavery into the US western territories, further dividing the nation on the issue that would cause the Civil War.
3. The Old Courthouse is a prime example of mid-1800s Greek Revival civic architecture, using the latest technological innovations and materials available at the time. It features the first wrought-iron dome completed in the United States.
4. Gateway Arch National Park is a tangible symbol of St. Louis’s historic role as the “Gateway to the West.” The site is considered a masterpiece composition of integrated structure, landscape, and interpretation. The Arch is recognized globally as an exceptional example of mid-1900s modernist design and one of the world’s great architectural and engineering achievements.
5. As an educational institution, the park preserves museum objects and archival records that document the westward expansion of the United States and the planning and building of the Arch. The collection is used in ongoing research by site staff, scholars, and the public and is the basis for the site’s interpretive and educational programming and museum exhibits.



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 Gateway Arch National Park:

- The Gateway Arch.** A modern marvel, the Gateway Arch structure is one of the world’s architectural icons. The Gateway Arch structure and the surrounding landscape were designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1987. The designation recognizes the Gateway Arch as a historic structure that illustrates the heritage of the United States and represents an outstanding aspect of American history and culture. Designed by modernist architect Eero Saarinen, the Arch is a destination for visitors from around the world who wish to experience its unique design, engineering, and beauty. The Gateway Arch represents St. Louis’s role in the westward expansion of the United States, as well as hope, opportunity, and religious freedom. It also represents the cultural clashes, environmental destruction, and numerous negative impacts associated with the colonization of the western United States.
- The Gateway Arch Designed Landscape.** Gateway Arch National Park’s cultural, or designed, landscape falls to the east of Interstate 70 (I-70) and follows a “forest-and-meadow” design concept. As part of the National Historic Landmark designation, this modern designed landscape, a masterpiece designed by Dan Kiley, creates an urban oasis in downtown St. Louis. Applying geometrical precepts and classical landscape design elements, the landscape is a setting where visitors can discover diverse plant life and connect to nature among the tree stands and plantings. The large number of London planetrees (*Platanus x acerifolia*) lining the allées and the groves of bald cypress trees (*Taxodium distichum*) contrast with the open spaces around the two reflecting pools. The rolling hills around the reflecting pools work with the vegetation to frame essential views of the Arch, and the same catenary-curve geometry of the Arch repeats in the topography and curving walks. The design allows for a circulation loop for visitors to walk or bike around the park, while paths on the east slope and the Grand Staircase provide access to the riverfront’s viewshed. Walkers, joggers, and cyclists can enjoy more than five miles of added pathways, explore the grounds and discover tranquil picnic areas, and take in stunning views of the Gateway Arch and reflecting pools. These landscape features and details strengthen the visual relationship between the Arch and its surroundings.





- **Old Courthouse.** A striking example of Greek Revival architecture, featuring pedimented facades, fluted Doric columns, pilasters, and elevated entrances, the Old Courthouse stands today as a physical reminder of the struggle to gain equality under the law. In 1846, Dred and Harriet Scott sued for freedom from their enslaver, Irene Emerson. Oral arguments were heard in the Old Courthouse. Dred and Harriet Scott’s case eventually made its way to the US Supreme Court, which in March 1857 ruled that the couple were to remain enslaved. In addition, the majority argued, African Americans, free or enslaved, were not US citizens and therefore had no right to challenge their status in federal courts on any matter. The decision enflamed the debate over slavery in the United States. Irene Emerson subsequently gave the Scotts to a new family in May 1857 and the couple and their children gained their freedom that same month. Dred Scott died one year later; Harriet Scott passed away in 1876. President Franklin D. Roosevelt included the Old Courthouse in his executive order establishing Jefferson Expansion National Memorial in 1935. Five years later, the City of St. Louis gave the Old Courthouse to the federal government, permanently making the building part of the national park unit in 1940.
- **Museum Objects and Archival Records.** As the institutional memory of Gateway Arch National Park, the archives enhance and enlarge public understanding and appreciation of the significance of 1800s American westward expansion and of the related individual significance of the Old Courthouse, the Arch, and the early development of St. Louis. The park’s archives contain forty individual collections and is available to the public. Most of the collections contain material relating to the development and administration of Gateway Arch National Park, including the construction of the Gateway Arch, visitor center, and museum. Other collections contain materials that relate to the park’s main theme of St. Louis’s role in the settlement of the American West.
- **The Museum.** The museum fulfills a central function of the park’s original design concept by providing visitors a space to learn about St. Louis’s role in US history, from its founding in 1764 to completion of the Gateway Arch in 1965. Covering more than 200 years of history, interactive museum galleries include Colonial St. Louis, Jefferson’s Vision, New Frontiers, The Riverfront Era, Manifest Destiny, and Building the Dream. These galleries illuminate multiple strands of St. Louis’ history, including the Indigenous and Creole culture of the city and the shape of the city in the years before the Louisiana Purchase. Other historical subjects explored in the galleries include how people settled and lived in the West, the myths that became the West’s cultural legacy, the changes caused by industry, the ways in which the first steamboat to arrive in St. Louis changed the city, and what went into helping the Gateway Arch become a reality.

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 resources and values.

Interpretive themes are organizational tools 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 Gateway Arch National Park:

- The park explores Thomas Jefferson’s vision of the West as a land that would foster and sustain values shaped by US law and policy, including the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- The Gateway Arch is a symbol for America’s westward expansion in the 1800s, an unprecedented and rapid migration of people into the Trans-Mississippi West. As such, the Arch represents hope, opportunity, and religious freedom for some; for others, it represents cultural and environmental destruction caused by the colonization of the western United States.
- The design and scale of the Gateway Arch and its integration with its setting make the Arch one of the world’s architectural, artistic, and engineering marvels.
- The Dred Scott decision is a significant event in United States’ history, denying citizenship rights to those of African descent and allowing for the potential expansion of slavery. As a result, the decision exacerbated regional tensions that led to the Civil War.
- The architecturally significant Old Courthouse was the site of legal cases that galvanized the struggle for civil rights, justice, freedom, and equality, including Dred and Harriet Scott and Virginia Minor.
- The American West is a symbol and a physical reality that attracts people and continues to shape national identity. Modern ideas about the American West are framed by the long history of conflict and conquest resulting from the dispossession of Indigenous people’s lands and cultures.
- The confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, considered a sacred landscape by Indigenous inhabitants, made the location of what is known today as St. Louis a hub for exploration, settlement, commerce, transportation, military activities, and cultural encounters throughout history.



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 can be made. As conditions and trends of fundamental 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 that are 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, and arrangements for emergency service responses. 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 Gateway Arch National Park.

Special Mandates

- **National Historic Landmark.** The Secretary of the Interior designated Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Gateway Arch, including the Gateway Arch monument and the landscape around it, a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1987. The government of the United States designates NHLs as places of exceptional national significance worthy of special protection under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935 and Section 110 (f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.
- **National Icons and Monuments.** As a matter of national security, the Gateway Arch has been designated a National Icon by the Department of the Interior. Icons are internationally recognized symbols of national identity that are seen as potential terrorist targets. Increased security and antiterrorism measures have been instituted that will continue to influence management decision-making for the foreseeable future.

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the administrative commitments for Gateway Arch National Park, 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 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 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 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	The Gateway Arch
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateway Arch National Park is a tangible symbol of St. Louis’s historic role as the “Gateway to the West.” The site is considered a masterpiece composition of integrated structure, landscape, and interpretation. The Arch is recognized globally as an exceptional example of mid-1900s modernist design and is one of the world’s great architectural and engineering achievements.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arch is listed as being in good condition in the Facility Management Software System. • Maintenance needs are met and there are no deferred maintenance needs for the monument. • The tram system is in good condition and is operational on a daily basis. The tram system’s routine maintenance needs are met. • A recent corrosion study confirmed that the Arch is structurally sound. • Lighting is adequate for the structure’s needs. • The maintenance elevator is in good condition. • Water seepage can negatively affect the loading zones after heavy rains. • Migratory birds travel through the area in the spring and winter and can be affected by Arch lights. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arch’s condition is improving due to maintenance needs being met in a timely fashion and technological advancements. • An automated control logic system for the HVAC system has improved heating and cooling of the Arch.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor-caused scratching of the Arch’s exterior finish has been documented along the base of the Arch. The scratching cannot be fully mitigated, as the materials used in the removal process affect the integrity of the structure. • Gateway Arch has been designated a National Icon by the Department of the Interior. For this reason, increased security and counterterrorism measures have been instituted that will continue to influence decision-making for the foreseeable future. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue collaborating with the National Audubon Society and Lights Out Heartland to adopt lighting management to reduce impact on migratory birds. • Working with the NPS Natural Sounds & Night Skies Division on a light management plan. • Implement recommendations from the Midwest Region Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Directorate for bird and bat protections associated with lighting.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHL nomination (1976) • Historic structure report volumes one and two (2010) • <i>Gateway Arch Corrosion Investigation Part Three-Final Report</i> (2015) • Also see Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting inventory (ongoing)
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light management plan • Long-range interpretive plan

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Gateway Arch
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906; 54 USC §320301-320303, 34 Stat. 225 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935; 54 USC §320101 et seq. • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; 54 USC §312502 et seq. • “Protection of Historic Properties”; 36 CFR. 800 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) • The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation



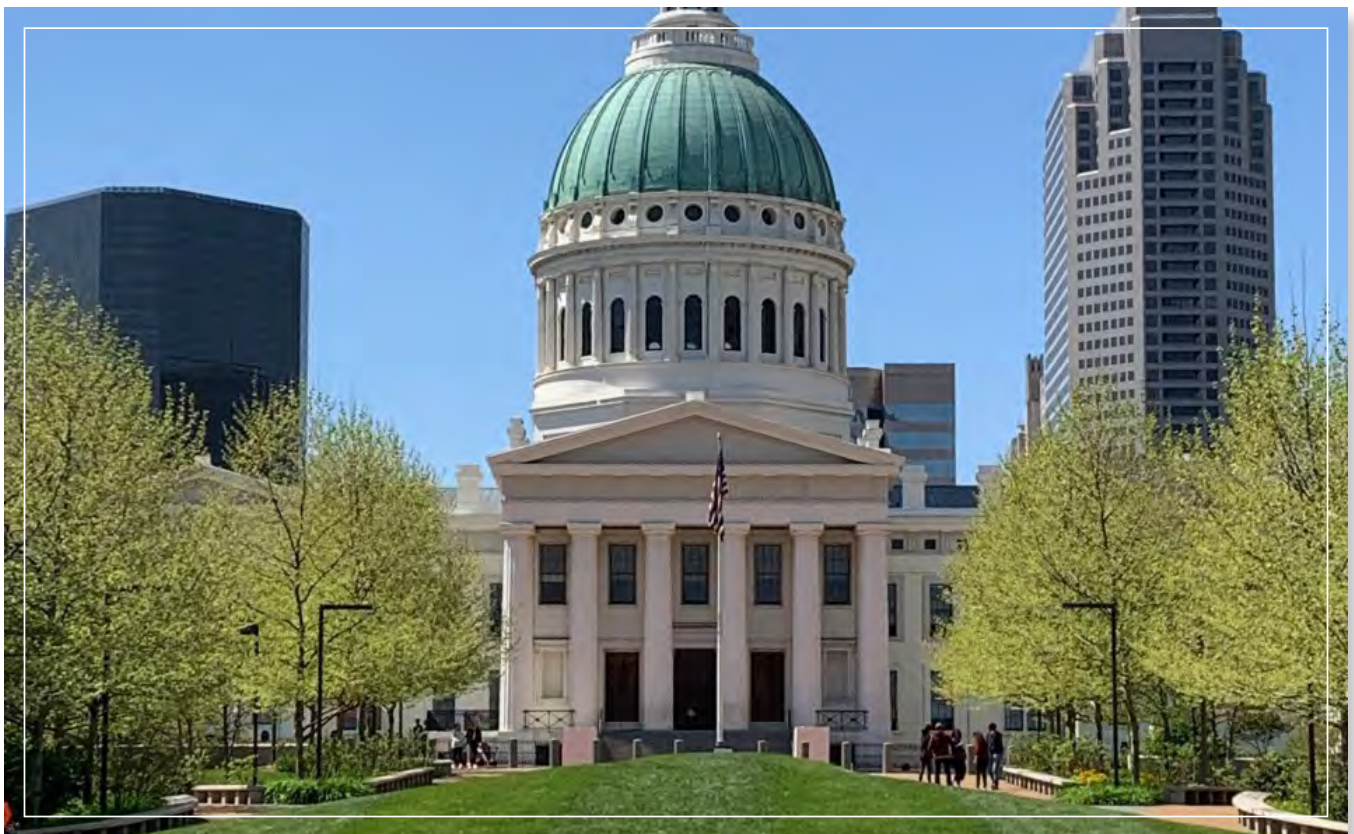
Fundamental Resource or Value	The Gateway Arch Designed Landscape
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateway Arch National Park is a tangible symbol of St. Louis’s historic role as the “Gateway to the West.” The site is considered a masterpiece composition of integrated structure, landscape, and interpretation. The Arch is recognized globally as an exceptional example of mid-1900s modernist design and is one of the world’s great architectural and engineering achievements.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The designed landscape is in good condition. • Maintenance needs are regularly met for the character-defining features of the landscape; however, the reflecting pools do have some deferred maintenance needs, mostly related to leaking. • The park is well-maintained and largely free of litter and graffiti (though they are occasionally documented). • The original floodwalls at the north and south overlooks are spalling. • London planetree plantings in the Allée are in good condition. • Accessibility of the landscape is in good condition. • Architectural features of the Arch ramps are reaching the end of their lifecycle and will need replacement in the next ten years. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape is resilient, stable, and in good condition.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor-caused soil compaction occurs from large-scale events several times a year. • Flooding occurs from the Mississippi River (most recently in 2019). • Non-native insects and disease can negatively affect native plant species. • Climate-driven environmental changes, such as severe drought and storm events, would have negative impacts upon the landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerate the reflecting pools to potentially improve water quality. • Provide visitor experience opportunities that enhance mental, physical, and emotional wellness. • Consider reducing tree species to the original sixteen species identified in the design plan, according to the 1996 cultural landscape report.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHL nomination (1976) • Cultural landscape report (1996) • <i>Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Cultural Landscape Report</i> (2010) • <i>Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Landscape Preservation Maintenance</i> (2010) • <i>Historic American Landscapes Survey: Memorial Arch Landscape: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data</i> (2015) • Also see Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS mapped tree inventory • Cultural landscape inventory update
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated landscape maintenance plan • Visitor use management plan

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Gateway Arch Designed Landscape
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; 54 USC §312502 et seq. • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	The Old Courthouse
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1846, Dred and Harriet Scott sued for their freedom from slavery at the Old Courthouse in St. Louis. Their search for individual freedom through the judicial system changed the nation. This historic case resulted in the 1857 US Supreme Court decision determining that no “persons of color,” enslaved or free, could become citizens of the United States. The decision also removed restrictions on the extension of slavery into the US western territories, further dividing the nation on the issue that would cause the Civil War. • The Old Courthouse is a prime example of mid-1800s Greek Revival civic architecture, using the latest technological innovations and materials available at the time. It features the first wrought-iron dome completed in the United States.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of October 2023, the Old Courthouse is under renovation. The building is structurally sound but needs preservation work. • The building is not fully accessible and will benefit from major accessibility improvements as part of an ongoing renovation. • Deferred maintenance needed at the Old Courthouse includes improvements to walking surfaces and structural masonry and work on the building’s iron gates, windows, roofing, HVAC, electrical system, fire suppression system, and staircase. • The building’s interior artwork, including the murals, needs restoration. • Knowledge of the Old Courthouse’s utilities and mechanical systems is incomplete. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building is deteriorating due to deferred maintenance needs. • Accessibility improvements were made to the first floor in 2019. Additional improvements to the second floor will be completed as part of the renovation.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing lead paint and asbestos are threats to human health and safety. • Water infiltration is negatively impacting the plaster work, the walls, the windows, and the floors. • Vehicles collide with the stone foundation of the fence that surrounds the building approximately once a year. • Fire damage could occur if the fire suppression system is not replaced. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New accessible exhibits will provide new opportunities for relevancy and inclusion in interpretation and education. • The planned historic preservation project will address deferred maintenance and accessibility, including installing an elevator on the first and second floors. • Safety improvements will be made throughout the building as a result of the rehabilitation project. • Community and civic engagement opportunities, such as naturalization ceremonies and Martin Luther King Day programs. • Complete interior and exterior high-resolution 3D scanning and photography. • Consider combining the Old Courthouse grounds with the designed landscape in a parkwide landscape maintenance plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Old Courthouse
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Courtroom Paint Analysis: Final Report-Old Courthouse</i> (2005) • <i>Historic Furnishings Report - Old Courthouse</i> (2006) • <i>East Courtroom, Old Courthouse: Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Paint and Finish Analysis</i> (2011) • Historic structure report (2015) • Cultural landscape inventory (2018) • Summary of existing right of ways, easements, and other property ownership (2022) • Also see Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unmanned aerial systems photography of the Old Courthouse interior • Survey of utility and mechanical systems of the Old Courthouse
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935; 54 USC §320101 et seq. • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC §300101 et seq. • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment." • "Protection of Historic Properties"; 36 CFR. 800 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Objects and Archival Records
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an educational institution, the park preserves museum objects and archival records that document the westward expansion of the United States and the planning and building of the Arch. The collection is used in ongoing research by site staff, scholars, and the public and is the basis for the site’s interpretive and education programming, and museum exhibits.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The museum objects collections and the archival records are in good condition. Inventories have been completed. The collections, the archival records, and the library are being housed at the Old Post Office outside of the park and will be for the next seven years. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collections are growing slowly. The condition of the collections and the archival records is improving. The temporary storage facility is an improvement over the former storage conditions in the Old Courthouse.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire and water impacts could damage or destroy museum objects and archival records. There is limited space to grow the collections. The park relies on partner funding for archivist and librarian partner positions. Collections management system catalog failure could lead to loss of documentation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deaccessioning is expected to take place. Increasing public access to the collections. Partner commitments to fund a long-term storage solution. Digitization of archival records for accessible, interpretive, and educational opportunities. Collect oral histories and videos from the initial construction of the Arch. Work with Tribal partners on interpretation.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope of collections statement (2011)
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope of collections statement update Cultural resource stewardship assessment
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Museum management plan Integrated pest management plan
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Museum Act; 54 USC §102501-102504 “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections”; 36 CFR. 79 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990; 25 USC 3001 et seq. <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” Director’s Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Museum
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Louis and the surrounding region were politically, geographically, and culturally pivotal before colonization and during the westward expansion of the United States during the 1800s. St. Louis was a site for cultural interaction, with positive and negative results, including numerous negative impacts associated with colonization of the western United States. Significant historic events associated with westward expansion occurred at the site, including the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from Spain to France and finally to the United States; treaty negotiations with Native American tribes; and the launch and return of the Lewis and Clark expedition. St. Louis was also the starting point for numerous other explorers, fur traders, and pioneers who made the journey west. As an educational institution, the park preserves museum objects and archival records that document the westward expansion of the United States and the planning and building of the Arch. The collection is used in ongoing research by site staff, scholars, and the public and is the basis for the site's interpretive programming and museum exhibits.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park's museum is in good condition. The original museum footprint is intact and was renovated in 2018 to connect to new spaces that expand the museum experience. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The museum is fully accessible. Partners fund and complete repairs as needed. The museum's good condition is considered stable. This condition is expected to continue.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor-caused damage, particularly to audio/visual and tactile elements of the museum. Food and drink from the café can damage museum exhibits. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic updates to exhibits could be developed with the support of partners. Increased opportunities for interpretation and education, particularly around relevance and engagement.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As-built drawings Staff Policy and Procedures for Cleaning and Repairs
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-range interpretive plan
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Museum Act; 54 USC §102501-102504 "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections"; 36 CFR. 79 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III

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 resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental 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.

Following are key issues for Gateway Arch National Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Investing in Ourselves:** Park staff have been focused on development of the City Arch River project for the past ten years and are now embarking on a new phase in park operations. They seek to establish a new baseline for park management and operations that is informed by staff and visitor feedback. Additionally, beginning in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic introduced a range of operational challenges for park staff. As the park returns to full-time operations under new conditions, the leadership team seeks to invest in park staff by building cohesion and a sense of community across all park divisions and program areas, and to improve employee health and wellness in the workplace.
 - *Related planning needs:* Strategic plan
 - *Related data needs:* Visitor experience survey
- **Increased Workload and Position Management:** The City Arch River project has expanded park operations and the need for additional staff across programs and divisions. Staff seek to discuss and analyze their current staff positions, work responsibilities, and identify staffing needs and other opportunities related to managing the new workload.
 - *Related planning needs:* Position management plan, long-range interpretive plan
 - *Related data needs:* Administrative history update
- **Working with Partners:** The park benefits from multiple strong, successful partner organizations that support the park's mission in a variety of ways, including supplementing the park's funding and staffing. The park works with the following primary partners: the Gateway Arch Park Foundation (the official philanthropic partner), Great Rivers Greenways, Bi-state Development, Jefferson National Parks Association (Cooperative Association), and the City of St. Louis. These partners contribute approximately half of the park's total budget (partners provide approximately \$10 million annually for park operations and maintenance). Partners are also directly involved in park logistics and operations, including transportation, access, visitation, and safety. This high level of partner involvement provides significant benefits to park operations and the visitor experience, and it also presents unique challenges. As the partner organizations evolve and change over time, the National Park Service seeks to ensure that the park's relationship with each partner aligns with NPS mission and goals. To this end, there is a need to continually review and maintain these relationships by identifying shared goals, strategies, and work plans, and update the park's partner agreements as needed.
 - *Related planning needs:* Park partnership strategy, strategic plan
 - *Related data needs:* Visitor experience survey, administrative history update

- **Development on the East Side of the Mississippi River:** The park has had the authority to acquire land on the east side of the river since the 1980s. Opportunities were floated as part of the City Arch River project and included a development concept plan for the Trendley Avenue parcel. As of September 2022, no new lands have been acquired by the National Park Service for addition to the park. There remains a public and partner interest in acquiring lands along the east bank as part of a long-term vision for the park.

- *Related planning needs:* None identified
- *Related data needs:* Environmental site assessment for east park lands



- **Long-Term Collections Storage:** A structural engineering assessment revealed that the park's museum collections cannot return to the Old Courthouse. Collections were, as of September 2022, being held at a temporary facility under a lease agreement. The park needs a permanent storage location that meets NPS standards and accessibility. Park staff are seeking a partner-funded, local solution for collections storage that also benefits nearby park units.

- *Related planning needs:* Museum management plan, collections management plan, integrated pest management plan
- *Related data needs:* Scope of collections statement update



Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Updated landscape maintenance plan	H	This plan would be parkwide. It would include the Old Courthouse landscape. It would inform the maintenance and stewardship of the City Arch River Project. It would incorporate climate vulnerability considerations.
FRV	Long-range interpretive plan	H	This plan would be parkwide. Since the City Arch River Project is still underway with the Old Courthouse rehabilitation project, this plan would help guide interpretive programming.
FRV	Museum management plan	H	This plan would address storage, environmental controls, and other museum facility-related needs. The museum storage lease is up in 2029 and a plan will be needed at that point.
Key Issue	Strategic plan	H	This parkwide plan would include a communications strategy for how to get staff involved.
FRV	Collection management plan	M	This plan would be an update.
FRV	Historic structure report	M	This plan for the Arch would be an update.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan	M	This plan would be parkwide. It would include analysis of temporary collections storage.
Key Issue	Position management plan	M	This could be an implementation component of the strategic plan and would include succession planning.
FRV	Strategic facility investment plan	M	This plan would assist with succession planning and would allow the park to be proactive toward component renewal.
FRV	Lighting management plan	L	This plan would be parkwide. The park is working with the NPS Natural Sounds & Night Skies Division to obtain urban night sky certification.
Key Issue	Park partnership strategy	L	This would be an update of existing documents that govern the park's partnerships.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory	H	This would be an update, since the City Arch River project has been completed.
FRV	Scope of collections statement update	H	This would be an update to the 2016 scope of collections statement. It is overdue.
FRV	Survey of utility and mechanical systems of the Old Courthouse	H	This survey would inform future facility and preservation projects at the Old Courthouse.
Key Issue	Administrative history update	H	The last administrative history dates to 1994 and does not include the monumental City Arch River project. Preparing an administrative history now would enable it to include key contributors, including retired NPS staff.
Key Issue	Visitor experience survey	M	This survey would provide a better understanding of the visitor experience and where investments should happen.
Key Issue	Environmental site assessment for east park lands	M	This assessment is needed prior to site planning and development of park lands east of the Mississippi River.
FRV	Lighting inventory	L	This parkwide inventory is ongoing.
FRV	Cultural resource stewardship assessment	L	This assessment would provide a snapshot of the park's cultural resources, including the status of baseline documentation for them, information on their condition, and what trends are being observed for them.
FRV	GIS mapped tree inventory	L	This inventory would likely be a part of the process of completing an updated cultural landscape inventory.
FRV	Unmanned aerial systems photography of the Old Courthouse interior	L	This method of data collection would be the safest and most efficient way to document the cultural resources inside the Old Courthouse building.

Part 3: Contributors

Gateway Arch National Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation and Legislative Acts for Gateway Arch National Park

Executive Order

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF A HISTORIC SITE TO BE KNOWN AS THE JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL.

WHEREAS the act of August 21, 1935, Public No. 292, 74th Congress, 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 Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service has determined that certain lands situate on the west bank of the Mississippi River at and near the site of Old St. Louis, Missouri, possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States and are a historic site within the meaning of the said act, since thereon were situate: the Spanish Colonial office where, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, all the first territory comprised in the Upper Louisiana Purchase was transferred to the United States; the Government House at which, on March 9, 1804, Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant in St. Louis, transferred possession of Upper Louisiana to Captain Amos Stoddard of the United States Army, who had been delegated by France as its representative, and at which, on the morning of March 10, 1804, Captain Stoddard, as the agent of the United States, took formal possession of the Louisiana Purchase and raised the American flag, by reason of which transactions the Spanish, French, and American flags waved successively over the site within a period of twenty-four hours; the old French Cathedral of St. Louis, earliest home of religion on the western bank of the Mississippi; the place where Laclede and Chouteau established the first civil government west of the Mississippi; the place where Lafayette was received by a grateful people; the places where the Santa Fe, the Oregon, and other trails originated; the place where Lewis and Clark prepared for their trip of discovery and exploration; and the Court House in which the Dred Scott case was tried; and

WHEREAS the City of St. Louis has agreed to contribute for the project of acquiring and developing the said site the sum of \$2,250,000, which is one-fourth of the entire amount to be expended for such purposes; and

WHEREAS I find that the said project will be a useful project, and will provide relief, work relief, and increased employment:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Pub. Res. No. 11, 74th Cong.), I hereby allocate to the Secretary of the Interior from the funds made available by the said Act the sum of \$6,750,000, which with the sum of \$2,250,000 to be contributed by the City of St. Louis and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the said act of August 21, 1935, will make available for the said project the total sum of \$9,000,000; and the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, is hereby authorized and directed to expend the said sum of \$9,000,000 in acquiring the said property and in developing and preserving it for the purposes of the said act of August 21, 1935, if and when the City of St. Louis shall make the said sum of \$2,250,000 available to the Secretary of the Interior for such purposes.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House,
December 21th, 1935

132 STAT. 328

PUBLIC LAW 115-128—FEB. 22, 2018

Public Law 115-128
115th Congress

An Act

Feb. 22, 2018
[S. 1438]

To redesignate the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in the State of Missouri as the “Gateway Arch National Park”.

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

Gateway Arch
National Park
Designation Act.
16 USC 450jj
note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Gateway Arch National Park Designation Act”.

16 USC 450jj-10.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF GATEWAY ARCH NATIONAL PARK.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial established under the Act of May 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 450jj et seq.), shall be known and designated as the “Gateway Arch National Park”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial shall be considered to be a reference to the “Gateway Arch National Park”.

Approved February 22, 2018.

PUBLIC LAW 98-898-AUG. 24, 1984**Public Law 98-398
98TH Congress****An Act**

To establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

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

TITLE II

Sec. 201. (a) The Act of May 17, 1954 entitled “An Act to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old Saint Louis, Missouri, in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, and for other purposes” (68 Stat. 98; 16 U.S.C. 450jj), is amended by inserting after section 3 the following new sections:

“Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to designate for addition to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the “Memorial”) not more than one hundred acres in the city of East Saint Louis, Illinois, contiguous with the Mississippi River and between the Eads Bridge and the Poplar Street Bridge, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial numbered MWR-366/80,004, and dated February 9, 1984, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The additional acreage authorized by this section is in recognition of the historical significance of the Memorial site to the westward expansion of the United States and the historical linkage of this site on the Mississippi in both Missouri and Illinois to such expansion, the international recognition of the Gateway Arch, designed by Eero Saarinen, as one of the world’s great sculptural and architectural achievements, and the increasing use of the Memorial site by millions of people from all over the United States and the world.

“(b) Within the area designated in accordance with this section, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire lands and interests in lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that lands owned by the State of Illinois or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

“Sec. 5. Where appropriate in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, he may transfer by lease or otherwise, to any appropriate person or governmental entity, land owned by the United States (or any interest therein) which has been acquired by the Secretary under section 4. Any such transfer shall be consistent with the management plan for the area and with the requirements of section 5 of the Act of July 15, 1968 (82 Stat. 356; 16 U.S.C. 4601-22) and shall be subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including terms and conditions which provide for—

“(1) the continuation of existing uses of the land which are compatible with the Memorial,

“(2) the protection of the important historical resources of the leased area, and

“(3) the retention by the Secretary of such access and development rights as the Secretary deems necessary to provide for appropriate visitor use and resource management.

In transferring any lands or interest in lands under this section, the Secretary shall take into account the views of the Commission established under section 8.

“Sec. 6. Lands and interests in lands acquired pursuant to section 4 shall, upon acquisition, be a part of the Memorial. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Memorial in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system, including the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467). In the development, management, and operation of that portion of the Memorial which is added to the Memorial under section 4, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent feasible, utilize the assistance of State and local government agencies and the private sector. For such purposes, the Secretary may, consistent with the management plan for the area, enter into cooperative agreements with the State, with any political subdivision of the State, or with any person. Any such cooperative agreement shall, at a minimum, establish procedures for providing notice to the Secretary of any action proposed by the State, such political subdivision, or such person, which may affect the area.

“Sec. 7. (a) There is hereby established the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Commission hereinafter in this Act referred to as the ‘Commission’).

“(b) The Commission shall be composed of twenty members as follows:

“(1) The county executive of Saint Louis County, Missouri, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(2) The chairman of the Saint Clair County Board of Supervisors, Illinois, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(3XA) The executive director of the Bi-State Development Agency, Saint Louis, Missouri, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(B) A member of the Bi-State Development Agency, Saint Louis, Missouri, who is not a resident of the same State as the executive director of such agency, appointed by a majority of the members of such agency, or a delegate.

“(4) The mayor of the city of East Saint Louis, Illinois, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(5) The mayor of Saint Louis, Missouri, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(6) Governor of the State of Illinois, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(7) Governor of the State of Missouri, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(8) Secretary of the Interior, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(9) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(10) The Secretary of Transportation, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(11) The Secretary of the Treasury, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(12) The Secretary of Commerce, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(13) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, ex officio, or a delegate.

“(14) Three individuals appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from a list of individuals nominated by the mayor of East Saint Louis, Illinois, and the Governor of the State of Illinois.

“(15) Three individuals appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from a list of individuals nominated by the mayor of Saint Louis, Missouri, and the Governor of the State of Missouri.

Individuals nominated for appointment under paragraphs (14) and (15) shall be individuals who have knowledge and experience in one or more of the fields of parks and recreation, environmental protection, historic preservation, cultural affairs, tourism, economic development, city planning and management, finance, or public administration. A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

“(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), members of the Commission shall be appointed for terms of three years.

“(2) Of the members of the Commission first appointed under paragraphs (14) and (15) of subsection (c)—

“(A) two shall be appointed for terms of one year

“(B) two shall be appointed for terms of two years; and

“(C) two shall be appointed for terms of three years; as designated by the Secretary of the Interior at the time of appointment.

“(3) Any member of the Commission appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member of the Commission may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office.

“(d) Members of the Commission shall receive no pay on account of their service on the Commission, but while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission, members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

“(e) The chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by the members of the Commission.

“(f) Upon request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency represented by members on the Commission may detail any of the personnel or such agency or provide administrative services to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out the Commission’s duties under section 8.

“(g) The Commission may, for the purposes of carrying out the Commission’s duties under section 8, seek, accept, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or donations of money, personal property, or services, received from any source.

“(hX1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Commission shall terminate on the day occurring ten years after the date of enactment of this section.

“(2) The Secretary of the Interior may extend the life of the Commission for a period of not more than Five years beginning on the day referred to in paragraph (1) if the Commission determines that such extension is necessary in order for the Commission to carry out this Act.

“Sec. 8. (a) Within two years from the enactment of this section, the Commission shall develop and transmit to the Secretary a development and management plan for the East Saint Louis, Illinois, portion of the Memorial. The plan shall include—

“(1) measures for the preservation of the area’s resources;

“(2) indications of types and general intensities of development (including visitor circulation and transportation patterns, systems, and modes) associated with public enjoyment and use of the area, including general locations, timing of implementation, and cost estimates;

“(3) identification of any implementation commitments for visitor carrying capacities for all areas of the area;

“(4) indications of potential modifications to the external boundaries of the area, the reasons therefore, and cost estimates;

“(5) measures and commitments for insuring that the development, management, and operation of the area in the State of Illinois are compatible with the portion of the Memorial in the State of Missouri;

“(6) opportunities and commitments for cooperative activities in the development, management, and operation of the East Saint Louis portion of the Memorial with other Federal, State, and local agencies, and the private sector; and

“(7) effective and appropriate ways to increase local participation in the management of the East Saint Louis portion of the Memorial to help reduce the day-to-day operational and management responsibilities of the a National Park Service and to increase opportunities for local employment.

“(b) The plan shall also identify and include—

“(1) needs, opportunities, and commitments for the aesthetic and economic rehabilitation of the entire East Saint Louis, Illinois, waterfront and adjacent areas, in a manner compatible with and complementary to, the Memorial, including the appropriate commitments and roles of the Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector; and

“(2) cost estimates and recommendations for Federal, State, and local administrative and legislative actions,

In carrying out its duties under this section, the Commission shall take into account Federal, State, and local plans and studies respecting the area, including the study by the National Park Service on the feasibility of a museum of American ethnic culture to be a part of any development plans for the Memorial.

“Sec. 9. (a) Upon completion of the plan, the Commission shall transmit the plan to the secretary for his review and approval of its adequacy and appropriateness. In order to approve the plan, the Secretary must be able to find affirmatively that:

“(1) The plan addresses all elements outlined in section 8 above;

“(2) The plan is consistent with the Saint Louis, Missouri, portion of the Memorial;

“(3) There are binding commitments to fund land acquisition and development, including visitor circulation and transportation systems and modes, in amounts sufficient to completely implement the plan as recommended by the Commission from sources other than funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act; and

“(4) There are binding commitments to fund or provide the equivalent of all costs in excess of \$350,000 per annum for the continued management, operation, and protection of the East Saint Louis, Illinois, portion of the Memorial.

“(b) The Secretary shall transmit in writing a notice of his approval and his certification as to the existence and nature of funding commitments contained in the approved plan to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate.

“Sec. 10. Pending submission of the Commission’s plan, any Federal entity conducting or supporting significant activities directly affecting East Saint Louis, Illinois, generally and the site specifically referred to in section 4 shall—

“(1) consult with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commission with respect to such activities;

“(2) cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commission in carrying out their duties under this Act, and to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate such activities with the carrying out of such duties; and

“(3) to the maximum extent practicable, conduct or support such activities in a manner which the Secretary determines will not have an adverse effect on the Memorial.”

(b) The Act of May 17, 1954 entitled “An Act to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old Saint Louis, Missouri, in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, and for other purposes” (68 Stat. 98; 16 U.S.C. 450jj) is amended by—

(1) redesignating “Sec. 4.” (as so designated prior to the amendments made in subsection (a) of this section) as “Sec. 11. (a)”; and

(2) adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

“(b) For the purposes of the East Saint Louis portion of the Memorial, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$1,000,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$1,250,000 for development, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available only for landscaping and only for expenditure in the ratio of one dollar of Federal funds to one dollar of non-Federal funds: Provided, That no funds authorized to be appropriated hereunder may be appropriated prior to the approval by the Secretary of the plan developed by the Commission.

“(c) Funds appropriated under subsection (b) of this section shall remain available until expended.

“(d) Authority to enter into contracts or make payments under this Act shall be effective for any fiscal year only to the extent that appropriations are available for that purpose.”

Sec. 202. Any provision of this title (or any amendment made by this title) which, directly or indirectly, authorizes the enactment of new budget authority described in section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be effective only for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983.

Sec. 203. This title may be cited as the “Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Amendments Act of 1984”.

Public Law 102-355
102d Congress

An Act

To amend the Act of May 17, 1954, relating to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial to authorize increased funding for the East Saint Louis portion of the Memorial, and for other purposes.

Aug. 26, 1992
[H.R. 2926]

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

SECTION 1. EAST SAINT LOUIS PORTION OF JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL.

The Act of May 17, 1954, entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old Saint Louis, Missouri, in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, and for other purposes" (68 Stat. 98; 16 U.S.C. 450jj and following) is amended as follows:

(1) The first sentence of section 4(a) is amended—

16 USC 450jj.

(A) by striking out "The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to designate" and inserting in lieu thereof "There is hereby designated";

(B) by striking out "not more than" and inserting in lieu thereof "approximately"; and

(C) by striking out "MWR-366/80,004, and dated February 9, 1984," and inserting in lieu thereof "366-80013, dated January 1992,".

(2) Section 9 is repealed.

(3) Section 11 is amended by striking out subsection (d) and by amending subsection (b), as added by section 201(b) of Public Law 98-398, to read as follows:

16 USC 450jj-8.
16 USC 450jj
note.

"(b)(1) For the purposes of the East St. Louis portion of the memorial, there are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for land acquisition and, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3), such sums as may be necessary for development: *Provided*, That such authorization shall not include any sums for the acquisition, removal, or relocation of the grain elevator and business located within the East St. Louis unit of the Memorial. Such development shall be consistent with the level of development described in phase one of the draft Development and Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, East St. Louis Addition to Jefferson National Expansion Memorial—Illinois/Missouri, dated August 1987.

Appropriation
authorization.

"(2) Federal funds expended under paragraph (1) for development may not exceed 75 percent of the actual cost of such development. The remaining share of such actual costs shall be provided from non-Federal funds, services, or materials, or a combination thereof, fairly valued as determined by the Secretary. Any non-Federal expenditures for the acquisition, removal, or relocation of the grain elevator and business shall be included as part of the non-Federal cost share: *Provided*, That credit shall not be given for any such expenditures which exceed the cost of acquisition, removal, or

relocation of the grain elevator and business located within the East St. Louis unit of the Memorial if such action had been accomplished by the Federal Government as determined by the Secretary under existing law: *Provided further*, That only those non-Federal funds expended at least sixty days after the transmission of the report referred to in paragraph (3) for the removal of such grain elevator shall be credited towards the non-Federal cost share. For the purposes of this paragraph, the Secretary may accept and utilize for such purposes any non-Federal funds, services, and materials so contributed.

“(3) Within one year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary, in direct consultation with the city of East St. Louis, Gateway Arch Park Expansion, and the Southwestern Illinois Development Authority, shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives a study of alternatives to, and costs associated with, the removal of the grain elevator located within the East St. Louis unit of the Memorial. The study shall contain, but need not be limited to, at least one alternative which would incorporate and retain the existing grain elevator into the draft development and management plan and environmental assessment referred to in paragraph (1).”

Approved August 26, 1992.

An Act to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old Saint Louis, Missouri, in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, and for other purposes, approved May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be constructed by the Secretary of the Interior upon the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Saint Louis, Missouri, an appropriate national memorial to those persons who made possible the territorial expansion of the United States, including President Thomas Jefferson and his aides, Livingston and Monroe, who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, the great explorers, Lewis and Clark, and the hardy hunters, trappers, frontiersmen, pioneers, and others who contributed to such expansion. (16 U.S.C. § 450 jj.)

SEC. 2. (a) The memorial authorized herein shall be constructed in general, in accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission on May 25, 1948. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. The Secretary is also authorized to employ, in his discretion, by contract or otherwise, landscape architects, architects, engineers, sculptors, artists, other expert consultants, or firms, partnerships, or associations thereof, and to include in any such contract provision for the utilization of the services and facilities, and the payment of the travel and other expenses, of their respective organizations, in accordance with the usual customs of the several professions and at the prevailing rates for such services and facilities, without regard to the civil-service laws or regulations, the Classification Act of 1949, section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, or any other law or regulation relating to either employment or compensation.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior, in connection with the construction and operation of the memorial, is authorized to grant such easements as are in the public interest, and, in his discretion, to convey to the city of Saint Louis for above-ground parking structures, under such terms and conditions as he may consider to be compatible with maintaining the integrity, appearance, and purposes of said memorial, such portion of the historic site as may in his judgment be excluded therefrom without detriment thereto, subject, however, to reversion of such portion of the historic site to the United States if such excluded area ceases to be used for parking purposes by said city.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant easements for the purpose of erecting underground structures suitable for public protection under such terms and conditions as he may consider to be compatible with maintaining the integrity, appearance, and purposes of said memorial. (16 U.S.C. § 450 jj-1.)

SEC. 3. The memorial project authorized herein shall not be undertaken until there shall have been reached an agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior providing for the relocation of the railroad tracks and structures now situated on lands adjacent to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, between the boundary of the site and the river. Such agreement shall contain such terms as may be deemed desirable by the Secretary but shall contain a provision limiting the Federal expenditure of funds in connection with such relocation of the tracks and structures to work undertaken within the historic site area. (16 U.S.C. § 450 jj-2.)

Sec. 4. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$5,000,000 to complete certain elements of the memorial as authorized by this Act. These elements are specifically described as (1) railroad relocation, \$1,875,000; (2) grading and filling, \$1,125,000; (3) landscaping, \$500,000; (4) paved areas, utilities, and so forth, \$900,000; and (5) restoration of Old Courthouse, \$600,000. Funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act shall be expended by the United States for construction of the memorial in the ratio of \$3 of Federal funds for each \$1 of money contributed hereafter by the city of Saint Louis or other non-Federal source for purposes of the memorial, and for such purposes the Secretary is authorized to accept from the said city or other non-Federal sources, and to utilize for purposes of this Act, any money so contributed: *Provided*, That the value of any land hereafter contributed by the city of Saint Louis shall be excluded from the computation of the city's share.

(b) The authorization for an appropriation contained in subsection (a) shall not be effective until such time as—

(1) the receipts of the Government for the preceding fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures of the Government for such year, as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget; or

(2) the budget submitted to the Congress by the President under the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, reveals that the estimated receipts of the Government for the fiscal year for which such budget is submitted are in excess of the estimated expenditures of the Government for such fiscal year. (16 U.S.C. § 450 jj note, as amended.)

SEC. 5. The authorization for an appropriation contained in this Act shall not be deemed to authorize the appropriation of any funds to be available for expenditure in any manner for the planning or construction of the stainless steel arch provided for in the so-called "Saarinen Plan", approved May 25, 1948, by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, or any modification of such arch, and the Secretary of the Interior is directed not to expend any Government funds in planning for or constructing such arch or any modification thereof.

An Act To amend the Act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98), providing for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old Saint Louis, Missouri, and for other purposes, approved September 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 1794)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98), entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old Saint Louis, Missouri, in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, and for other purposes" is hereby amended by striking sections 4 and 5 therefrom and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$17,250,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act shall be expended by the United States for construction of the memorial in the ratio of \$3 of Federal funds for each \$1 of money contributed hereafter by the city of Saint Louis or other non-Federal source for purposes of the memorial, and for such purposes the Secretary is authorized to accept from the said city or other non-Federal sources, and to utilize for purposes of this Act, any money so contributed: *Provided further*, That the value of any land hereafter contributed by the city of Saint Louis "shall be excluded from the computation of the city's share." (16 U.S.C. § 450jj note.)

U.S. Code Title 16: Conservation
16 USC 450 - Sec. 450. Administration, protection, and development

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Responsible Party	Purpose	Notes
Great Rivers Greenway Agreement	Agreement	9/17/2013	2023	NPS/Great Rivers Greenway	This agreement was put in place to support park operations and maintenance of the park ranger station.	JEFF13001
Great Rivers Greenway Agreement	Agreement	4/25/2014	2023	NPS/Great Rivers Greenway	This agreement was established to provide assistance with park operations and maintenance of park grounds.	JEFF13002
Services Agreement Between the Bi-State Development Agency and the NPS	Agreement	2/1/2014	2023	Bi-State Development/ NPS	This agreement outlines the operation of the Arch's tram system and provides for the use of a parking garage.	JEFF14001
Fee Management Agreement Between the United States of America and the Bi-State Development Agency	Agreement	2/1/2014 and 12/1/2014	2024	Bi-State Development Agency/NPS	This governs fee collection and disposition of fees and revenue collected to help with tram and movie theater operations.	JEFF14002 and JEFF14002-1
Extension of JEFF14008	Cooperative Agreement	2/25/2015	2025	NPS/Jefferson National Parks Association	The design effort will be completed by the NPS using funds donated by the JNPA and to grant permission to JNPA to use the final construction documents for solicitation and construction purposes.	JEFF14008-1
Supplemental Operations & Maintenance Agreement	Agreement	8/19/2014	2023	Great Rivers Greenway/ City Arch River	This establishes the NPS, GRG, and CAR obligations regarding GRG/CAR's ongoing support of net increased O&M costs of the NPS project components. Also describes the processes, reporting, and approvals needed to transfer funds from GRG and CAR to the NPS.	JEFF14009

Agreement Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Responsible Party	Purpose	Notes
Operation and Maintenance Arch Lighting Replacement Project	Memorandum of Understanding	5/9/2017	2032	NPS/Gateway Foundation	This allows the donation of lighting to the NPS. It originally served as a maintenance and construction contract. The agreement continues to pay for lightbulbs and other lighting needs.	JEFF17001
Memorandum of Understanding between Gateway Arch and the St. Louis Fire Department	Memorandum of Understanding	Currently being updated (spring 2023)	TBD	NPS/St. Louis Fire Department	This agreement provides fire suppression services to Gateway Arch from the St. Louis Fire Department.	JEFF17002
Visitor Information Program at Gateway Arch National Park	General Agreement	3/31/2020	2025	NPS/St. Louis Convention & Visitors Commission	This allows Explore St. Louis to provide public information from inside the Gateway Arch visitor center.	JEFF19002
Law Enforcement Assistance	Agreement	1/113/2021	2025	NPS/St. Louis Police Department	This is a mutual aid agreement that allows Gateway Arch law enforcement to assist the St. Louis Police Department, at their request, for incidents that occur outside of the park boundary.	JEFF20001/ MWR200024
Volunteer Agreement	Agreement	2/10/2021	2026	NPS/Gateway Arch Park Foundation	This enables a jointly operated volunteer program.	JEFF20002
Standard Operating Procedure for Alarm Procedures	Agreement	4/5/2021	None stated	Gateway Arch National Park/ Homestead National Historical Park	This agreement allows Gateway Arch National Park to monitor Homestead National Historical Park's alarm system on their behalf.	JEFF21001
Philanthropic Partnership Agreement	Agreement	12/22/22	2026	NPS/Gateway Arch Park Foundation	This agreement outlines the roles and responsibilities of the NPS and its philanthropic partners. It creates a workplan for fundraising and donor recognition.	JEFF21002

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

Document	Date
Interpretive Prospectus: Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	1960
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Master Plan Handbook	1962
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; Old Courthouse Interpretive Prospectus	1971
Historic Structure Report; Architectural Data-St. Louis Courthouse (JNEM) (Phase II A-1, Water Intrusions)	1977
Historic Structure Report, Historic Data Section-Part One, and Historic Grounds Study: Old Courthouse	1982
Administrative History: Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Part 1	1984
Historic Structure Report; Architectural Data Section; Phase Two: Exterior Preservation: Old Courthouse	1985
A Report of Archeological Monitoring of Parking Facility Construction at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site	1985
Survey of Murals-Jefferson Old Courthouse	1985
Historic Structure Report; Architectural Data Section; Phase Three: Interior Preservation: Old Courthouse	1986
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: National Historic Site-East St. Louis Extension (proposed)	1986
Historic Structure Preservation Guide for the Old Courthouse	1989
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Statement for Interpretation: Fiscal Year 1992	1991
Statement for Management: Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, 1991-1992	1991
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Lobby Interpretive Plan	1993
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Statement for Interpretation: Fiscal Year 1993	1993
Statement for Management: Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, 1993-1994	1993
Visitor Services Project: Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, 1993	1993
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Statement for Interpretation: Fiscal Year 1994	1994
Urban Innovation and Practical Partnerships: Administrative History of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, 1980-1991	1994
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Statement for Interpretation: Fiscal Year 1995	1995
A Tour of the Old Courthouse: History and Uses	1995
Cultural Landscape Report for Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	1996

Document	Date
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Statement for Interpretation: Fiscal Year 1996	1996
Chimney Structural/Seismic Assessment, Old Courthouse	1997
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: An Ethnographic View, 1997	1997
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Strategic Plan: 1997-2002	1997
Phase 1 Cornice Stone Survey, Old Courthouse-Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	1997
National Park Service-Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Gateway Arch/Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	1998
Phase II- Cornice Stone Survey-(Final report) Old Courthouse-Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	1998
Cornices at East and West Porticos-Old Courthouse-Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (St. Louis, MO)	1999
Structural Evaluation-Old Courthouse (JNEM) Final Report	2000
Water Infiltration Investigation-Old Courthouse (JNEM)	2000
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Annual Performance Plan FY 2002	2002
Concrete Stair Overlay-Observations and Findings/Jefferson National Expansion Memorial-Final Report	2003
Courtroom Paint Analysis: Final Report-Old Courthouse	2005
Mechanical Evaluation Collection Storage Areas: Old Courthouse	2005
Old Courthouse Roof Replacement Value Analysis Final Report	2005
Gateway Arch Corrosion Investigation- Part One	2006
Historic Furnishings Report- Old Courthouse	2006
Analysis of Cable Separation Incident on the South Tram at the Gateway Arch	2008
Framing a Modern Masterpiece: The City + The Arch + The River 2015; Competition Manual 12/08/2009	2009
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Final General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement	2009
Framing a Modern Masterpiece: The City + The Arch + The River 2015; Summary Report 9/24/2010	2010
Gateway Arch Historic Structure Report-Volume One	2010
Gateway Arch Historic Structure Report-Volume Two	2010
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Cultural Landscape Report	2010
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Landscape Preservation Maintenance	2010
East Courtroom, Old Courthouse: Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Paint and Finish Analysis	2011

Document	Date
Architectural, Landscape and Bridge Survey and Recommendation for Archaeological Phase 1 Survey, St. Louis City/Interstate 70/MoDOT Job Number J612413	2012
Gateway Arch Corrosion Investigation- Part Two	2012
Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation: CityArchRiver 2015 West Entrance Project; JNEM Final Report	2013
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial: Environmental Assessment for Implementing CityArchRiver Initiative Elements	2013
Old Courthouse-Historic Structure Report: Special Issues	2013
An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the CAR2015 Project at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	2014
Gateway Arch Corrosion Investigation Part Three-Final Report	2015
Historic American Landscapes Survey: Memorial Arch Landscape: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data	2015
Results of Data Recovery Efforts/CityArchRiver 2015 Gateway Arch Revitalization Project Special Use Permit 6520-5700-699	2018
Gateway Arch National Park: Conservation Management Plan	2020



Regions 3, 4, and 5 Foundation Document Recommendation Gateway Arch National Park

October 2023

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the DOI Regions 3, 4, and 5 Regional Director.

JEREMY SWEAT

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RECOMMENDED

Jeremy Sweat, Superintendent, Gateway Arch National Park

Date



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FROST

Date: 2023.10.27 15:04:54 -05'00'

APPROVED

Herbert C. Frost, PhD, Regional Director, DOI Regions 3, 4, and 5

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.

JEFF 366/190263

October 2023

Foundation Document • Gateway Arch National Park



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR