



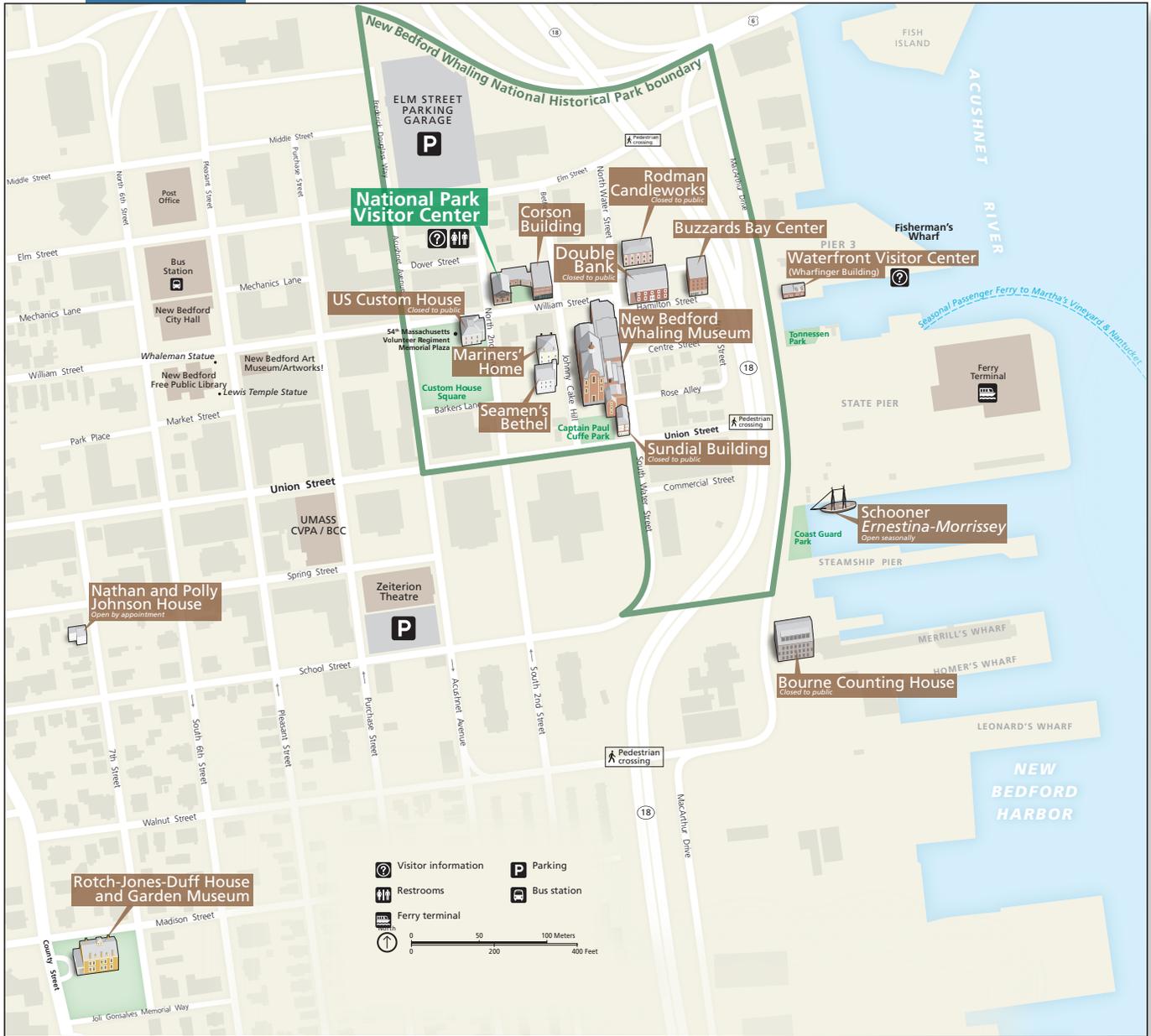
Foundation Document

New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park

Massachusetts

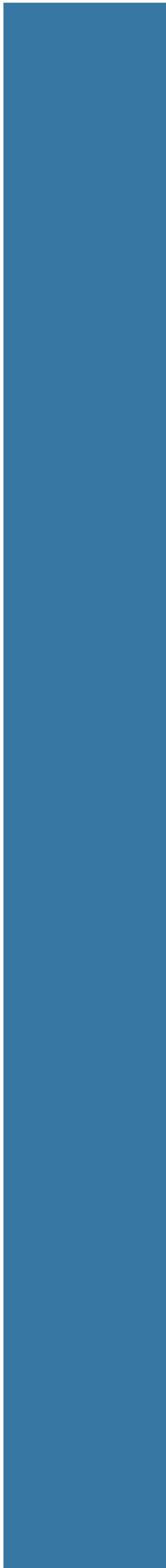
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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Designated in 1996, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park encompasses 34 acres spread across 13 city blocks, including the New Bedford Historic District, a national historic landmark district designated in 1966. The park is interwoven into the urban fabric of the city of New Bedford. Within the park boundary there are more than 70 historic resources, the majority of which are historic structures that contribute to the park's historic context and are held in private ownership. The Schooner *Ernestina-Morrissey*, a national historic landmark, is also considered to be within the boundary of the park and, when in port, is docked at State Pier on the waterfront. In addition, the National Park Service is authorized to assist in the interpretation and preservation of a number of specific sites named in the enabling legislation that are outside the physical boundary of the park but are considered to be part of the park. These sites include the southwest corner of State Pier, Waterfront Park to the south of State Pier, the Wharfinger Building (Waterfront Visitor Center), Bourne Counting House, and Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum.

A maritime city in southeastern Massachusetts on Buzzard's Bay, New Bedford served as home port to the largest U.S. whaling fleet and the center of the nation's whaling industry during the 19th century. Its waterfront teemed with sailors and tradespeople drawn from every corner of the globe by the whaling industry's promise of prosperity and adventure. Despite the collapse of the whaling industry during the decades following the Civil War, New Bedford continues to symbolize whaling in the popular imagination. Today, New Bedford is a city of nearly 100,000 people. Its streets, buildings, and harbor preserve the stories of early settlers, whaling merchants, and maritime workers, including those who found safe haven via the Underground Railroad, and the many people for whom New Bedford was a port of entry and opportunity. New Bedford remains the number one fishing port in the United States in terms of the dollar value of its catch.

New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park is a partnership park, with limited property in federal ownership, collaboratively working with other institutions to achieve its resource protection and public use mandates. The park actively coordinates with a number of community partners including, but not limited to, the City of New Bedford, New Bedford Whaling Museum, the New Bedford Port Society, the Schooner Ernestina Commission, the Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum, the New Bedford Historical Society, the New Bedford Fishing Heritage Center, the Waterfront Historic Area League (WHALE), and the New Bedford Historical Commission. The park also has a partnership with the Iñupiat Heritage Center in Barrow, Alaska, to interpret and educate the public on Barrow as an important outpost for New England whalers in the Arctic during the 19th century.

The town itself is perhaps the dearest place to live in, in all New England. . . nowhere in all America will you find more patrician like houses; parks and gardens more opulent, than in New Bedford . . . all these brave houses and flowery gardens came from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans. One and all they were dragged up hither from the bottom of the sea.

Herman Melville,
Moby-Dick; or, The Whale, 1851

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on November 12, 1996 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of NEW BEDFORD WHALING NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to preserve, protect, and interpret the cultural resources associated with the American whaling industry that illustrate the dynamic social, economic, and cultural histories and perspectives tied to the American whaling industry. As a model in partnerships, the park works closely with the City of New Bedford, local and regional institutions, and the Iñupiat Heritage Center in Barrow, Alaska.



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 New Bedford Whaling National Historical 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 New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park preserves and interprets a heritage extending back to New Bedford's dynamic era as the world's foremost whaling port during the 19th century. A complex social, economic, and cultural network evolved to support the whaling industry, fostering an entrepreneurial spirit that has sustained the transformation of the city and enriched the cultural history and fabric of the park.
2. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park preserves an extensive assemblage of cultural resources ranging from cultural landscapes, historic buildings, historic districts, and museum collections that showcase the enduring legacy and history connected to the whaling industry and industrialization of the city of New Bedford.
3. A shared cultural relationship between New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park and the Iñupiat Heritage Center in Barrow, Alaska provides an opportunity and commitment to explore the contributions of Alaska Natives to the history of whaling and to inform modern day understanding of subsistence whaling.
4. The success and global exploratory nature of the whaling industry helped create a bustling, cosmopolitan seaport community and one of the richest and most diverse cities in the world. In pursuit of whales, New Bedford's fleet traveled the world's oceans and rapidly expanded knowledge of the distant Pacific and Arctic Oceans, both increasing global knowledge and causing profound impacts on indigenous communities, natural resources, and ecological systems.
5. As a legislated partnership park, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park is built on a foundation of collaborative management with an extensive network of local, regional, and national institutions and organizations that support an innovative management model to support preservation, stewardship, education, and interpretation.



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 New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park:

- **New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park Buildings, Structures, and Associated Sites.** New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park encompasses 34 acres spread over 13 city blocks, including the entire New Bedford Historic District and National Historic Landmark District. Today, the Bedford Landing-Waterfront Historic District is a state designated local historic district whose boundaries are nearly coterminous with those of the park. Within the district are more than 70 historic resources, most of which are historic structures in private ownership.
- **Maritime Heritage and Community Fabric.** Multi-generational connections to the whaling history of New Bedford have provided continuity as the city has transformed from the 19th century preeminent whaling port to a working waterfront and diverse, vibrant community. Completely interwoven into the urban landscape, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park interprets the rich history of whaling and maritime industry, and their historic roles in shaping U.S. and world culture between 1765 and 1931. New Bedford whaleships traversed the world's oceans and stopped in ports such as those found in the Azores, the Caribbean, South Sea Islands, and Cape Verde to secure provisions and, in some instances, additional crew members. Over the latter half of the 1800s, many New Bedford whaleships traveled to the North Slope of Alaska, often wintering over to wait for the spring whaling season. Iñupiat people were actively recruited as crew and engaged in trade with New Bedford whalers. Today, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park is a source of community identity and pride; fostering a climate in which community initiatives and collaborations remain the keystones of the continued evolution of New Bedford.
- **Cultural Landscape.** The New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park cultural landscape consists of a dense orthogonal grid composed of 13 city blocks. The landscape conveys the sense of time and place that characterized the city during its active years as a major U.S. whaling port from 1765 to 1931.
- **New Bedford Harbor.** New Bedford's geographic location on the Acushnet River in Buzzard's Bay, a deep water harbor and anchorage, and easy access to the Atlantic Ocean and major east coast cities, influenced the city's development as a successful commercial fishing port. While the harbor and working waterfront are outside the park boundary, the National Park Service is authorized to assist in interpreting and preserving a number of sites in this area that are integral to the park. Named in the park's enabling legislation, these sites include the southwest corner of State Pier, Waterfront Park (south of State Pier), the Wharfinger Building (Waterfront Visitor Center), and the Bourne Counting House, all on the waterfront.

- **Collaborative Partnerships.** New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park was established in the context of an urban landscape, with preservation and education achieved through partnerships and not through federal ownership. Together, park partners preserve New Bedford's historic landscapes, structures, and museum collections and promote research and educational programming associated with the history of whaling. Today, the park interprets the global reach and impact of New Bedford's whaling industry through partnerships in regions visited by the city's whaling fleet and have a legislated partnership with the Iñupiat Heritage Center in Barrow, Alaska.



Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park:

- **The Underground Railroad.** New Bedford attracted escaping slaves seeking freedom because of the presence of a free population of color and a large Quaker community. A coastal trading system provided some freedom seekers opportunities to hide on vessels heading to New Bedford from southern ports, and an abundance of employment opportunities within the whaling industry. By the 1840s, New Bedford had become home to some 300 to 700 escaped African-American slaves, including Frederick Douglass, and was a significant destination on the Underground Railroad.
- **Civil War History in New Bedford.** New Bedford had a small but thriving African American community during the early 19th century, and was home to a number of members of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment as well as a recruiting/enlistment office for Company C of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The 54th Regiment was the first federally recognized regiment in U.S. history formed entirely by African American troops. Members of the regiment fought with considerable distinction to preserve the Union during the American Civil War.
- **Coastal Natural Resources.** Although the nearby Acushnet River and Buzzards Bay have been impacted in the past by waste discharges of polychlorinated biphenyls and toxic metals, much of the coastal marshes and wetlands have been restored to improve habitat for shellfish and anadromous fish and to enhance federally listed endangered roseate tern habitat. Today, the park works with its partners to provide rich opportunities for park visitors to connect to and appreciate these coastal natural resources and expand environmental awareness related to natural resource protection.



Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park:

- Throughout most of the 19th century, New Bedford was the whaling capital of the world, bringing wealth and prosperity to the city. Since then, the city's port has adapted to meet changing demands of the nation and the world in order to maintain its status as one of the most important ports in North America.
- By traveling around the world, whalers not only brought the world to New Bedford, they shared New Bedford with the world including communities as far away as Barrow, Alaska, making the city one of the most important hubs of cross cultural globalization in the 19th century.
- For reasons as diverse as its population, New Bedford has always been a city filled with travelers, immigrants, and risk-takers, resulting in a diverse city rooted in progressive values that is rich in history, culture, art, and architecture.
- Whales, once viewed as a commodity and now as a species needing protection, highlight the complex and ever-changing relationship between science, human values, and the natural world.
- Founded on the principles of partnership and community collaboration, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park exists not only to share New Bedford's rich whaling history, but also to work with the community in its efforts to preserve and protect historic buildings and resources necessary to tell the whaling story.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

- New Bedford Historical Commission.** Under the authority of the General Laws of Massachusetts, chapter 40C, Historic Districts, the City of New Bedford established the New Bedford Historical Commission in 1972. The commission ensures that preservation methods for historic structures and proposals for new construction are consistent with federal, state, and local guidelines and regulations. In 2001, the city ordinance was amended to stipulate that the National Park Service have a permanent seat on the commission.

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, please see appendix C.



Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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



Fundamental Resource or Value	New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park Buildings, Structures, and Associated Sites
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park boundary encompasses the New Bedford Historic District, the Bedford Landing-Waterfront Historic District, and the 1966 New Bedford National Historic Landmark District. • Structures within the park boundary vary in terms of condition. • There are only two NPS-owned buildings in the List of Classified Structures database as contributing to the historic district: New Bedford Institution for Savings and the Corson Building. Together these buildings serve as the park visitor center and headquarters. • There are more than 70 historic resources located within the boundary of the park. • The historic district features a largely intact landscape. • There are 14 mission-essential structures named in the park’s enabling legislation and/ or located in the New Bedford National Historic Landmark District. The mission-essential structures within the park boundary include: the New Bedford Institution for Savings, the U.S. Custom House, the Benjamin Rodman House, the New Bedford Whaling Museum complex, the Seamen’s Bethel, the Mariners’ Home, the Double Bank Building, the Rodman Candleworks, the Wharfinger Building, and Schooner <i>Ernestina-Morrissey</i>. The Bourne Counting House and the Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum, also mission essential structures, are outside the park boundary. • The New Bedford Institution for Savings serves as the NPS visitor center and, with the Corson Building, serves as the park headquarters. • The U.S. Custom House is the oldest continuously operating Custom House in the United States and, in addition to providing Customs services, houses National Marine Fisheries offices. • The Benjamin Rodman House is the only in situ whaling merchant’s home within the historic landmark district and houses private offices. • The New Bedford Whaling Museum complex includes the Eben Hirst Building and the National Bank of Commerce building. • The Seamen’s Bethel still serves the community of New Bedford as a non-denominational house of worship. • The Mariners’ Home originally housed transient seaman and now includes exhibits on New Bedford’s maritime history. • The Rodman Candleworks houses a restaurant and private offices. • The Wharfinger Building serves as the city’s Waterfront Visitor Center and houses city offices. • Schooner <i>Ernestina-Morrissey</i> once served as an Arctic explorer, a WWII supply ship, and a Cape Verdean packet ship, and is currently in dry dock until 2018. • The Bourne Counting House currently houses private offices. • The Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum is the only whaling-era mansion open to the public and includes exhibits on three New Bedford families. • The National Park Service has a 1:1 match requirement for any federal funding spent on construction projects and a 4:1 match requirement for any federal funding spent on interpretive and educational programs. • The New Bedford Historical Commission regulates preservation that affects exterior architectural features of buildings and structures (e.g., signage, markers, public art, etc.) in the historic landmark district. The park has both a voting seat and an alternate seat on the New Bedford Historical Commission. • The Baker Robinson Oil Refinery, one of just a few remaining examples of a whale oil refinery in the country, is now part of a waterfront hotel. • The City of New Bedford owns and operates the Elm Street Parking Garage (a noncontributing structure in the historic landmark district) and is also responsible for maintaining the streets, lighting, and other public infrastructure within the park boundary.

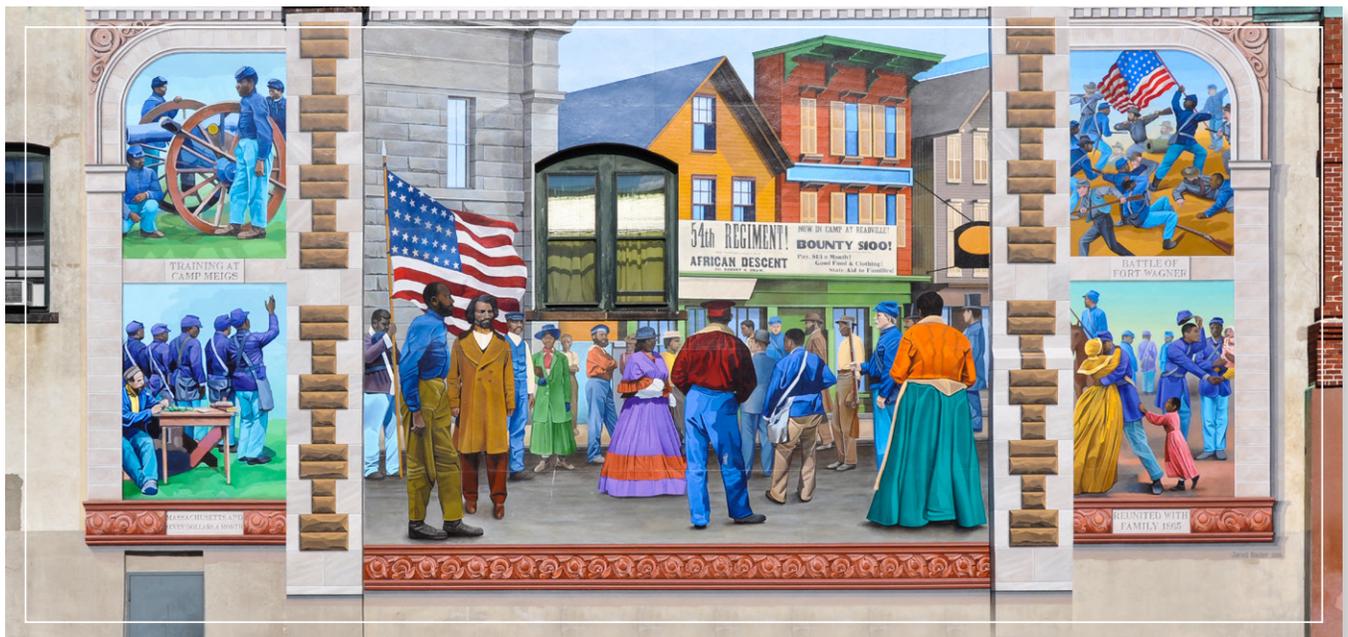
Fundamental Resource or Value	New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park Buildings, Structures, and Associated Sites
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued interest in preservation and adaptive reuse of historic buildings. • Potential infill development can impact the integrity of the historic district. • Loss of skilled tradespeople who can maintain historic structures, streets, and sidewalks. • Increasing residential population within the park boundary. • Ongoing maintenance required annually and is mostly the responsibility of others (responsibility of city for public areas and by private property owners). • District regulations governing buildings and preservation are not universally embraced. • More private development is occurring in the district and will probably increase in the future. • Urban renewal and development may affect the character of the district and impact local businesses. • Rising property values in the historic district. • Public art programming (physical and programmatic) is likely to increase. • Institutional expansion of the New Bedford Whaling Museum has the potential to affect the cultural landscape.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undeveloped properties within the historic district undergoing infill development may not be consistent with historic character. • Demolition of historic buildings. • Large storms and storm surge, rising groundwater tables, flooding, and extreme heat events all have the potential to threaten structures. • Lack of community awareness of historic resources within the historic district. • Lack of adherence to New Bedford Historical Commission regulations or not valuing historic preservation. • The Beckman’s Building, which is within the park boundary (which today serves as a wholesale supplier for New England boatyards and retailers), is structurally impaired. • Key buildings are not open and/or accessible to the public. • Vacant buildings under private ownership are not being used/maintained, threatening preservation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible expansion of national historic landmark boundary. • Relationship building with property owners; raising awareness of the value of historic preservation. • Developing programming and interpretative information about individual structures and the overall historic district. • Better communicate restoration stories and successes. • Develop and communicate information around redevelopment and revitalization history of New Bedford; convey information about the influence of urban renewal era on the fabric and character of the district. • Infill development provides opportunity to further enhance the district and attract new visitors to the park. • Work with City of New Bedford to update the 1997 historic structure inventory forms. • Work with historic district property owners proactively to raise awareness of considerations and potential impacts of proposed development. • Use nonprofit historic developer WHALE in restoration projects for remaining vacant historic buildings.

Fundamental Resource or Value	New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park Buildings, Structures, and Associated Sites
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national historic landmark district provides an opportunity to train and educate tradespeople skilled in maintaining historic properties. • Potential to leverage Community Preservation Act funding for projects.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report for Corson Building. • Update historic structure report for the New Bedford Institution for Savings (NPS visitor center). • Historic structure report for Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum. • Assessment of park resilience to weather extremes.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for adaptation to changing environmental conditions.
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"> • General Laws of Massachusetts, chapter 40C • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities" (28 CFR 36) • "Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior" (43 CFR 17) Subpart B: "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i> • <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards of Facilities"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Maritime Heritage and Community Fabric
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime heritage is ongoing and evolving—the story is still being written. • The New Bedford Whaling Museum is the nation’s largest museum devoted to the American whaling industry with the largest collection of scrimshaw and whaleship logs in the country. • The New Bedford Fishing Heritage Center, opened in 2016, offers exhibits and programs about the history and culture of the commercial fishing industry. • Seamen’s Bethel and Mariners’ Home were rehabilitated in 2016–2017. The Mariners’ Home houses exhibits dedicated to New Bedford’s maritime history. • There are an extensive number of artifacts and collections located in the city both formal and informal; many are under private care and ownership. • Partners play a key role in developing and delivering interpretive programming including telling the story of the community’s maritime heritage. • The New Bedford area has numerous multiple-generation descendants who are connected to the city’s maritime heritage and are uniquely tied to the community fabric of the city today and embrace the “sense of place” that New Bedford embodies. • New Bedford was a cosmopolitan center well before many other eastern cities, in many ways due to whaling. • The New Bedford population is relatively stable at around 100,000 people. • The global nature of the whaling industry in the 1800s contributed to the multi-ethnic community fabric of New Bedford today. • The Inupiat continue to practice subsistence whaling. • Long-time successful NPS- and partner-based programming has involved researching, interpreting, and educating about the maritime culture and history of the area. • The park, in collaboration with park partners, offers a range of youth programming to focus on youth skill and leadership development. • As of 2016, New Bedford is in the early stages of gentrification. Increasing numbers of artists and middle-aged people are moving to the city. • State Pier sits at the bottom of Union Street in New Bedford and serves as one of the central hubs for cargo and passenger operations. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heightened interest in the contemporary working waterfront and present-day fishing industry. • Ongoing public interest in living history experiences and real-life stories associated with the New Bedford maritime heritage. • City of New Bedford continues to explore opportunities for serving as a staging area for offshore wind energy projects. • Decreasing fish stocks. • Increased interest in celebrating diversity, age, and inclusiveness of the community.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Maritime Heritage and Community Fabric
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As older generations pass on or leave the city, there is a potential loss of the history and stories related to maritime heritage. • Challenges associated with an urban park including poverty, crime, and unemployment; these require ongoing attention and management consideration. • Current generation is less interested in pursuing commercial fishing as an occupation. • Decreasing fish stocks potentially impact long-term viability of commercial fishing. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document and tell the stories around the evolution of maritime history, whales, and their linkage to energy, tourism, and the modern-day fishing industry. • Expand awareness of how the history and culture of New Bedford is directly connected to the city's whaling and commercial fishing industries. • Diverse community fabric provides numerous opportunities to engage and build on the stories of the past and connect with the present. • Support digitization efforts for theme-related collections held by partners. • Support exhibit planning for partners such as the New Bedford Whaling Museum, the New Bedford Fishing Heritage Center, and the New Bedford Port Society. • Engage youth in understanding maritime heritage of New Bedford. • Explore use of State Pier for park programming and interpretation. • Urban renewal and development brings opportunities to further improve the city and potentially diversify the current population. • Utilize Custom House Square as a community space. • Engage with the community to expand city festivals. • Research and interpret the role of women in the history of the city, especially in times when men were at sea.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of oral histories.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayside plan for waterfront. • Community outreach plan. • Civic engagement 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"> • Magnuson-Stevenson Fisheries Management and Conservation Act • Sustainable Fisheries Act • Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 • Executive Order 11539, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13006, "Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Maritime Heritage and Community Fabric
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders) (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§ 1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§ 2.3.4.1) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§ 1.10) "Partnerships" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§ 5.1) "Research" • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

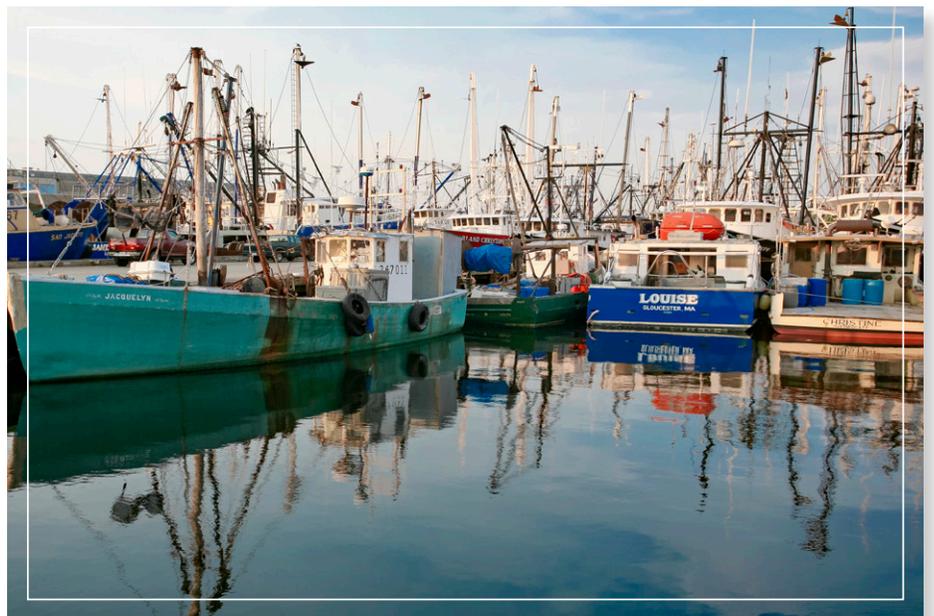


Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, different stages of development can be seen within the cultural landscape. • Variability in conditions in streetscape. • Road and sidewalk widths and materials, building heights, setbacks, and orientation are consistent with the character of the streetscape during the later years of the commercial whaling industry. • In the 1970s, streets in the historic district were restored using paving patterns and materials found in 19th century New Bedford. These restored paving patterns and materials have become an important contributing feature of the historic district. • The visual and physical connections between the park and the working waterfront and Acushnet River are fundamental to understanding the cultural landscape. These connections were compromised in the 1960s and 1970s by building demolition and construction of Massachusetts Route 18, John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway. • Some key viewsheds remain. Views east to the river from Water Street are some of the most historically important, and though compromised by Route 18 (a four-lane boulevard) still suggest the waterfront’s importance to New Bedford. Vegetation alters the views of many streets in the park. • Visual and physical access to the historic civic institutions and homes of whaling merchants (e.g., the Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum) to the west and southwest of the park are fundamental to the cultural landscape. • Pedestrian access has improved with redevelopment of Route 18 into a four-lane boulevard. • There is ongoing partnership with the city for maintenance (bluestone walks and streets). • Accessibility is mostly addressed in the context of a historical area (cobblestone streets are challenging/uneven surface areas). • The New Bedford Historical Commission regulates preservation that affects exterior architectural features of buildings and structures (signage, markers, public art, etc.) in the historic district. The park has both a voting seat and an alternate seat on the New Bedford Historical Commission. • A small, contemporary urban plaza was dedicated in 1998 to commemorate the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which is not a historically associated feature in the cultural landscape. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing funding and public art installations may alter the landscape. • Plans by the city to improve the Elm Street parking garage (capacity, safety).
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing environmental conditions (e.g., rising sea level, flooding, increased storm occurrences, rise in temperatures, higher relative humidity) impacts resources. • New development in the historic district may impact character, viewsheds, and connections to the harbor. • Maintenance and preservation often require skilled craftsman; these craftsmen are dwindling in number. • Maintenance costs are often high as a result of specific materials/processes associated with the historic district. • Lack of cleanliness of some streets and public areas. • Visitor perception of limited parking in New Bedford. • Challenges due to operating in an urban environment and visitor perceptions about an urban park (crime, vandalism, etc.). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming to increase community and visitor awareness of the cultural landscape and purpose of New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing connection and coordination of activities and events with partners and local/regional tourism efforts. • Ongoing park involvement with the Elm Street Parking Garage renovation. • Increase volunteers to support the park in communications, education, and resource awareness. • WHALE to complete restoration in 2017 of two, three-story historic commercial buildings within the park boundary and develop a Co-Creative Center.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS mapping of the cultural landscape. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Assessment of park resilience to weather extremes.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report (update). • Planning for adaptation to changing environmental conditions.
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"> • General Laws of Massachusetts, chapter 40C • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191) • "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities" (28 CFR 36) • "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior" (43 CFR 17) Subpart B: "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap" • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts <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 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Fundamental Resource or Value	New Bedford Harbor
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widely recognized as the world’s most famous whaling-era seaport and the number one commercial fishing port in the United States. Waterfront workers, commercial fishermen, and other marine service workers are a wealth of knowledge/great resource. There are a number of federal and regional regulations in place to maintain the fishery. Harbor cruises and ferries currently use the harbor. The Harbor Development Commission, Economic Development Council, and City of New Bedford are actively planning redevelopment of the harbor. Concert series occurs along the waterfront in the summer. New Bedford Harbor is a deep port, providing easy access to the Atlantic Ocean. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing operations are consolidating—pulling from other Northeast ports. Increasing pressure on fish stocks (particularly North Atlantic cod). Heightened interest in capturing the ethnography of the industry. More people and festivals, businesses, and diversifying the uses of the waterfront. The working waterfront is gradually being displaced by leisure boats using the harbor/port. Day use has increased for recreational uses such as private recreational boating and ferries to Martha’s Vineyard, Nantucket, and Cuttyhunk, excursion boats, water taxis, and cruise ships. A number of community rowing and sailing organizations also use New Bedford Harbor.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People who are knowledgeable and a resource for oral histories are aging. Increase in recreational uses potentially displaces more traditional working waterfront uses. Increased day use by leisure boats may have impact on coastal resources. Changing environmental conditions (e.g., rising water levels, ocean acidification, shift in fish populations due to warming oceans). Water quality compromised by historic use and shoreline industries and the harbor remains an active Superfund site. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of State Pier is in the planning phase. Increased public access, interpretive events, and educational programming. Urban renewal and changing demographics of the harbor area are resulting in new uses for the harbor and an increase in leisure vessels; potential opportunities exist for new types of businesses to support these changes. Provide park staff to support the Waterfront Visitor Center. Connections between downtown and the waterfront (walking tours). Return of historic vessels potentially could be brought to the harbor. The return of Schooner <i>Ernestina-Morrissey</i> brings about a potential programming opportunity for rotating presentation of historic vessels. Attracting new tourism and business and small investors along the waterfront. As redevelopment occurs, remediation of sites with environmental damage would follow and have long-term benefits.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory workforce and licensing information associated with waterfront businesses and fishing. Assessment of park resilience to weather extremes.

Fundamental Resource or Value	New Bedford Harbor
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayside plan for waterfront. • Exhibit plan for Wharfinger Building (Waterfront Visitor Center). • Planning for adaptation to changing environmental conditions.
<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"> • Executive Order 11539, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13006, "Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 • Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 • Magnuson-Stevenson Fisheries Management and Conservation Act <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) "Research" • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards of Facilities"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Collaborative Partnerships
Related Significance Statements	Significance Statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enabling legislation for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park authorized the Secretary of the Interior in 1996 to enter into cooperative agreements to preserve, develop, and interpret the park. Partners with a formal legislated connection or cooperative agreement with the park are identified in the park’s general management plan. • New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park engages an array of new and long-standing partners to support the purpose and maintain the significance of the park. • New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park’s enabling legislation states that the National Park Service will “Help preserve, protect, and interpret the [park’s] resources, including architecture, setting, and associated archival and museum collections.” • The park currently has a small archive of items and records (operational records, photographs, and educational materials). • Park partners, to varying degrees, manage the park-related museum collections. A majority of the collections are housed in the New Bedford Whaling Museum and New Bedford Free Public Library. • The park is in the process of transferring New Bedford Historical Commission records back to the city (the park has kept the records of the Commission, established in 1971, since the park was created). This collection is of particular importance for documentation of the city’s ongoing efforts to maintain the historic district, which overlaps with park boundaries. • New Bedford Whaling Museum: Extensive and significant collection of New Bedford’s whaling industry. The museum’s collection is well-documented. Ongoing effort to leverage current technologies to increase public access to collection and enhance research capabilities. • New Bedford Free Public Library Special Collections: Significant collection of archives (not accessible) and artwork that overlaps with and complements that of the New Bedford Whaling Museum. • Waterfront Historic Area League: Significant holdings that document, through historic slides, photographs, architectural drawings, and records, New Bedford’s urban preservation efforts since 1962. • Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum: Stewards of the historic house and collection of personal belongings of two prominent whaling industry families. • New Bedford Historical Society: Preserves a historic home owned by an African American abolitionist couple active in the Underground Railroad who hosted Frederick Douglass after his escape from slavery. • Schooner Ernestina Commission: Maintains Schooner <i>Ernestina-Morrissey</i> that served as a fishing vessel, arctic explorer, and packet ship for Cape Verdean immigrants. A small collection of historic materials relating to arctic exploration are hosted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Department of Conservation and Recreation) and the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth. • Rehabilitation of Mariners’ Home to include office space brings new nonprofit organizations into the national park. • Since 1998, the volunteers at New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park have contributed more than 100,000 hours staffing the visitor center information desk and special events, conducting walking tours, serving on the Volunteer Council, and attending training sessions. • The park’s enabling legislation has a stipulation for non-federal matching funds. For cooperative agreements, the law states that there must be four dollars of funds contributed by non-federal sources for every one dollar of federal funds expended. Additionally, the legislation states that funding for construction, restoration, and rehabilitation of visitor and interpretive facilities (other than annual operation and maintenance costs) must adhere to the stipulation of one dollar of federal funds for each one dollar of funds contributed by non-federal sources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collaborative Partnerships
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working more collaboratively at all levels of organization. • Collaborative initiatives supporting restoration of historic buildings for cultural reuse. • Declining federal dollars to support community partnerships. • Partners are digitizing collections, improving accessibility of databases and collections. • Park volunteer hours are declining on a year-by-year basis. • Demographics of volunteer corps are changing. The park is losing long-serving volunteers due to age and is actively recruiting younger and more diverse volunteers. • Visitation to museums is declining overall.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition for NPS fund sources has increased. • Decline in public grants/funding to support community partnerships. • The park lacks a clear identity due to its immersion in an urban setting. • Financial landscape for nonprofit partners has changed, making it more challenging for organizations to make the required federal match. • Mission creep; nonprofit organizations changing or adding to their respective missions to secure funding. • Decreasing funding levels to support museum and archival collections managed by partners. • Need for additional storage of museum and archival collections maintained by partners. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase communication among partners and New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park. • Collaborate with partners to secure public grants and funding to support programming. • Diversify partnerships and explore more “non-traditional” partners. • Shared stories provide opportunities and linkages for achieving shared goals. • Partners tell stories that are beyond the scope of New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park. • The head of archives and special collections at the New Bedford Free Public Library hired in 2016 provides opportunity to further coordinate information associated with collections. • New central location for the New Bedford Whaling Museum Library increases access, research, and visitation. • Digitization of fishing (and whaling) community heritage. • Opportunity to more fully connect to interpretive programming with museum and archival collections. • The New Bedford Preservation Society and the Waterfront Historic Area League (WHALE) are now co-located within the boundary of the park, increasing opportunities to work more collaboratively. • Mariners’ Home and Seamen’s Bethel are open after rehabilitation and now have new exhibits, creating additional interpretive and visitor engagement opportunities. • Process and catalog accessioned museum collections. • Conduct/sponsor training for the partners on collections management and responsibilities such as accessioning and cataloging. • Catalog accessioned collections maintained by the Waterfront Historic Area League.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collaborative Partnerships
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic partnership plan finalize. • Community outreach plan. • Youth engagement strategy.
<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"> • Executive Order 11539, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) "Research" • <i>NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • <i>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, III • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Underground Railroad
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Underground Railroad is tied to the unique whaling history at New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park. • The Nathan and Mary (Polly) Johnson House properties (managed by the New Bedford Historical Society) was designated as a national historic landmark and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. The Nathan and Mary (Polly) Johnson House properties are actually 17–19 Seventh Street and 21 Seventh Street; 17–19 is the Old Friends Meetinghouse, currently in private ownership; 21 is owned and managed by the New Bedford Historical Society and is composed of an 1820s house that was moved back on the site for the construction of the 1850s addition of the new facade of the house. • Properties along Abolitionist Row are mostly privately owned. • There is well-documented wealth of information to draw from related to the Underground Railroad. • New Bedford Underground Railroad sites link to the NPS Network to Freedom initiative. • Additional funding is needed for exhibits at the Nathan and Mary (Polly) Johnson House to improve interpretation. • Katherine Grover's book, <i>The Fugitive's Gibraltar</i> (2001), is the most comprehensive documentation of New Bedford Underground Railroad resources. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past, the Nathan and Mary (Polly) Johnson House has been successful in obtaining funding. • Increased awareness and interest in the story of Frederick Douglass and of the abolitionists. • Increased demand for visitor interpretative information/programming about abolitionists, Frederick Douglass.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nathan and Mary (Polly) Johnson House is not universally accessible; no staff and irregular hours; and no regular income stream. • Interpretative programming on abolitionists and Underground Railroad is limited. • Lack of awareness (community, regional, national) of New Bedford's role in the Underground Railroad. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with state and local agencies to increase preservation efforts (educational outreach, availability of preservation funding) for buildings associated with the Underground Railroad. • Improve linkages between the New Bedford Underground Railroad sites to the NPS Network to Freedom initiative across the country to connect this network through improved interpretive programming. • 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment mural on the exterior of Freestone's Restaurant is an opportunity to introduce visitors to the Underground Railroad story. • Identifying and coordinating with partners and private landowners to tell the story of the Underground Railroad and the abolitionists. • Network with other NPS units to inform interpretative messages and programming. • Update the "Black Heritage Trail" tour.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use survey.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

Other Important Resource or Value	Underground Railroad
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> 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 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Civil War History in New Bedford
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has walking tours, interpretive printed materials, trading cards, and website information about the Civil War. The park orientation film includes information on the Civil War connection and abolitionists (Frederick Douglass). • In July 2015, a mural dedicated to the famed 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment was unveiled (on exterior wall of Freestone’s Restaurant) and in 2016 brick pavers with the names of those who served in the 54th Regiment were added to the memorial across the street at Custom House Square. • There are descendants of Civil War veterans in the local community. • A small, contemporary urban plaza was developed and dedicated in 1998 to commemorate the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment. • Fort Rodman is a historic Civil War-era fort located outside the park. It is a destination for Civil War history buffs and is part of the New Bedford Civil War history story. • There is an abundance of scholarship and research on the subject of New Bedford Civil War history. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing awareness and interest in the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment; unveiling of mural on the exterior wall of Freestone’s Restaurant in 2015 elevated public interest. The restaurant was a former bank building and is across the street from the park’s visitor center. • A large number of visitors are attracted to the park because of an interest in the Underground Railroad and Civil War history of New Bedford. • Heightened visitor interest in National Park Service Civil War trading cards. • Public focus on Civil War initiatives has shifted since the 150th Civil War anniversary.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graffiti and vandalism on some buildings and structures. • Lack of emphasis of Civil War history in the local school curriculum (the way it is taught is not engaging for a younger generation and may result in apathy toward protecting history). • Some partners fear that if Civil War history is not a core part of the park story, then support for staffing and research may diminish. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand programming, printed materials/media, and social media information to interpret New Bedford Civil War history and stories. • Increase temporary exhibitions to showcase topics/information. • Collaborate with New Bedford Historical Society in communicating information about Civil War history and sharing the programming they have already developed. • Design interpretive sign(s) for the mural. • Coordinate with the City of New Bedford Tourism Office to promote the Civil War stories. • Target opportunities to expand school programs/curriculum to help connect youth to the Civil War history/stories. • Network with other NPS units to build capacity/programming around Civil War history. • Explore opportunities to tell community stories of connections to Civil War (oral histories). • Explore opportunity to partner with the New Bedford Civil War Roundtable.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research of Civil War history and New Bedford influence/connection. • GIS mapping of the cultural landscape.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • “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 <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Coastal Natural Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is on the waterfront of the Acushnet River and a significant number of the park’s related sites are within the river’s 100-year and 500-year floodplains. • Acushnet River is sheltered by a hurricane barrier, the largest human-made barrier on the eastern seaboard. The hurricane dike was constructed in the 1960s and protects the harbor from significant damage during major storm events. • New Bedford remains one of the largest commercial fishing ports in the United States and has been the top dollar port for the last 15 years. • The harbor is managed by the Harbor Development Commission and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. • New Bedford Harbor is a “No Discharge Area”—the discharge of all boat sewage, even if it is treated, is prohibited. • There are varying degrees of contamination in the Acushnet River and New Bedford Harbor, with the lower 4.4 miles of the river being a designated Environmental Protection Agency Superfund site. From the late 1940s until 1977, manufacturers of electronic components discharged industrial waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls into New Bedford Harbor and nearby coastal environments. • No fishing is permitted in the harbor or river. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerted efforts, led by the Buzzards Bay Coalition, have evolved in recent years to maintain the waterfront and harbor resources. • Acushnet River condition is improving. The New Bedford Harbor Trustee Council is implementing a plan to restore natural resources, enhance environmental quality, promote economic recovery, and improve quality of life in the New Bedford Harbor area. • Environmental awareness and appreciation of coastal natural resources is increasing. • Increasing support to link the waterfront to downtown via more walkable streetscapes for visitors and residents. • Waterfront and harbor uses are changing. Day use has increased for recreational uses such as private recreational boating and ferries to Martha’s Vineyard, Nantucket, and Cuttyhunk, excursion boats, water taxis, and cruise ships. A number of community rowing and sailing organizations also use the New Bedford Harbor.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing environmental conditions may affect the harbor in the future (e.g., increase in large storm events, storm surges, floods, extreme heat events, loss of shoreline and critical habitat, rising groundwater tables, salt water intrusion, loss of freshwater ecosystems, and northward shift of species ranges). • Superfund site remains an ongoing threat to the long-term viability of natural resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with the Port of New Bedford to provide additional tourism surrounding natural resources along the Acushnet River, including water-based recreation (tour boats and paddling). • Opportunity to connect recreational users to the area’s coastal resources and expand awareness and appreciation of the natural resources. • Collaborate on youth education initiatives focused on natural resource protection.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of park resilience to weather extremes.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for adaptation to changing environmental conditions.

Other Important Resource or Value	Coastal Natural Resources
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended • Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 • Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 • Magnuson-Stevenson Fisheries Management and Conservation Act • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Sustaining Park Relevancy.** Visitor trends and expectations continue to evolve, and there is an ongoing need to adapt and update programs and experiences to provide visitors with opportunities that build personal connections to New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park. Additional outreach to local schools to develop programming would help broaden awareness and foster local/regional stewardship of New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park resources. While partners can help the park identify visitor needs and expectations, and can collaborate with the park to meet these needs, there remain opportunities to engage the community of New Bedford in helping raise awareness about the resources and history of the park and city.
 - *Associated Planning and Data Needs:* Community outreach plan, visitor use survey
- **Sustaining Park Partnerships.** Partners and partnerships are a critical element in the park's programming and resource management. However, there is recognition among both the National Park Service and its partners that each has limited capacities, and meeting the broad spectrum of visitor needs and expectations is an ongoing challenge that requires a high level of commitment. As of 2016, there is not a single NPS staff position at the park dedicated to managing partnerships; the responsibilities fall on multiple staff as a collateral duty. Opportunities remain to coordinate communication between the National Park Service and its partners, and between partners themselves to minimize overlap in efforts and improve overall efficiency in managing and educating the public about park resources. To help broaden community support and stewardship of New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, there is a need to connect programming to under-served segments of the community as well.
 - *Associated Planning and Data Needs:* Strategic partnership plan (finalize)
- **Operational Efficiency.** In 2015, the management of New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park was combined with Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park and Roger Williams National Memorial; all three park units are now managed by one superintendent. Managing groupings of park units is intended to reduce operational redundancies; increase collaboration; and share staff and expertise, responsibilities, and funds. However, these groupings also provide a host of challenges.

Sharing technical experts and specialized staff members with already large workloads makes it difficult, at times, to cover the needs of all three parks. The diversity among the park units, both in terms of resources, history, and issues, as well as the distance between the units, presents numerous management considerations. Over one-half of staff position descriptions have been updated to account for the three-park management model. Although the management structure has been consolidated, a number of administrative functions, such as Project Management Information System (PMIS) reporting, programming, and file management, remain specific to each park unit and have tripled the effort in some instances to address reporting requirements. Communications and coordination among divisions and programs across the three park units is also challenging and there remains a need to centralize park resources to support efficiency in accessing information/documentation.

- *Associated Planning and Data Needs:* Business plan and strategic plan
- **Challenges of an Urban Park.** Interwoven into the urban fabric of the City of New Bedford, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park is challenged with maintaining its identity as a distinct unit of the national park system and there are a host of challenges that come with being an urban park that require ongoing attention. Pedestrian access to New Bedford's waterfront from the historic district is constrained in some areas. Public loitering and panhandling are common in many urban national park settings, and can detract from the visitor experience. Additionally, redevelopment is potentially affecting portions of the cultural landscape and visitor experience. A number of parcels within the historic district are vacant and potentially could be redeveloped. Redevelopment proposals are reviewed by the New Bedford Historical Commission, which is responsible for ensuring that preservation methods for historic structures and proposals for new construction are consistent with federal, state, and local guidelines and regulations; the National Park Service is a permanent member of the commission. Redevelopment within the city has also impacted the ability to preserve critical historic viewsheds and the visual link to the harbor.

It remains important to promote the national park identity within the urban fabric and continue to be an active and relevant part of the larger New Bedford community. Building local support, engaging the community in the stewardship of park resources, and coordinating marketing and messaging are critical to ensuring long-term relevancy and management sustainability in this urban setting.

- *Associated Planning and Data Needs:* Wayside plan for waterfront, civic engagement plan, security assessment

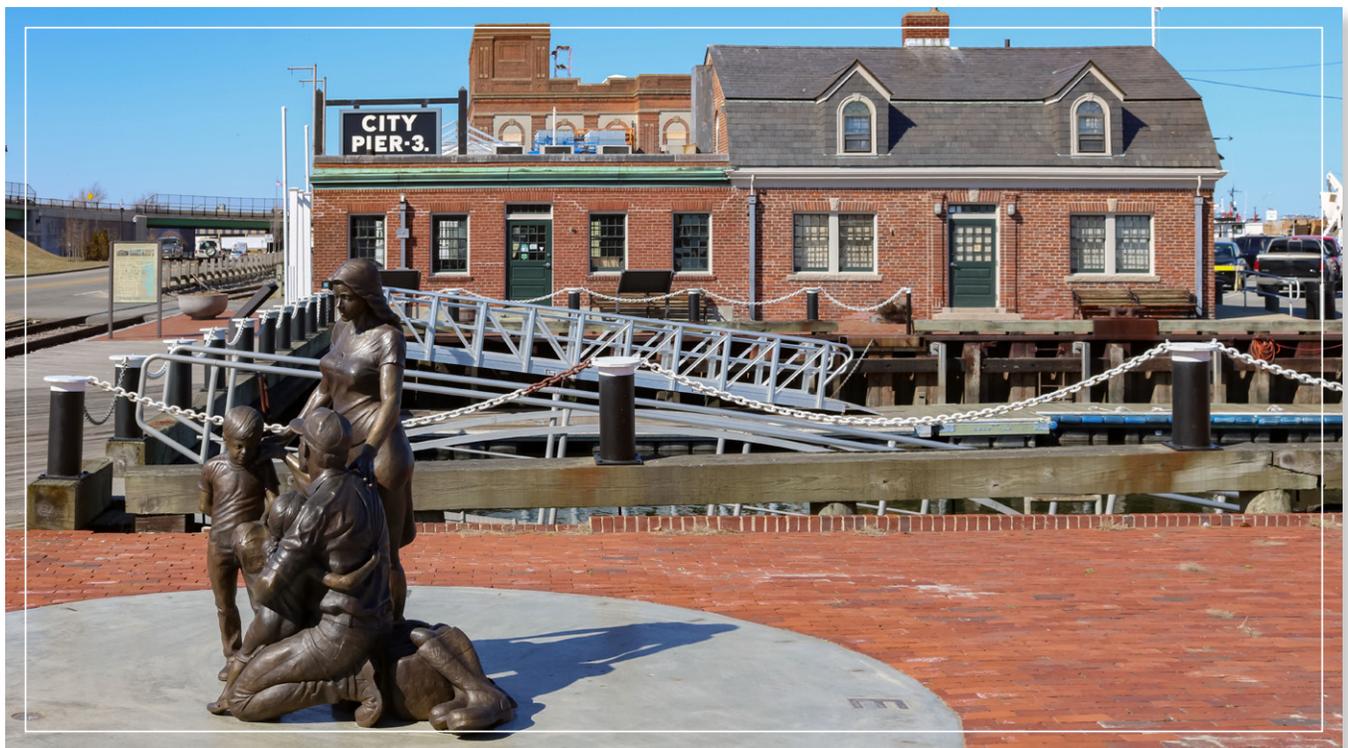
Planning and Data Needs

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/Rationale
FRV and Key Issue	Community outreach plan	H	The community outreach plan would inform decisions around relevancy; provide recommendations on how to strategically integrate and/or collaborate with partners on community events and larger community and/or regional issues; and help leverage existing data collection/tools to inform audience/ interests. This plan would be for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, Roger Williams National Memorial, and Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park.
Key Issue	Business plan	H	Typically accomplished out of the NPS Washington Office Business Plan Group—park has no housing, which could limit ability to accommodate Business Plan Program interns. Additional scoping is needed to confirm scope of business plan and whether it could be combined with a strategic plan. The key need is evaluation of the opportunities and challenges around the current three-park model (New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, Roger Williams National Memorial, and Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park).
FRV and Key Issue	Strategic partnership plan	H	A draft strategic partner plan was initiated in 2015 and a draft document was developed by a consultant. However, the draft document needs additional time and effort to refine content. The draft document is specific to partnerships and does not address park management/operational efficiencies.
Key Issue	Strategic plan	M	Strategic planning is designed to help a park answer three questions: (1) where are we now, (2) where do we want to be in the near future (typically three to five years), and (3) what are the most important things we need to accomplish to get there? The overall intent of strategic planning is to focus employee attention and energy on effectively addressing major operational, organizational, administrative, and resource issues in a timely manner. Additional considerations to address in the strategic plan are: (1) include a third-party evaluation of the opportunities and challenges around the current three-park model (New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, Roger Williams National Memorial, and Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park); (2) include a staff assessment component (to identify staff roles and responsibilities and priorities); and 3) discuss Volunteers-in-Parks program and identify opportunities/challenges.
FRV	Youth engagement strategy	M	Identified in the park’s 2015 long-range interpretive plan. The strategy would focus on youth programming and relevancy.
FRV	Cultural landscape report (update)	M	Existing 15-year-old plan (2001) to be reviewed and updated to reflect current resources/conditions.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes/Rationale
FRV and OIRV	Planning for adaptation to changing environmental conditions	M	The planning effort would help the park develop a range of plausible future science-based scenarios that inform development of adaptation strategies to serve park planning needs, resource protection, and visitors in a rapidly changing environment. The park may experience coastal impacts, such as flooding, due to weather extremes. Coordinate with the adaptation and vulnerability work done through Buzzards Bay Coalition/Climate Ready Estuaries study.
FRV and Key Issue	Civic engagement plan	M	The civic engagement plan is identified as a need in the 2015 long-range interpretive plan. This is distinct from the community outreach plan, noted previously. The civic engagement plan would identify and prioritize opportunities the park and its partners have to foster dialogue and civic engagement by relating the relevance of the park's interpretive themes to current national and international issues.
FRV	Exhibit plan for Wharfinger Building (Waterfront Visitor Center)	L	The City of New Bedford owns the building but there are NPS exhibits housed within the building. Exhibits are 12 years old and need to be updated in the context of building space. The City of Bedford is currently reviewing how the building is being used and discussing future use.
FRV and Key Issue	Wayside plan for waterfront	L	A network of waysides exists and is functional given current use/density of the waterfront. If visitation/development increases along the waterfront, additional waysides may be needed to facilitate interpretation and wayfinding.



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/Rationale
FRV	Historic structure report for Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum	H	There is an existing historic structure report for this site, but it dates to 1985. The level of effort to complete a current historic structure report would be less because the 1985 document was comprehensive. The historic structure report would be useful for the nonprofit partner in helping secure funding for projects.
FRV and OIRV	GIS mapping of the cultural landscape	H	<p>The City of New Bedford has GIS mapping, but the park does not have any information mapped or current access to city information. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park could potentially use boundary, site, ownership, utilities, and other data gathered from the cultural landscape inventory.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to share information between park atlas effort and information being developed by the park in NPMAP.</p> <p>GIS mapping of Civil War sites could be incorporated in this mapping. Civil War mapping is currently limited to locations in and around the City of New Bedford.</p> <p>Note: Park does not have GIS staff and would need to pursue student interns to assist in effort.</p>
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory (update)	H	An inventory would help the park understand character-defining features and inform management/prioritization.
FRV and OIRV	Assessment of park resilience to weather extremes	H	This assessment would evaluate the vulnerability of natural and cultural resources and assets to changing environmental conditions and weather extremes. This assessment would help inform other planning needs. Coordinate with the adaptation and vulnerability work done through Buzzards Bay Coalition/Climate Ready Estuaries study.
FRV	Historic structure report for New Bedford Institution for Savings (NPS visitor center)	M	<p>The current historic structure report is outdated and needs to be updated. This report would provide information about adaptive use; document history and uses of the building, maintenance/renovations, systems, and recommendations for treatments where appropriate. This information could then inform interpretive planning.</p> <p>Visitors and volunteers express interest in history and information generated in the historic structure report; could help with messaging.</p>
FRV	Historic structure report for Corson Building	M	<p>No current historic structure report exists as required by Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>. This report would provide information about adaptive use; document history and uses of the building, maintenance/renovations, systems, and recommendations for treatments where appropriate. This information could then inform interpretive planning.</p> <p>Visitors and volunteers express interest in history and information generated in the historic structure report; could help with messaging.</p>

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/Rationale
FRV	Inventory of oral histories	M	A number of oral histories have already been collected. The need is to consolidate the inventories that have been completed and share the inventory with visitors/partners. Additional oral histories should be collected to document whaling and commercial fishing history.
OIRV	Research of Civil War history and New Bedford influence/connection	M	Information has been compiled, but is not comprehensive or accessible. The park needs to compile existing resources to interpret the complete story and or identify gaps that need to be addressed. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park hopes to pursue opportunities to leverage student interns/partners to assist in this research.
OIRV and Key Issue	Visitor use survey	M	Need to understand user demographic and visitor interests/pathways and determine effectiveness of programming. The 2015 long-range interpretive plan identified a need for a visitor use survey. The survey would identify visitor use/patterns and include data on number of visitors, length of visits, visitor demographics, etc. The survey would be used, in part, to understand visitor use and awareness of the Underground Railroad story and inform future programming.
FRV	Inventory workforce and licensing information associated with waterfront businesses and fishing	M	An inventory to document scope/types of waterfront businesses. This information would inform discussions about how the harbor is being used.
Key Issue	Security assessment	L	The assessment would evaluate access, security cameras, lighting. There is a PMIS request in queue for a parkwide security assessment.



Part 3: Contributors

New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park

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Sarah Rose, Vice President of Education and Programs, New Bedford Whaling Museum

James Russell, President and CEO, New Bedford Whaling Museum

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park

Summary of Legislative History

- **Act of November 12, 1996** (PL 104-333, 110 Stat. 4093), established New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.
- **Act of March 10, 2000** (PL 106-176, 114 Stat. 26), made technical corrections to the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 4159; 16 USC 410ddd), Sec. 111 New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.

Acquisition Authority

Act of November 12, 1996, authorizes acquisition, only by donation, of lands and interests in land necessary for essential visitor contact and interpretive facilities.

Establishment of New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

110 STAT. 4159

(3) a market analysis assessing the economic development potential of the District and recommending steps to be taken to encourage economic development and revitalization in a manner consistent with the District's historic character.

(e) RESTORATION, PRESERVATION, AND INTERPRETATION OF PROPERTIES.—

(1) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State of New Jersey, local governments and nonprofit entities owning property within the District under which the Secretary may—

(A) pay not more than 50 percent of the cost of restoring, repairing, rehabilitating, and improving historic infrastructure within the District;

(B) provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of properties within the District; and

(C) mark and provide interpretation of properties within the District.

(2) PROVISIONS.—A cooperative agreement under paragraph (1) shall provide that—

(A) the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to public portions of the property for interpretive and other purposes;

(B) no change or alteration may be made in the property except with the agreement of the property owner, the Secretary, and any Federal agency that may have regulatory jurisdiction over the property; and

(C) any construction grant made under this section shall be subject to an agreement that provides that conversion, use, or disposal of the project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this section shall result in a right of the United States to compensation from the beneficiary of the grant, and that provides for a schedule for such compensation based on the level of Federal investment and the anticipated useful life of the project.

(3) APPLICATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A property owner that desires to enter into a cooperative agreement under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary an application describing how the project proposed to be funded will further the purposes of the District.

(B) CONSIDERATION.—In making such funds available under this subsection, the Secretary shall give consideration to projects that provide a greater leverage of Federal funds.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated from the Historic Preservation Fund authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act to the Secretary to carry out this section—

(1) \$250,000 for grants and cooperative agreements for the development plan under subsection (d); and

(2) \$50,000 for the provision of technical assistance and \$3,000,000 for the provision of other assistance under cooperative agreements under subsection (e).

SEC. 511. NEW BEDFORD NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT. 16 USC 410ddd.

(a) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(A) the New Bedford National Historic Landmark District and associated historic sites as described in subsection (c)(2), including the Schooner Ernestina, are National Historic Landmarks and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as historic sites associated with the history of whaling in the United States;

(B) the city of New Bedford was the 19th century capital of the world's whaling industry and retains significant architectural features, archival materials, and museum collections illustrative of this period;

(C) New Bedford's historic resources provide unique opportunities for illustrating and interpreting the whaling industry's contribution to the economic, social, and environmental history of the United States and provide opportunities for public use and enjoyment; and

(D) during the nineteenth century, over two thousand whaling voyages sailed out of New Bedford to the Arctic region of Alaska, and joined Alaska Natives from Barrow, Alaska and other areas in the Arctic region in subsistence whaling activities; and

(E) the National Park System presently contains no sites commemorating whaling and its contribution to American history.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(A) to help preserve, protect, and interpret the resources within the areas described in subsection (c)(2), including architecture, setting, and associated archival and museum collections;

(B) to collaborate with the city of New Bedford and with associated historical, cultural, and preservation organizations to further the purposes of the park established under this section; and

(C) to provide opportunities for the inspirational benefit and education of the American people.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term "park" means the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park established by subsection (c); and

(2) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) NEW BEDFORD WHALING NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.—**In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historical park certain districts structures, and relics located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and associated with the history of whaling and related social and economic themes in America, there is established the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.

(2) **BOUNDARIES.—**(A) The boundaries of the park shall be those generally depicted on the map numbered NAR-P49-80,000-4 and dated June 1994. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service. In case of any conflict between the descriptions set forth in clauses (i) through (iv) and such map, such map shall govern. The park shall include the following:

(i) The area included with the New Bedford National Historic Landmark District, known as the Bedford Landing Waterfront Historic District, as listed within the National Register of Historic Places and in the Massachusetts State Register of Historic Places.

(ii) The National Historic Landmark Schooner Ernestina, with its home port in New Bedford.

(iii) The land along the eastern boundary of the New Bedford National Historic Landmark District over the east side of MacArthur Drive from the Route 6 overpass on the north to an extension of School Street on the south.

(iv) The land north of Elm Street in New Bedford, bounded by Acushnet Avenue on the west, Route 6 (ramps) on the north, MacArthur Drive on the east, and Elm Street on the south.

(B) In addition to the sites, areas, and relics referred to in subparagraph (A), the Secretary may assist in the interpretation and preservation of each of the following:

(i) The southwest corner of the State Pier.

(ii) Waterfront Park, immediately south of land adjacent to the State Pier.

(iii) The Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum, located at 396 County Street.

(iv) The Wharfinger Building, located on Piers 3 and 4.

(v) The Bourne Counting House, located on Merrill's Wharf.

(d) RELATED FACILITIES.—To ensure that the contribution of Alaska Natives to the history of whaling in the United States is fully recognized, the Secretary shall provide—

(1) financial and other assistance to establish links between the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park and the North Slope Borough Cultural Center, located in Barrow, Alaska; and

(2) to provide appropriate assistance and funding for the North Slope Borough Cultural Center.

(e) ADMINISTRATION OF PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The park shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this section 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, 2, 3, and 4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—(A) The Secretary may consult and enter into cooperative agreements with interested entities and individuals to provide for the preservation, development, interpretation, and use of the park.

(B) Any payment made by the Secretary pursuant to a cooperative agreement under this paragraph shall be subject to an agreement that conversion, use, or disposal of the project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this section, as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States to reimbursement of all funds made available to such project or the proportion of the increased value of

the project attributable to such funds as determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal, whichever is greater.

(3) **NON-FEDERAL MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.**—(A) Funds authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the purposes of—

(i) cooperative agreements under paragraph (2) shall be expended in the ratio of one dollar of Federal funds for each four dollars of funds contributed by non-Federal sources; and

(ii) construction, restoration, and rehabilitation of visitors and interpretive facilities (other than annual operation and maintenance costs) shall be expended in the ratio of one dollar of Federal funds for each one dollar of funds contributed by non-Federal sources.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, the Secretary is authorized to accept from non-Federal sources, and to utilize for purposes of this section, any money so contributed. With the approval of the Secretary, any donation of property, services, or goods from a non-Federal source may be considered as a contribution of funds from a non-Federal source for the purposes of this paragraph.

(4) **ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.**—For the purposes of the park, the Secretary may acquire only by donation such lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon within the park as are needed for essential visitor contact and interpretive facilities.

(5) **OTHER PROPERTY, FUNDS, AND SERVICES.**—The Secretary may accept donated funds, property, and services to carry out this section.

(e) **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Not later than the end of the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a general management plan for the park and shall implement such plan as soon as practically possible. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a-7(b)) and other applicable law.

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out annual operations and maintenance with respect to the park and to carry out the activities under section 3(D).

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—In carrying out this section—

(A) not more than \$2,000,000 may be appropriated for construction, restoration, and rehabilitation of visitor and interpretive facilities, and directional and visitor orientation signage;

(B) none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this section may be used for the operation or maintenance of the Schooner Ernestina; and

(C) not more than \$50,000 annually of Federal funds may be used for interpretive and education programs for the Schooner Ernestina pursuant to cooperative grants under subsection (d)(2).

Technical Corrections

114 STAT. 26

PUBLIC LAW 106-176—MAR. 10, 2000

in the second sentence of the paragraph relating to the Lamprey River, New Hampshire, by striking “through cooperation agreements” and inserting “through cooperative agreements”.

(b) **CROSS REFERENCE.**—Section 405(b)(1) of division I of the Omnibus Parks Act (110 Stat. 4149; 16 U.S.C. 1274 note) is amended by striking “this Act” and inserting “the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act”.

SEC. 107. VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE.

Section 502(a) of division I of the Omnibus Parks Act (110 Stat. 4154; 16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking “by the Vancouver Historical Assessment’ published”.

SEC. 108. MEMORIAL TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Section 508 of division I of the Omnibus Parks Act (110 Stat. 4157; 40 U.S.C. 1003 note) is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (a), by striking “of 1986” and inserting “(40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)”.

(2) In subsection (b), by striking “the Act” and all that follows through “1986” and inserting “the Commemorative Works Act”.

(3) In subsection (d), by striking “the Act referred to in section 4401(b))” and inserting “the Commemorative Works Act”.

SEC. 109. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

The first sentence of section 205(g) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470m(g)), as amended by section 509(c) of division I of the Omnibus Parks Act (110 Stat. 4157), is amended by striking “for the purpose.” and inserting “for that purpose.”.

SEC. 110. GREAT FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY.

Section 510(a)(1) of division I of the Omnibus Parks Act (110 Stat. 4158; 16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking “the contribution of our national heritage” and inserting “the contribution to our national heritage”.

SEC. 111. NEW BEDFORD WHALING NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) Section 511 of division I of the Omnibus Parks Act (110 Stat. 4159; 16 U.S.C. 410ddd) is amended as follows:

(1) In the section heading, by striking “**NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT**” and inserting “**WHALING NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK**”.

(2) In subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “certain districts structures, and relics” and inserting “certain districts, structures, and relics”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A)(i), by striking “The area included with the New Bedford National Historic Landmark District, known as the” and inserting “The area included within the New Bedford Historic District (a National Landmark District), also known as the”.

(3) In subsection (d)(2), by striking “to provide”.

(4) By redesignating the second subsection (e) and subsection (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively.

(5) In subsection (g), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 3(D).” and inserting “subsection (d).”; and

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(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking “cooperative grants under subsection (d)(2).” and inserting “cooperative agreements under subsection (e)(2).”.

Appendix B: Park Partners

The 1996 enabling legislation for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements to preserve, develop, and interpret the park. In addition to entering into cooperative agreements, the park uses a variety of mechanisms to codify relationships with a diverse slate of community partners. Brief descriptions of the partners are provided as follows:

- **AHA! (Art, History and Architecture).** AHA! is New Bedford’s free Downtown Arts and Cultural Night and collaborative cultural organization. The AHA! mission is to be a cooperative venture dedicated to invigorating the downtown New Bedford cultural scene using the power of the arts and cultural enterprise, creativity, and collaboration to forge a new economy.
- **Buzzards Bay Coalition.** The Buzzards Bay Coalition is a membership-supported nonprofit organization dedicated to the restoration, protection, and sustainable use and enjoyment of the irreplaceable bay and its watershed. The coalition works to improve the health of the bay’s ecosystem for all through education, conservation, research, and advocacy.
- **The City of New Bedford.** Several city departments work with the park to maintain and protect its historic resources. The city operates the Waterfront Visitor Center and maintains park infrastructure (e.g., streets, sidewalks, and streetlights).
- **Iñupiat Heritage Center.** The Iñupiat Heritage Center in Barrow, Alaska, is linked to the park through the park’s enabling legislation because Barrow was an important outpost for Bedford whalships in the Arctic during the late 19th century. The National Park Service works with the center to interpret the 2,000 whaling voyages to the western Arctic and the contributions of Alaska Natives to the enterprise of whaling.
- **New Bedford Art Museum.** The New Bedford Art Museum is in the historic downtown area of New Bedford. The museum offers an exciting mix of contemporary and traditional exhibitions as well as educational programs for members and visitors of all ages.
- **New Bedford Fishing Heritage Center.** The New Bedford Fishing Heritage Center opened in 2016 to “Educate the public about the history and culture of New Bedford’s commercial fishing industry by engaging them in authentic experiences, to document that culture and history for future generations, and to honor and support the men and women who make their living from the sea.”
- **New Bedford Historical Society.** The New Bedford Historical Society is a core partner. The New Bedford Historical Society owns the Nathan and Mary (Polly) Johnson House at 21 Seventh Street, located outside the park boundary. The house, the first home of freedom for Frederick Douglass and known to have sheltered many escaped slaves as part of the Underground Railroad, is open by appointment and during special events. The house was designated a national historic landmark in 2000.

New Bedford Port Society. Organized in 1830 with the mission of “moral and religious improvement of seamen,” the New Bedford Port Society operates two institutions within New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park: the Seamen’s Bethel and the Mariners’ Home. These buildings are next to each other on Johnny Cake Hill, across from the New Bedford Whaling Museum.

The Seamen’s Bethel was opened in 1832 by wealthy Quakers concerned with the spiritual well-being of mariners in New Bedford. The Seamen’s Bethel became famous when depicted as the “Whalemen’s Chapel” in Herman Melville’s 1851 novel, *Moby-Dick; or, The Whale*. The Seamen’s Bethel is open to the public and is still used for regular services, weddings, funerals, and other religious activities.

The Mariners' Home was opened for its present use as a home for transient mariners in 1857. Originally built as a private mansion in 1787, the building was later donated to the New Bedford Port Society and moved to its present location.

- **New Bedford Whaling Museum.** The New Bedford Whaling Museum was originally opened in 1903 to house and display artifacts relevant to the whaling industry. Governed by the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, the museum collection contains more than 750,000 items, including 3,000 pieces of scrimshaw and 2,500 logbooks, both of which are the largest collections in the world. The museum also maintains a significant collection of fine art and crafts by local artisans from the whaling era. The museum hosts popular educational programs for school children.
- **Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum.** The Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum is 0.75 mile from the park's visitor center. The house was built in 1834 in the Greek Revival style on what was, at the time, the most fashionable residential street in New Bedford and was home to three prominent families, all of which were active in New Bedford's whaling industry. The museum, which occupies an entire city block in the County Street Historic District, was acquired by the Waterfront Historic Area League and reopened as a museum in 1983. The park's 1996 enabling legislation names the Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum as a core park resource. In 2005, the property was formally designated a national historic landmark. The garden on the south side of the house is a major attraction of the museum and reflects, like the interior of the home, the societal tastes of all three families' respective eras. As does the New Bedford Whaling Museum, the Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum offers structured educational programs for school children.
- **Schooner *Ernestina-Morrissey*.** Built in 1894 as a fishing schooner, the Schooner *Ernestina-Morrissey* is a national historic landmark and last sailed in 2014. Former uses include service as a transatlantic packet (passenger transport ship) carrying immigrants from Cape Verde, arctic exploration vessel, and World War II survey vessel. The Schooner *Ernestina-Morrissey* is currently owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation and occupies a slip on State Pier. The Schooner *Ernestina-Morrissey* was donated to the Commonwealth by the people of Cape Verde and underwent Phase 1 restoration at Boothbay Harbor Shipyard in 2008–2009. In 2014, she returned to Boothbay Harbor Shipyard for a Phase 2, \$6 million two–three year restoration.
- **Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).** The Wampanoag Tribe is a federally recognized tribe of more than 800 members that has a historic interest in New England whaling. Ancestors of the tribe were active participants in the whaling industry from the outset. Today, the Wampanoag tribal historic preservation officer provides consultation to the National Park Service on archeological, ethnographic, and programming issues.
- **Waterfront Area Historic League.** The Waterfront Area Historic League is a core partner. Established in 1962 to protect New Bedford's neighborhoods from urban renewal and neglect, the organization today is involved in various advocacy, education, and preservation projects. The Waterfront Area Historic League has also been a partner on many key projects such as the acquisition and stabilization of the Corson Building and redesign of Massachusetts Route 18.
- **Waterfront Visitor Center.** The city-owned Waterfront Visitor Center is in the historic Wharfinger Building on Fisherman's Wharf, just outside the park boundary. The Wharfinger Building was built in 1934–1935 as a federal Works Progress Administration project and was, until the early 1980s, the location of the city's fish auction. Today, the Waterfront Visitor Center features a park exhibit on the contemporary fishing industry in New Bedford and houses offices for the Harbor Development Commission.

Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Agreement Title	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Cooperative Agreements					
Public programs, education, preservation, and collections management support at New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park	9/3/15	9/3/20	New Bedford Whaling Museum, Old Dartmouth Historical Society	Cooperate with the museum in preserving the integrity of museum property and collections and to assist in furthering their preservation.	
Cultural resource preservation, interpretation, and education services	7/28/14	12/31/19	New Bedford Historical Society	Expand and enhance the partnership between the National Park Service and New Bedford Historical Society with the intent of delivery of high-quality interpretive and educational programming and historic resource preservation.	
Preservation, restoration, public programs, education, and collections management support	8/27/12	8/27/17	Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum	Establish the terms and conditions under which the parties will provide mutual assistance in preservation, restoration, public programs education, and collection management of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum.	
Others					
Friends group	10/5/12	10/5/17	Whaling History Alliance	To advance the work of the park through raising awareness of the park and its efforts, helping to develop new partnerships, taking on special projects and programs and fundraising.	
Cooperating association	5/17/98	Present	Eastern National	Eastern National operates a retail store in the visitor center.	
Lease			Moby Dick Marine Specialties, Inc.	Commercial store under 20-year lease between the United States of America, acting by and through the Regional Director, National Park Service.	
Special Use Permits					
Special use permits (15)	10/1/15	9/30/16	Various public stakeholders	To allow use of Corson Maritime Learning Center, second floor, Visitor Center Theater, and the visitor center garden for meetings or public events.	No known requests for First Amendment activity in the park.

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

Name of Plan or Study	Date
National Register of Historic Places – New Bedford Historic District. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	1966
The Historic Structure Report of The Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum, 396 County Street, New Bedford, MA 02740. Project Coordinator: Susan L. Cline; Preservation Consultant: Antone G. Souza Jr.; Architects: Carol A. Nelson, AIA; Christopher T. Wise, AIA; Engineering Consultants: Pales, Letendre & Ziobro, Inc.; Historian: Karen L. Jessup; Chase Landscape: Consultants Victoria A. Jahn. (CRBIB: 403048).	1985
Special Resource Study. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	1994
Safely Moored at Last: Cultural Landscape Report – Volume I: History, Existing Conditions, Analysis, Preliminary Preservation Issues. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	1998
Fugitive Slave Traffic and the Maritime World of New Bedford – A Research Paper. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	1998
Historic Structure Report – Visitor Center. Prepared by John A. Scott, Architectural Conservator, and William B. Machurat, Historical Architect, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Northeast Field Area, NPS, DOI, Lowell, MA.	1999
Cultural Land Use Mapping Study. Prepared by Richard Waldbauer, William A. Griswold, PhD, and Steven R. Pendery, PhD, Archeology Branch Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Northeast Region, Lowell, MA.	1999
Subsurface Investigations. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	1999
New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park Visitor Study.	2000
Long-Range Interpretive Plan. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2000
Collection Management Plan. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2001
Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2001
Faces of Whaling Ethnography Report.	2001
Places of Whaling Ethnography Report.	2002
Charting the Future: A Management Plan for New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2002
Corson Block Feasibility Study. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2002
Historic Furnishings Report for Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum, Vol. 1: Historical Data with Implementation Options.	2005
Soils Investigation Final Report. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2005
The First Decade: A Retrospective 1996–2006. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2007
Historic Furnishings Report for Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum, Vol. 2: Implementation Plan.	2008

Name of Plan or Study	Date
Cultural Landscape Report and Geophysical Survey – Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2010
Historic Structure Report, Rodman Candleworks, Double Bank Building, United States Custom House. Prepared by Lauren H. Laham, Architectural Conservator, Historic Architectural Program, Northeast Region, NPS, United States Department of the Interior, Lowell, MA.	2011
Historic Structure Report, Seamen’s Bethel & Mariners’ Home, Vol. II, Appendices (100% Draft for Review) New Bedford, MA, by Ann Beha Architects (CRBIB 408533).	2011
Historic Structure Report, William A. Robinson & Co. Oil Works, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, New Bedford, MA, Mark A. Foster, Historian.	2011
Nussbaum, K. E. et al. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park Visitor Study – Summer 2010.	2011
Archeological Overview and Assessment – Volume I. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2012
Archeological Overview and Assessment – Site Forms and Massachusetts Historical Commission Archeological Site Forms. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2012
Cultural Landscape Report for the Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum – Volume II: Treatment. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.	2012
Historic Structure Report and Appendices, Seamen’s Bethel and Mariners’ Home (two volumes).	2012
Historic Structure Report, C. E. Beckman Co. Building, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, New Bedford, MA. By Barbara A. Yocum, Architectural Conservator, Documentation Branch, Historic Architecture, Conservation and Engineering Center, Northeast Region, NPS, Lowell, MA, (CRBIB 408479).	2013
New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park: How Might Future Warming Alter Visitation? NPS Natural Resource Stewardship and Science.	2015
New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park List of Classified Structures (database).	2015
2020 Vision: Long-Range Interpretive Plan, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park 2016–2020.	2015



Appendix E: Mission Essential, Contributing, and Noncontributing Resources

Name	Building No.	Street Name
Mission Essential Historic Structures and Buildings within Park Boundary		
Seamen’s Bethel	15(a)	Johnny Cake Hill
William Jr. Rotch House (Mariners’ Home)	15(b)	Johnny Cake Hill
New Bedford Whaling Museum Complex	18	Johnny Cake Hill
United States Custom House	37	North Second Street
Benjamin Rodman House	50	North Second Street
William H. Allen Building aka Eben Hirst Building	33	North Water Street
National Bank of Commerce	37	North Water Street
Double Bank Building	60	North Water Street
Rodman Candleworks	72	North Water Street
New Bedford Institution for Savings Bank aka Old Third District Courthouse	33	William Street
Schooner <i>Ernestina-Morrissey</i>		State Pier
Contributing Historic Structures and Buildings within Park Boundary		
T.M. Denham & Brother Building	382-386	Acushnet Avenue
Southern MA Telephone Company Building	390	Acushnet Avenue
396 Acushnet Avenue (NE Telephone and Telegraph Company)	396	Acushnet Avenue
Louis Hathaway House	27	Bethel Street
David A. Snell Building	38	Bethel Street
Tallman Warehouse/Ruben Russell Warehouse	13-19	Centre Street
Caleb Spooner House	22	Centre Street
John Harrison Building	23	Centre Street
Henry Beetle House	24	Centre Street
William Maxfield Building	25-29	Centre Street
Gilbert Russell Building	26	Centre Street
11-19 Commercial Street	11-19	Commercial Street
21-35 Commercial Street	21-35	Commercial Street
Telephone Exchange	5	Dover Street
Sowle Building	22	Elm Street
The Wilson Stables	38	Elm Street
Seth Russell House	82-86	Front Street

Name	Building No.	Street Name
Joseph Taber Building	90	Front Street
Cultivator Shoal Club	94	Front Street
John McCullough Building	98	Front Street
Job Wade Building	108	Front Street
Coggeshall-Grinnell Block	114	Front Street
Ivory H. Bartlett and Sons Building	13-15	Hamilton Street
Selmar Eggers Building	1	Johnny Cake Hill
Seth Godfrey House	17	Johnny Cake Hill
Bourne Warehouse	47	North Second Street
Abijah Hathaway House	66	North Second Street
Haile Luther House	70	North Second Street
Cornelius Howland Building	18	North Water Street
Gilbert Russell Dry Goods Store	24	North Water Street
Burroughs & Cushman Store	36	North Water Street
Frederick Bryant/Lysander Washburn Building	42-46	North Water Street
William J. Rotch Building	48	North Water Street
Plumber's Supply Building	26	South Water Street
Shuster Brothers Building	22-24	Union Street
Frank E. Fowler Building	28-30	Union Street
Benjamin Taber Double House	29	Union Street
Edward T. Caswell Building	34	Union Street
Isaac Marder Building	37	Union Street
40-44 Union Street	40-44	Union Street
J. H. Sherman Building	46-48	Union Street
E. L. Fisher Building	50-52	Union Street
Sundial Building	63	Union Street
Abram Herman Building 1	113	Union Street
Abram Herman Building 2	117	Union Street
Abram Herman Building 3	123	Union Street
Abram Herman Building 4	125	Union Street
Joseph & William R. Wing Building	133	Union Street
Abraham Barker Building	137-139	Union Street
John Perkins Building	141	Union Street

Name	Building No.	Street Name
Corson Block	21-27	William Street
John M. Foster Building	22	William Street
Smith Brothers Building	28	William Street
Andrew Robeson House	32	William Street
Citizen's National Bank	41	William Street
New Bedford Safe Deposit & Trust Co.	55	William Street
Noncontributing Resources within Park Boundary		
Standard Times Building	25	Elm Street
Elm Street Parking Garage	51	Elm Street
30 North Water Street	30	North Water Street
Frank W. Pease Building	47	Union Street
St. Anne Credit Union	93	Union Street
11 William Street	11	William Street
Custom House Square		William Street/Acushnet Avenue
Other Mission Essential Historic Buildings not within Park Boundary		
Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum (Wm. Rotch, Jr. House)	396	County Street
Bourne Counting House/Durant Sail Loft Building	1	Merrill's Wharf
Wharfinger Building		Pier 3
Other Contributing Historic Structures and Buildings not within Park Boundary		
Old Quaker Meeting House	17-19	Seventh Street
Nathan and Mary (Polly) Johnson House	21	Seventh Street
George T. Baker/Wm. Robinson Oil Works	144	South Water Street
Friends Meeting House	83	Spring Street
96 Spring Street	96	Spring Street

**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park**

April 2018

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

Meghan Kish

4/11/18

RECOMMENDED

Meghan Kish, Superintendent, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park

Date

Gay Vietzke

6/4/2018

APPROVED

Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Northeast Region

Date



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

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