



Foundation Document

President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home

Arkansas

March 2013



Front Cover: Bill Clinton's childhood room in Hope, AR. NPS photo

Back Cover: A young Bill Blythe (Clinton) at Christmas in his grandparent's house. Photo credit: William J. Clinton Foundation

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Virginia Cassidy Blythe holds her infant son, 1946. Photo credit: William J. Clinton Foundation

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is required to have a formal statement of its core mission that will provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending demand that all stakeholders are aware of the purpose, significance, interpretive themes, fundamental resources and values, and special mandates and administrative commitments of a park unit, as well as the legal and policy requirements for administration and resource protection that factor into management decisions.

The process of developing a foundation document provides the opportunity to gather together and integrate all varieties and hierarchies of information about a park unit. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and stakeholders in identifying information that is necessary for future planning efforts.

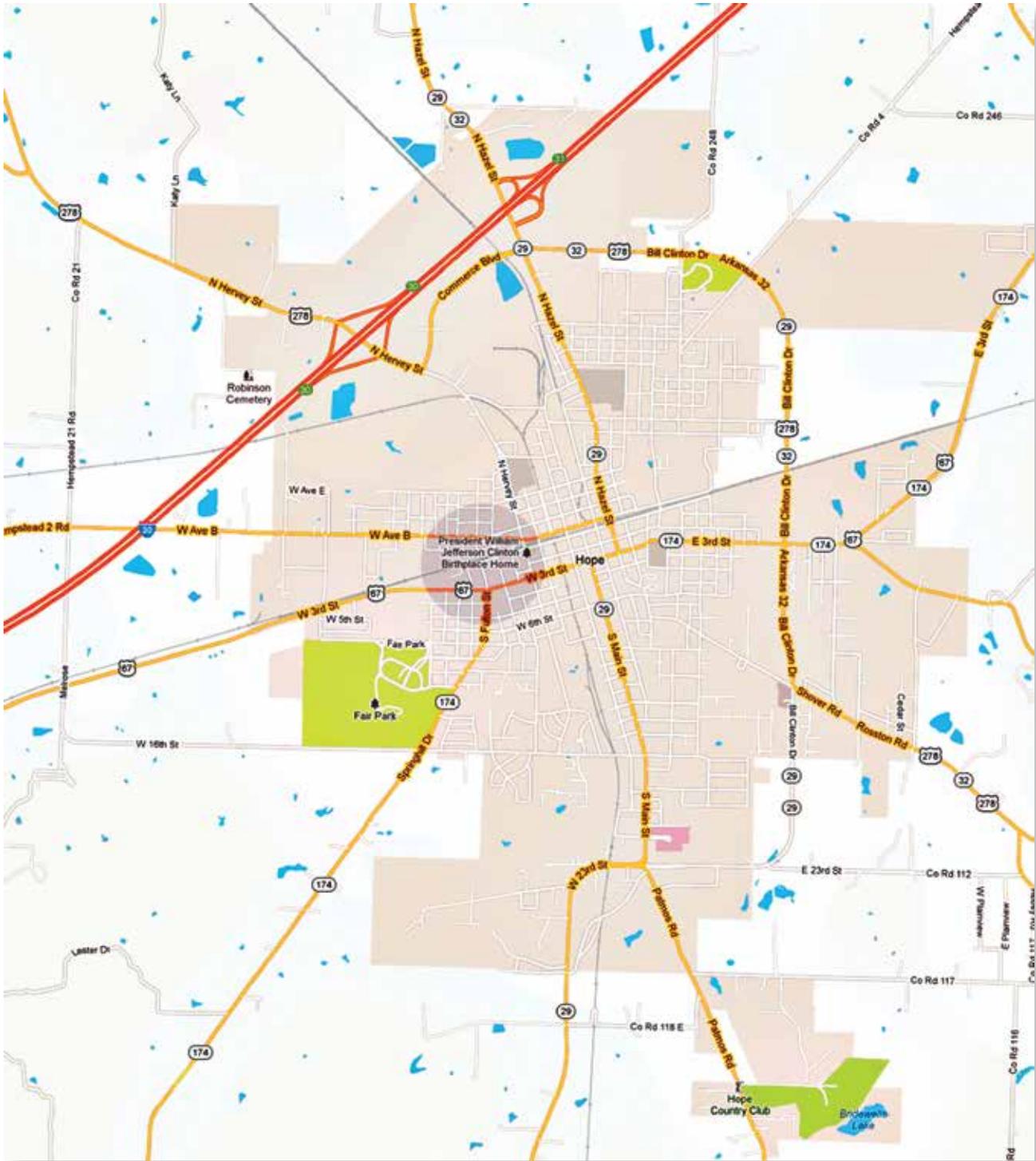
A foundation document serves as the underlying guidance for all management and planning decisions for a national park unit. It describes the core mission of the park unit by identifying the purpose, significance, fundamental and important resources and values, interpretive themes, assessment of planning and data needs, special mandates and administrative commitments, and the unit's setting in the regional context.

The foundation document can be useful in all aspects of park management to ensure that primary management objectives are accomplished before addressing other factors that are also important, but not directly essential to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation document for President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site is necessary to effectively manage the park over the long term and protect resources and values that are integral to the purpose and identity of the park unit and to address key issues affecting management.

This foundation document was developed as a collaborative effort among park staff, staff from the William J. Clinton Presidential Library, and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Division of State Parks. A workshop to facilitate this process were held on March 7–8, 2012, and June 6–7, 2012, in Hope, Arkansas. A complete list of attendees and preparers is included in part 3 of this document.

The park atlas is also a part of the foundation project. It is a geographic information system (GIS) product that can be published as a hard copy paper atlas and as electronic geospatial data in a Web-mapping environment. The purpose of the park atlas is to support park operations and to facilitate planning decisions as a GIS-based planning support tool. The atlas covers various geographic elements that are important for park management such as natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, and facilities. The park atlas establishes the available baseline GIS information for a park that can be used to support future planning activities. The park atlas is available at <http://inside-parkatlas.nps.gov/>.





Location of President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site in Hope, Arkansas. Google Maps.

PART 1: CORE COMPONENTS

All foundation documents include the following core elements:

The park purpose is the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of the legislation (or executive order) and legislative history of the park, and may include information from studies generated prior to the park's establishment. The purpose statement goes beyond a restatement of the law to clarify assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The significance statements express why the resources and values of the park are important enough to justify national park designation. Statements of park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are verified by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions because the resources and values may have changed since the park was established.

Interpretive themes connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive objective of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of park resources. In other words, interpretive themes are the most important messages to be conveyed to the public about the park. Interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.

Fundamental resources and values are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park that merit primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving park purpose and maintaining park significance.

Other important resources and values are resources and values that are determined to be important and integral to park planning and management, although they are not directly related to the park's purpose and significance.



Bill Clinton's maternal grandfather, Eldridge Cassidy. Photo credit: William J. Clinton Foundation

Brief Description of President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site

President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site is located in Hope, Arkansas. Hope is 30 miles east of Texarkana (on the Texas and Arkansas border) and 110 miles west of Little Rock, Arkansas, on Interstate 30. The site includes the Birthplace Home, a visitor center located in an adjacent historic home, and the Virginia Clinton Kelley Memorial Garden.

On August 19, 1946, Virginia Blythe gave birth to her son, William Jefferson Blythe, III. Named for his father, who died before he was born, he grew up to become William Jefferson Clinton – the 42nd president of the United States. He lived in this comfortable frame house in Hope with his widowed mother and her parents for 4 years after his birth in 1946. In this house, he learned many of the life lessons that later defined his presidency and his emergence as a global statesman.

The nonprofit Clinton Birthplace Foundation, Inc. acquired the home in 1994 and opened the restored house to the public 3 years later as President Bill Clinton's 1st Home Museum & Exhibit Center. The foundation added the Virginia Clinton Kelley Memorial Garden to honor President Clinton's mother. In 2010 the home was officially designated as a national historic site in the national park system and the National Park Service assumed operation of the site in January 2011.



Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar speaks at the dedication ceremony, April 16, 2011. DOI photo.



Edith Cassidy with her young grandson, Bill Blythe (Clinton).
Photo credit: William J. Clinton Foundation

Park Purpose

The park purpose is a statement of why Congress and/or the president established the park as a unit of the national park system. It provides the most fundamental criteria against which the appropriateness of all planning recommendations, operational decisions, and actions are tested.

The purpose can usually be determined from reading the park's enabling legislation or legislative history; sometimes more investigation is needed to understand and document why Congress and the president created the park.

Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, authorized the establishment of this national historic site. During the March 2012 foundation workshop, participants developed the following purpose statement based on the NPS Organic Act of 1916, the NPS mission statement, Public Law 111-11 establishing the site, and the 1994 National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Bill Clinton Birthplace.

“The purpose of President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site is to preserve the site most directly associated with the former President’s youth and early development; to interpret his family’s and community’s influences on Bill Clinton’s education and growth of his ambitions, as well as his sense of inner strength and dedication to purpose; all for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of the public in this and future generations.”



Former President Clinton in his childhood bedroom, April 2011. DOI photo

Park Significance

Significance statements are guided by legislation and the knowledge acquired through management, research, and civic engagement. These statements of significance define why, within a national, regional, and systemwide context, the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation.

Significance statements identify the resources and values that are central to managing the site and express the importance of the site to our natural or cultural heritage. They describe the site's distinctiveness and help to place it in regional, national, and international contexts. Understanding the significance will help managers make decisions that will preserve the resources and values necessary to fulfill the site's purpose.

President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site is significant as a unit of the national park system for the following reasons:

- In this home on South Hervey Street, William Jefferson "Bill" Clinton spent the first 4 years of his life (1946 to 1950), and continued to visit until 1957, when his family sold the home after his grandfather's death.
- Here in Hope, Arkansas, during the time of legal segregation, Bill Clinton's grandfather owned a store where he served customers of diverse races, ages, and income levels. As the young boy observed his grandfather's warm interactions with this mixed group of people, Clinton developed a broad view about race relations, social justice, and the inherent worth of each human being that helped shape his lifelong career in public service.
- In this home, a young Bill Clinton was surrounded by loving, supportive relationships with his mother, his grandparents, and lifelong friends. Friendships started here in Hope extended into his service as governor of Arkansas and as our nation's 42nd president. Mixed with the happiness of young Bill Clinton's life in this place was the sad knowledge of the loss of a father he never knew.
- This is the place where Bill Clinton experienced the post-World War II era of expanding affluence and optimism for the future that nurtured his convictions about the value of public service and served as a springboard to the governorship, the White House, and his later work around the globe to improve the lives of others.

In many ways, I know that all I am or ever will be came from here...a place and a time where...kids like me could dream of being part of something bigger than themselves.

President Bill Clinton, March 12, 1999.

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 of the park significances and fundamental 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. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who are unconnected to an event, time, or place.

While themes are important as an organizational tool to guide management decisions, they are not intended for public use. The themes offer park staff guidance on focusing on relevant visitor experiences, and what matters to the public is how these themes are represented through park services, media, programming, and facilities.

The following are identified as interpretive themes (from the 2012 long-range interpretive plan):

- In President Clinton’s words, “Hope was home,” and the Birthplace Home and surrounding yard provide a window into the private spaces of his childhood and family dynamics, the beginnings of President Clinton’s lifelong friendships, and his development as a future world leader.
- Bill Clinton’s childhood experiences in the post-World War II town of Hope—a vibrant town of industrial growth, new housing, and a busy railroad—contributed to his sense of optimism and fairness that steered him toward public service that continues today in his work to improve the lives of people around the world.
- In an age of legalized racial segregation, a young Bill Clinton encountered customers at his grandfather’s store of diverse races, ages, and income levels, and learned from his grandfather’s interactions with them the intrinsic value of each human being. Such experiences helped shape his views on race relations and social justice.
- Bill Clinton’s mother and grandmother strived to improve the family’s lot by sharing childcare responsibilities, pursuing opportunities for learning, and working outside the home to contribute to the family’s finances. Bill Clinton learned to value education and a strong work ethic as the means for all individuals to create better lives for themselves.

- Watching his grandfather extend credit to those in need of food regardless of their ability to pay for it inspired Bill Clinton in his later roles as governor and president. Bill Clinton became an advocate for government policies and programs that provided childcare, educational opportunities, and other forms of assistance to those in need.
- Bill Clinton pursued a career in government service with a personal goal of enabling individuals to create better lives for themselves—even in the face of adversity and loss—formed on a foundation of education, fairness, and personal responsibility.



Above: Virginia Clinton with her sons, Roger and Bill. Photo credit: William J. Clinton Foundation

Right: A young Bill Blythe (Clinton) at Christmas in his grandparent's house.
Photo credit: William J. Clinton Foundation

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values are those resources and values that are critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance. They are directly tied to the reason(s) that the park was established.

The most important responsibility of NPS managers is to ensure the preservation of those qualities that are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called fundamental resources and values (FRVs). Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management processes on what is truly significant about the park. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be construed as meaning that some park resources are not important. This evaluation is made to separate those resources or values that are covered by NPS mandates and policies from those that have important considerations to be addressed in other planning processes.

The following is identified as a fundamental resource (please see "Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values" in part 2 for an analysis of this resource):

- The Home (117 Hervey Street). The home is critically important for telling these stories. Seeing their private spaces affords a glimpse into the family structure (separate beds in the grandparents' room, and the sense of being a child in Bill Clinton's room looking at the trains go by) that one does not get from outside the house, or even from the downstairs, more public areas.



Other Important Resources and Values

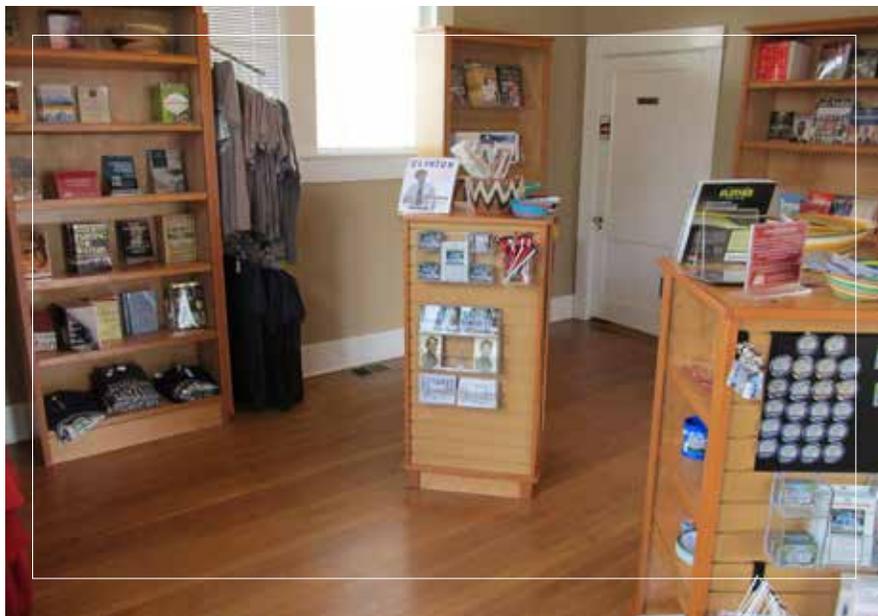
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site also has other important resources and values that may not be fundamental to the park's purpose and significance, but are still important resources to protect and address in planning actions. These are referred to as other important resources and values (OIRVs). The area surrounding the national historic site includes resources that are important to Mr. Clinton's youth and upbringing in Hope.

The following are identified as other important resources or values:

- The landscape setting at the period of significance (trees, roses), views from the house representing the period of significance of the backyard, and the view from Bill Clinton's bedroom window.
- The Virginia Clinton Kelley Memorial Rose Garden planted by the Clinton Foundation and dedicated in March 1999, which commemorates President Clinton's mother and honors the important role she played in his development.

The following resources are not part of the national historic site but because of their importance to the Bill Clinton story they need to be taken into account during planning for the site. Should any of the tangible resources be acquired, they would be reconsidered for fundamental resource status.

- Proximity of train tracks. As a young Bill Clinton watched, heard, and felt the trains going by, he dreamed about where they were headed and wondered if he would ever go to those places.
- Foster house. Bill Clinton played in the yard with his next-door neighbor Vince Foster, who became a life-long friend and years later served President Bill Clinton as Deputy White House Counsel.
- Mrs. Fields' house represents a time when kids could roam the neighborhood freely, and the neighbor lady would bake cookies for them.
- The visitor center is located in an adjacent historic house and dates to the period of significance. Although it has extensive interior modifications to provide for visitor services, it continues to contribute to the neighborhood setting.
- Properties in Hope that were central to Bill Clinton's life in the town:
 - Second boyhood home on 13th Street where young Bill Clinton lived with his mother and new stepfather for 2 years before moving to Hot Springs, Arkansas.
 - Cemetery where his mother, Virginia, and his father, Bill Blythe, are buried, along with both maternal grandparents.
 - Oakwood Elementary School, where Bill Clinton attended first grade.
 - Downtown during 1946–1957. This area, comprising the Hope Historic Commercial District, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



Visitor center bookstore, operated by Jefferson National Parks Association. NPS photo.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

Part 2 consists of three components:

- special mandates and administrative commitments
- analysis of fundamental resources and values
- assessment of planning needs

These components may change after this foundation document is published and may need to be updated periodically.

Special Mandates, Administrative Commitments, and Constraints

Special mandates are legal requirements and administrative commitments that apply to a specific park unit. These special mandates may be legislative requirements or signed agreements that add another dimension to a unit's purpose and significance (such as the designation of an area as wilderness). They may commit managers to specific actions (such as a mandate to allow hunting) or constrain their ability to modify land use in the park unit (such as when an easement is in place).

Following are some mandates, commitments, and constraints specific to President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site.

- The site's boundary map shows an Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department right-of-way extending past the front porch to include part of the home itself.
- The site has a 5-year cooperative fire management agreement with the City of Hope and the Hope Fire Department, signed February 18, 2012.
- The site will develop a similar memorandum of agreement with the Hope Police Department for law enforcement responses to incidents at the park.
- The period furnishings in the Birthplace Home are on long-term loan to the National Park Service. They remain under the ownership of Clinton Birthplace Foundation, Inc.
- The site's enabling legislation requires that real property be acquired only through donation from the Clinton Birthplace Foundation, Inc.
- The parking area to the east of the visitor center is on property that belongs to a merchant across the street, and is not under the control of the National Park Service.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, the resource’s current condition, potential threats, and the related issues that need to be considered in planning and management. Included in the analysis is the identification of relevant laws and NPS policies related to the preservation and management of the resources.

In addition, the stakeholders who have a substantial interest in the preservation or management of a particular resource are identified. Monitoring and research improves our understanding of each fundamental resource and value; periodic review and updates of this analysis may be necessary.

Analysis Table 1

Fundamental Resource	The Home (117 Hervey Street)
<p>Related Significance Statement(s)</p>	<p>In this home on South Hervey Street, William Jefferson “Bill” Clinton spent the first 4 years of his life in the care of his mother and grandparents and he continued to visit until his grandfather’s death in 1957 when the family sold the home.</p> <p>Here in Hope, Arkansas, Bill Clinton developed a broad view about race relations, social justice, and the inherent worth of each human being that helped shape his lifelong career in public service.</p> <p>In this home, a young Bill Clinton experienced the tremendous love and support of his mother and grandparents and developed lifelong friendships that would extend into his administrations while serving as governor of Arkansas and as our nation’s 42nd president.</p>
<p>Importance</p>	<p>The home is critically important for telling these stories. Seeing their private spaces affords a glimpse into the family structure (separate beds in the grandparents’ room, and the sense of being a child in Clinton’s room looking at the trains go by) that one does not get from outside the house, or even from the downstairs, more public areas.</p>

Analysis Table 1 (continued)

Fundamental Resource	The Home (117 Hervey Street)
<p>Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats</p>	<p>Conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The entire site is situated over extremely unstable and poorly drained soils that are impacting the structural integrity of all buildings and pavements. The house is structurally sound and generally is in good condition. There are some accessibility and deferred maintenance issues, including lack of fire suppression system (other than wall-mounted fire extinguishers). The parking lot to the east of the visitor center is not owned by the National Park Service. <p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department has a right-of-way that includes the front part of the house. ▪ Climate change considerations: Predictions are for hotter, drier weather in the future. As noted above, the soils at the site have already had a detrimental impact on existing foundations and sidewalk slabs, and existing foundations need to be stabilized to resist soil expansion and contraction. Drier conditions by the end of the century may temper soil movement in the future. Impact to building materials would be minimal, although exterior finishes such as paint and asphalt shingles may degrade slightly faster in hotter air and sunnier skies through ultraviolet degradation. Drier conditions also could be a plus for building materials such as wood, because water is by far the biggest culprit with regard to promotion of rotting agents (molds) and insect infestations (termites and carpenter ants). Hotter air temperatures would increase interior cooling loads that may accelerate heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning equipment replacement, or require the equipment to be sized larger to handle the loads. Although more energy would be required to cool the interiors, warmer winters would require less energy to heat the interiors.
<p>Desired Conditions (within law and policy)</p>	<p>The soil/drainage issue is resolved, and the Cassidy House and visitor center maintain stable foundations. The house and visitor center are structurally sound and in good condition. The interpretive displays and rooms of the house are accessible to all visitors. A fire suppression system is in place in both structures. The Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department no longer claims a right-of-way that includes the front part of the house. The National Park Service owns and operates a parking lot.</p>

Assessment of Planning Needs

This section provides a comprehensive, prioritized review of plans and data needed to maintain and protect the site's fundamental and other important resources and values. This information will be used by the park, regional office, and the NPS Washington Office to consider future planning and funding needs.

0-3 Years

General Management Plan

A general management plan provides comprehensive guidance for preserving cultural resources and providing opportunities for high-quality visitor experiences at the site. The plan describes the general path the National Park Service would follow in managing the site for the next 20 years or more. The plan provides guidance for how park managers can best fulfill the site's purpose, maintain its significance, and manage its resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of present and future generations. Because this is a new and developing site, park management will benefit from the planning process to identify future development needs and resource management issues, given the potential threats to homes and landscape areas immediately adjacent to the site that are not within the boundary of the site.

Boundary Assessment/Adjustment Study

This plan is needed to establish the boundary of the park and Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department right-of-way. In addition, the nonprofit foundation installed a metal fence around the property, but the park needs to ensure that it is in the correct location. The park also has a need to identify staff and visitor parking areas and may need to adjust the boundary to include those areas, if donated.

Cultural Landscape Report

Needed to document the historic landscape and provide guidance for future management decisions. The cultural landscape report is currently underway and should be completed in early fiscal year 2014.

Historic Structures Report

Needed to document historic structures in the park and provide guidance for future maintenance and management decisions. This was to begin in 2012 and should be completed in early fiscal year 2014.

Structural Fire Management Plan

Structural fires can cause significant damage to property, and result in death and injury. Structural fire management is the protection of people, content, structures, resources, and the surrounding landscape from the effects of fire. A fully implemented and documented structure fire prevention program is the most effective way to achieve that goal.

Historic Resources Study

A historic resources study would provide a needed historic context for the site and would inform cultural resources decisions as well as interpretation and education programs. As part of this study, a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the site will be completed.

Emergency Action/Operations/Preparedness/Response Plan

This plan will enable the park to develop procedures for emergency response and protect the objects in the Birthplace Home, as well as museum collections and other records.

Environmental Management Plan (Modified)

Modified plan required of all NPS units that provides a framework for managing park operations, lands, and resources in a manner that will leave the park unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. The development of this plan is underway by park staff.

After 3 Years

Partnership Plan

Overall, a partnership plan will fully explore opportunities that would enable the site to fulfill its purpose. In particular, a partnership with the William J. Clinton Foundation and the William J. Clinton Presidential Library to identify original furnishings, artifacts, photographs, or documents and display them (or reproductions) as appropriate would help the organizations in telling the story of Bill Clinton's childhood at the site.

Land Protection Plan

Required of any national park unit containing nonfederal land within its authorized boundary. The site will prepare this in-house with some assistance from the NPS Midwest Regional Office.

Resource Stewardship Strategy

This plan, which is required of all NPS units, would enable the park to identify and prioritize resource issues and needs.

Integrated Pest/Weed Management Plan

The park includes a landscaped memorial garden and lawn areas, all of which need proper pest and weed management practices.

Collection Management Plan

Although the park has a very small collection now, it is responsible for caring for the loaned objects in the home, as well as any future collections the park may acquire. This plan will develop a scope of collections statement to guide future activities, as well as define future management needs, including the possible partnership framework for storing the collection at the William J. Clinton Presidential Library.

Historic Furnishings Plan

This plan will document how the home was furnished during the period of significance and evaluate the appropriateness of current furnishings on long-term loan from the Clinton Birthplace Foundation, Inc. Additionally, the plan will explore the possibility of displaying any original furnishings acquired through donation or on loan, as appropriate, or consider pursuing opportunities to purchase furnishings similar to those used historically by the family. Any such acquired or loaned furnishings will be fully documented through photography and written notes. This will potentially allow the opportunity to purchase or duplicate furnishings, if necessary.

Museum Housekeeping Plan

Although the furnishings are not original to the Clinton family, they are period pieces and need proper care for their long-term maintenance. This plan will provide guidance for contracted janitorial services, as well as staff, in proper cleaning methods for the Birthplace Home and furnishings.

Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record Drawings

To document the site and its structures, the park needs measured drawings, large-format black and white photographs, and written histories that are accurate and verifiable, have archival stability, and are clear and concise.

Administrative History

A study that describes how a park was conceived and established and how it has developed and been managed to the present day.

Information Technology Security Plan

The park needs a plan to develop and manage its information technology assets and systems, and to ensure the security of these systems against a wide range of threats.

National Historic Landmark Nomination for the House

The site staff will work with the Midwest Regional Office staff to determine if a national historic landmark nomination for the property should be pursued. The boundary assessment / adjustment study would need to be completed before a national historic landmark designation can occur.

Completed Plans

Long-Range Interpretive Plan/Education Plan

A long-range interpretive plan establishes a foundation and direction for the park education and interpretation program. The long-range interpretive plan was completed in 2012.

Part 3: Preparers, Consultants, and Meeting Attendees

President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site

Laura Miller, Superintendent

Tarona Armstrong, Chief of Interpretation

Christian Davis, Park Ranger

Tyler Glanton, Park Guide

Brady Wright, Park Guide

Cassandra Muldrow, Park Guide

Aaron Charles, Park Guide

Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site

Spirit Trickey, Chief of Interpretation

NPS Midwest Regional Office

Sharon Miles, Community Planner

Marla McEnaney, Historical Landscape Architect

Tom Richter, Chief of Interpretation and Education

Harpers Ferry Center

Peggy Scherbaum, Planner

William J. Clinton Presidential Library

Van Zbinden, Archivist

Adam Bergfeld, Archivist

Kara Ellis, Archivist

Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Division of State Parks

Jay Miller, CIP, Chief of Interpretation



A young Bill Blythe (Clinton) poses for a studio portrait. Photo credit: William J. Clinton Foundation

Appendix A: Legislation

Public Law 111–11

111th Congress

An Act

To designate certain land as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to authorize certain programs and activities in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009”.

SEC. 7002. WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON BIRTHPLACE HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY; ESTABLISHMENT OF HISTORIC SITE.—Should the Secretary of the Interior acquire, by donation only from the Clinton Birthplace Foundation, Inc., fee simple, unencumbered title to the William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home site located at 117 South Hervey Street, Hope, Arkansas, 71801, and to any personal property related to that site, the Secretary shall designate the William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home site as a National Historic Site and unit of the National Park System, to be known as the “President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site”.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.—The Secretary shall administer the President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site in accordance with the laws generally applicable to national historic sites, including the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1–4), and the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes”, approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

Appendix B: Related Laws and Policies

Management decisions at President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site are based on specific laws, policies, and regulations designed to protect environmental quality, preserve historic resources, promote public enjoyment of the site, and ensure that the benefits and costs of federal action are equitably shared by all citizens. The primary laws of particular importance to the decision-making process and management in the National Park Service are outlined below.

The Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1, et seq.). The NPS Organic Act remains after nearly 100 years the core of NPS authority and the definitive statement of the purposes of the parks and of the NPS's mission: "to promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations...by such means and measures as conform to the[ir] fundamental purpose...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 USC 1). This act affirms that all national park areas are "united through their interrelated purposes and resources into one National Park System, as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage."

The Redwood Act of 1978 (16 USC 1a-1). Congress supplemented and clarified the provisions of the Organic Act through enactment of the General Authorities Act in 1970, and again through enactment of a 1978 amendment to that law (the "Redwood Amendment") contained in a bill expanding Redwood National Park. This act states that the provisions of the Organic Act apply to all units of the national park system. A key phrase is that activities "shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these areas have been established." It is applicable unless Congress has "directly and specifically provided" otherwise. This act also affirms that, if a conflict occurs between visitor use and protection of resources, the intent of Congress is to favor resource protection.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Title 42 U.S. Code sections 4321 to 4370 [42 USC 4321-4370]). This landmark environmental protection legislation requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternative to those actions. The National Environmental Policy Act establishes the format and process that the National Park Service must use in preparing the environmental analyses that are incorporated into the general management planning process. The results of these analyses are presented to the public, federal agencies, and public officials in document format for consideration prior to taking official action or making official decisions.

Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, as amended (40 CFR 1500-1508). These regulations implement the National Environmental Policy Act and provide guidance to federal agencies in the preparation of environmental documents identified under the act.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Sec. 106 and Sec. 110, 16 USC 470; 36 CFR 800). The purpose of this act is to protect and preserve districts, sites, and structures, and architectural, archeological, and cultural resources. Section 110 requires that the National Park Service identify and nominate all eligible resources under its jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places. Section 106 of the act requires that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction take into account the effect of any actions on cultural resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment,” May 13, 1971. This executive order directs federal agencies to inventory cultural properties under their jurisdiction, to nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all federally owned properties that meet the criteria, to use due caution until the inventory and nomination processes are completed, and also to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to preservation and enhancement of nonfederal properties. Some of the provisions of the executive order were turned into Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36. 36 CFR 1 provides the regulations “for the proper use, management, government, and protection of persons, property, and natural and cultural resources within areas under the jurisdiction of the NPS.” These regulations are used to fulfill the statutory purposes of national park system units—to conserve scenery, natural and historical objects, and wildlife, and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for future generations.

NPS Management Policies 2006. *NPS Management Policies 2006* is the basic servicewide policy document of the National Park Service. It is the highest of three levels of guidance documents in the NPS directives system. The directives system is designed to provide NPS management and staff with clear and continuously updated information on NPS policy and required and/or recommended actions, as well as any other information that would aid in the effective management of parks and programs.

NPS Director’s Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*

NPS Museum Handbook (parts I, II, and III). Sets forth standards and procedures for preventive care, documentation, and accountability of museum collections and museum records.

Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended (16 USC 18) (P.L. 84-127, 69 Stat. 242). Authorizes the National Park Service to accept donations or bequests of museum properties, purchase them from donated funds, exchange, transfer, convey or destroy them, and receive and grant museum loans.

APPENDIX C: CLIMATE CHANGE TRENDS IN PLANNING

Climate Change Trends for Park Planning at

President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site, Arkansas

Patrick Gonzalez

National Park Service

December 17, 2012

Historical Trends

From 1901 to 2002, average annual temperature and total annual precipitation increased across North America (Figures 1, 2; Gonzalez et al. 2010). Analyses of causal factors attribute 20th century warming and precipitation changes to greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles, power plants, deforestation, and other human activities (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2007, Bonfils et al. 2008).

The 50 km x 50 km area that includes President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site (NHS) is part of one of the few areas in the world where temperature has not increased in the 20th century (IPCC 2007). The Southeastern U.S. is an anomalous area (Portmann et al. 2009) where increased precipitation, the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, and other factors have led to a slight, but statistically insignificant decrease in temperature (Figure 3, Table 1). From 1901 to 2002, precipitation increased in the Clinton NHS area, (Figure 4, Table 1), although the trend was not statistically significant.

Future Projections

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has coordinated research groups to project possible future climates under defined greenhouse gas emissions scenarios (IPCC 2007). The three main IPCC greenhouse gas emissions scenarios are B1 (lower emissions), A1B (medium emissions), and A2 (higher emissions). Actual global emissions are on a path above IPCC emissions scenario A2 (Friedlingstein et al. 2010).

For the three main IPCC emissions scenarios, projected 21st century temperature in the Clinton NHS area could increase 2.6 to 4.4° C (Table 1, Mitchell and Jones 2005, Gonzalez et al. 2010). General circulation models (GCMs) of the atmosphere project decreased precipitation in the Clinton NHS area under all three emissions scenarios, with 10 out of 18 GCMs projecting decreases in precipitation under emissions scenario A2 (Figure 5; historical average from

Mitchell and Jones 2005, Hijmans et al. 2005; projections from IPCC 2007, Tabor and Williams 2010, Conservation International; analysis by P. Gonzalez).

Projections indicate potential changes in the frequency of extreme temperature and precipitation events. Modeling under emissions scenario A2 projects 21 to 28 more days with a maximum temperature $> 35^{\circ}\text{C}$, 12 to 16 more consecutive days with a maximum temperature $> 35^{\circ}\text{C}$, 20 to 25 fewer days with a minimum temperature $< 0^{\circ}\text{C}$, and up to six more days per year of precipitation $< 3\text{ mm}$ (Kunkel et al. in review).

Table 1. Historical and projected climate (mean \pm standard deviation (SD)) trends for the area that includes President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS (Mitchell and Jones 2005, IPCC 2007, Gonzalez et al. 2010). Historical climate and projected climate under IPCC emissions scenarios B1 and A1B are calculated for the 50 x 50 km pixel that includes the park (Gonzalez et al. 2010). Climate under emissions scenario A2 is calculated for the 4 x 4 km pixel that includes the park (data from Conservation International using method of Tabor and Williams (2010)). Note “century⁻¹” is the fractional change per century, so that 0.11 century⁻¹ is an increase of 11% in a century.

	mean	SD	units
Historical (1901-2002)			
temperature annual average	17.4	0.6	°C
temperature linear trend	-0.1	2.0	°C century ⁻¹
precipitation annual average	1300	200	mm y ⁻¹
precipitation linear trend	0.11	0.61	century ⁻¹
Projected (1990-2100)			
IPCC B1 scenario (lower emissions)			
temperature change in annual average	2.6	1.0	°C century ⁻¹
precipitation change in annual average	-0.04	0.07	century ⁻¹
IPCC A1B scenario (medium emissions)			
temperature change in annual average	3.8	1.0	°C century ⁻¹
precipitation change in annual average	-0.05	0.07	century ⁻¹
IPCC A2 scenario (higher emissions)			
temperature change in annual average	4.4	1.0	°C century ⁻¹
precipitation change in annual average	-0.04	0.07	century ⁻¹

Figure 1.

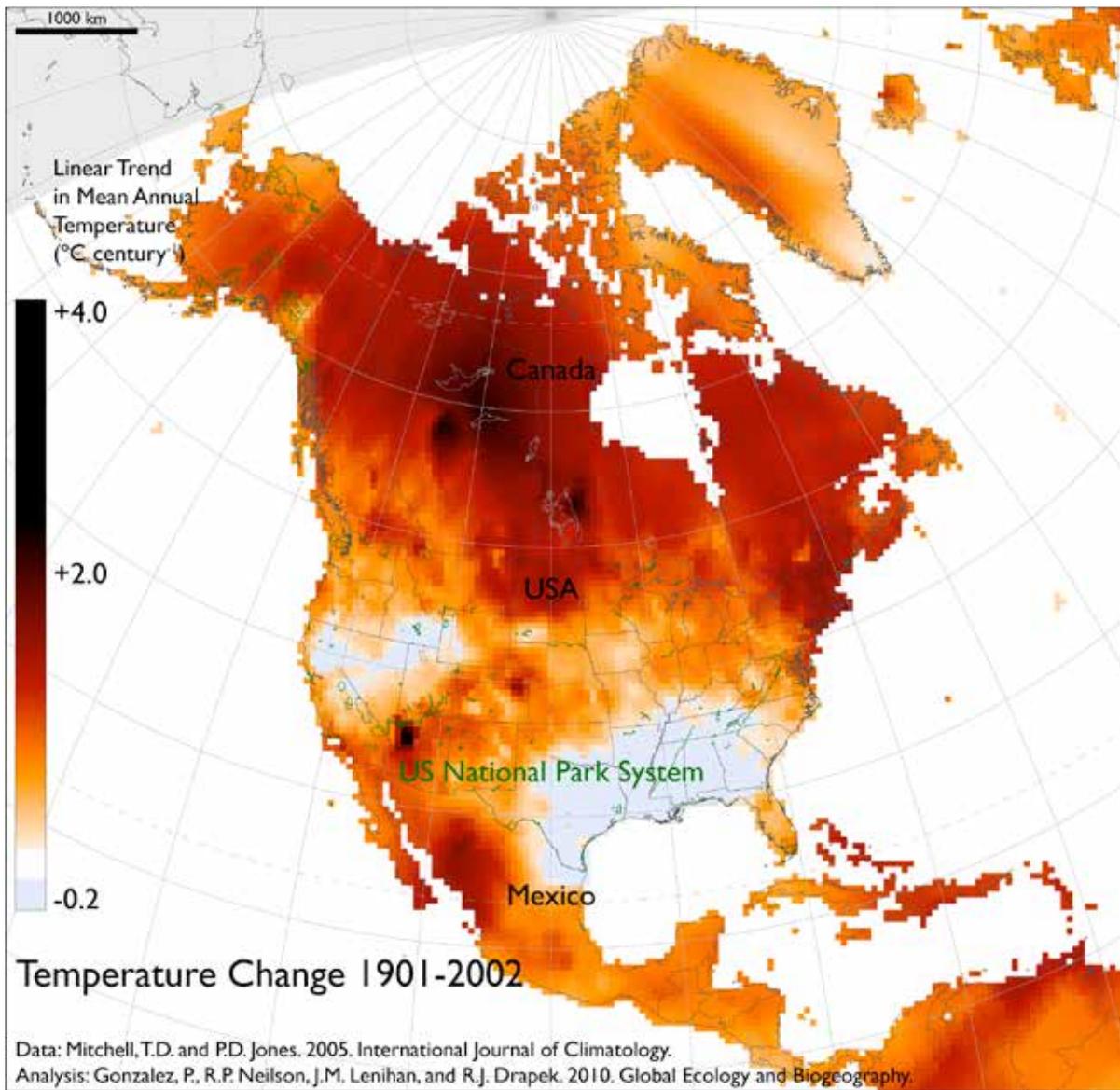


Figure 2.

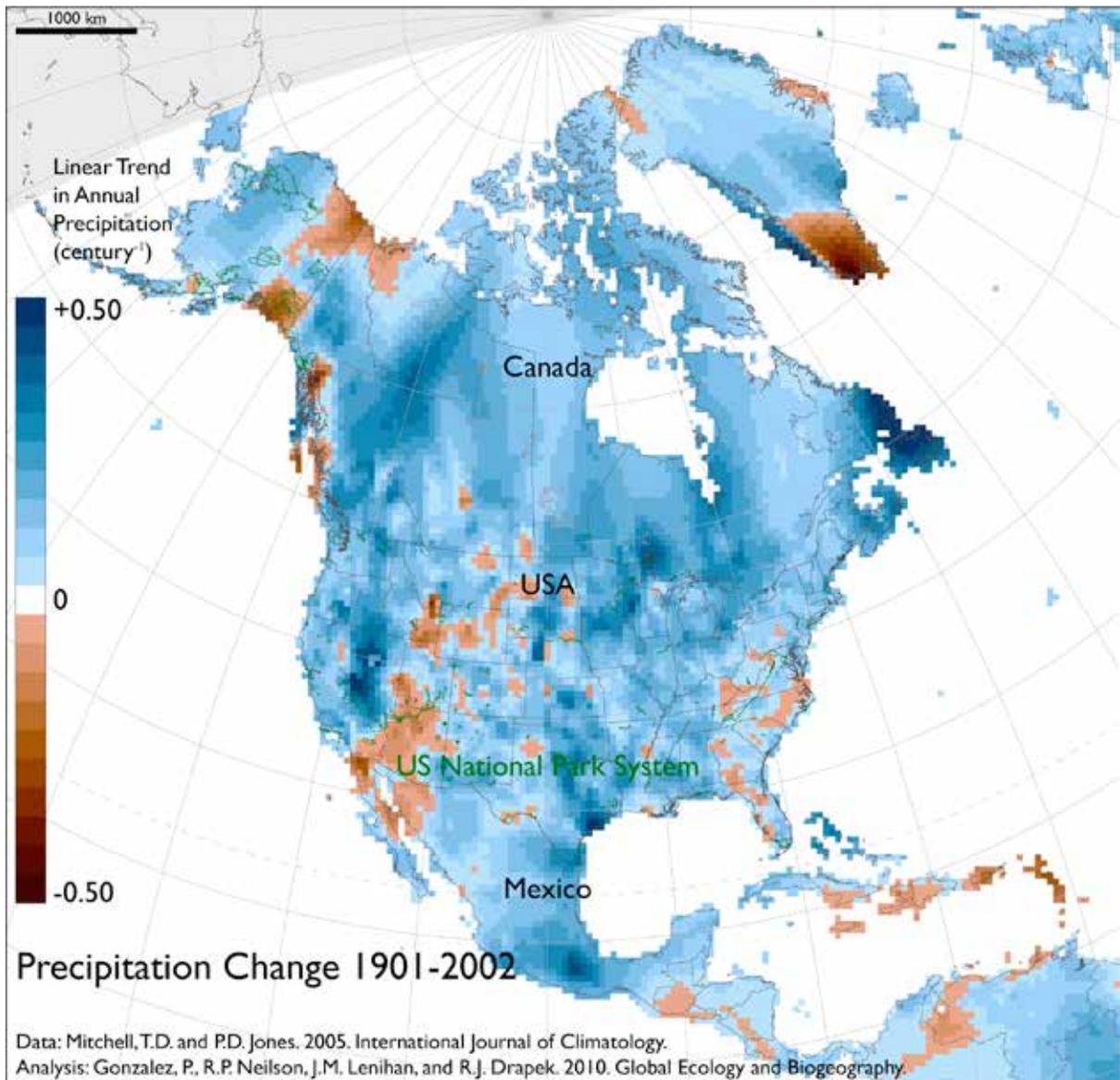


Figure 3.

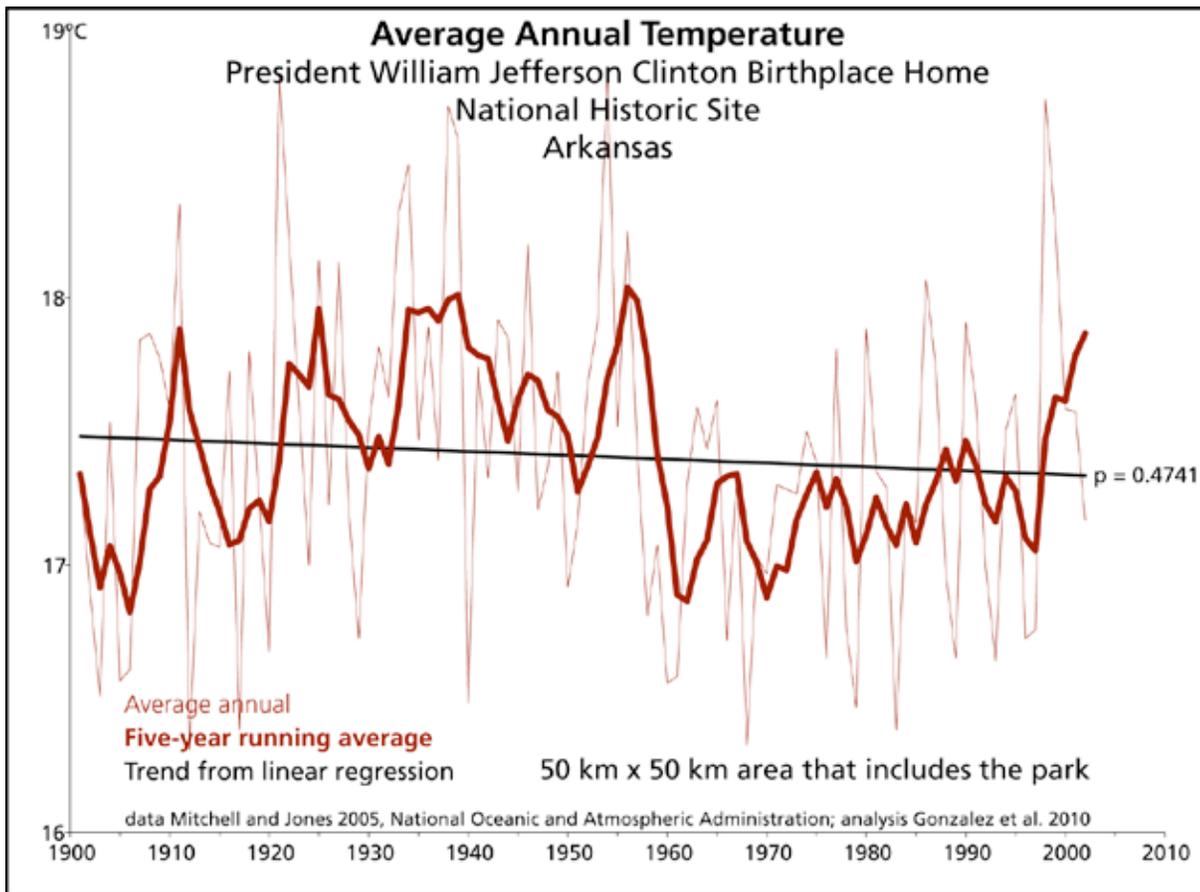


Figure 4.

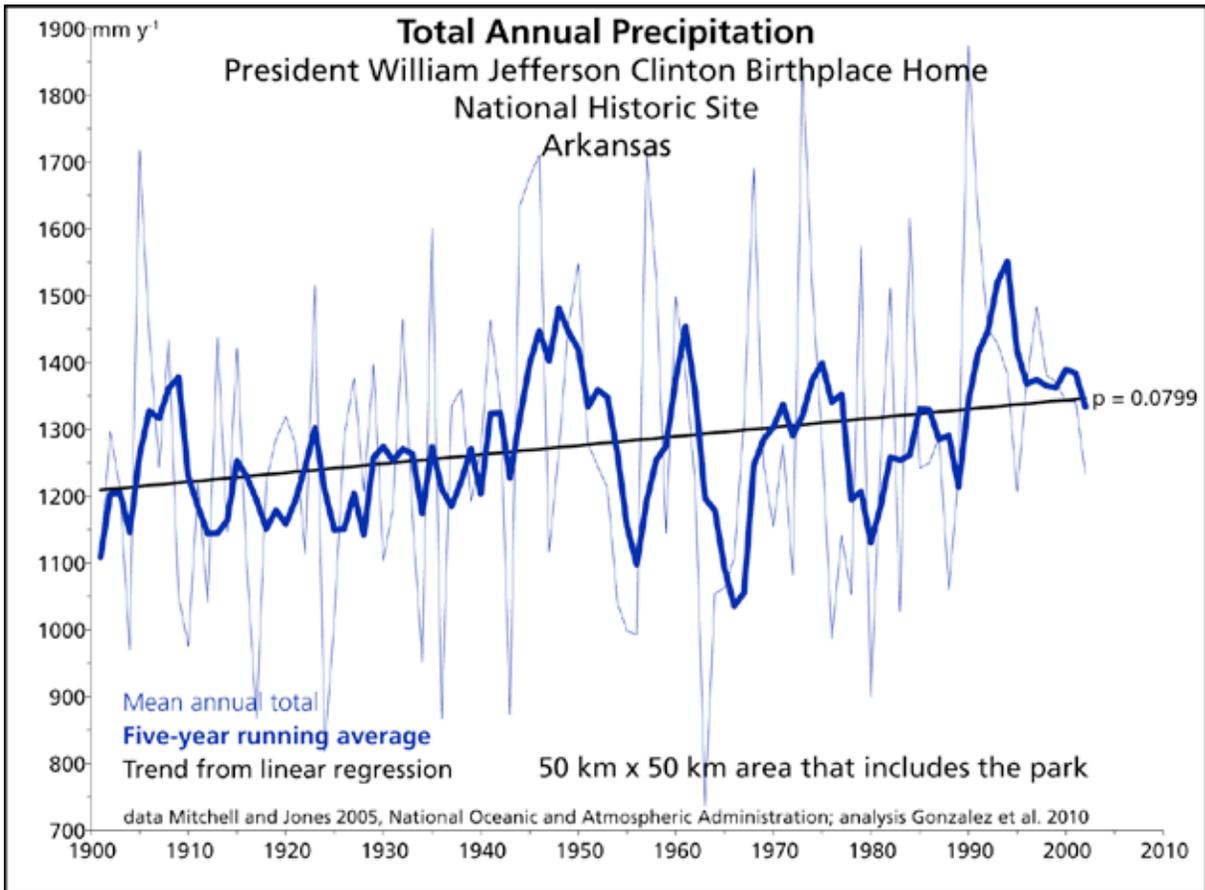
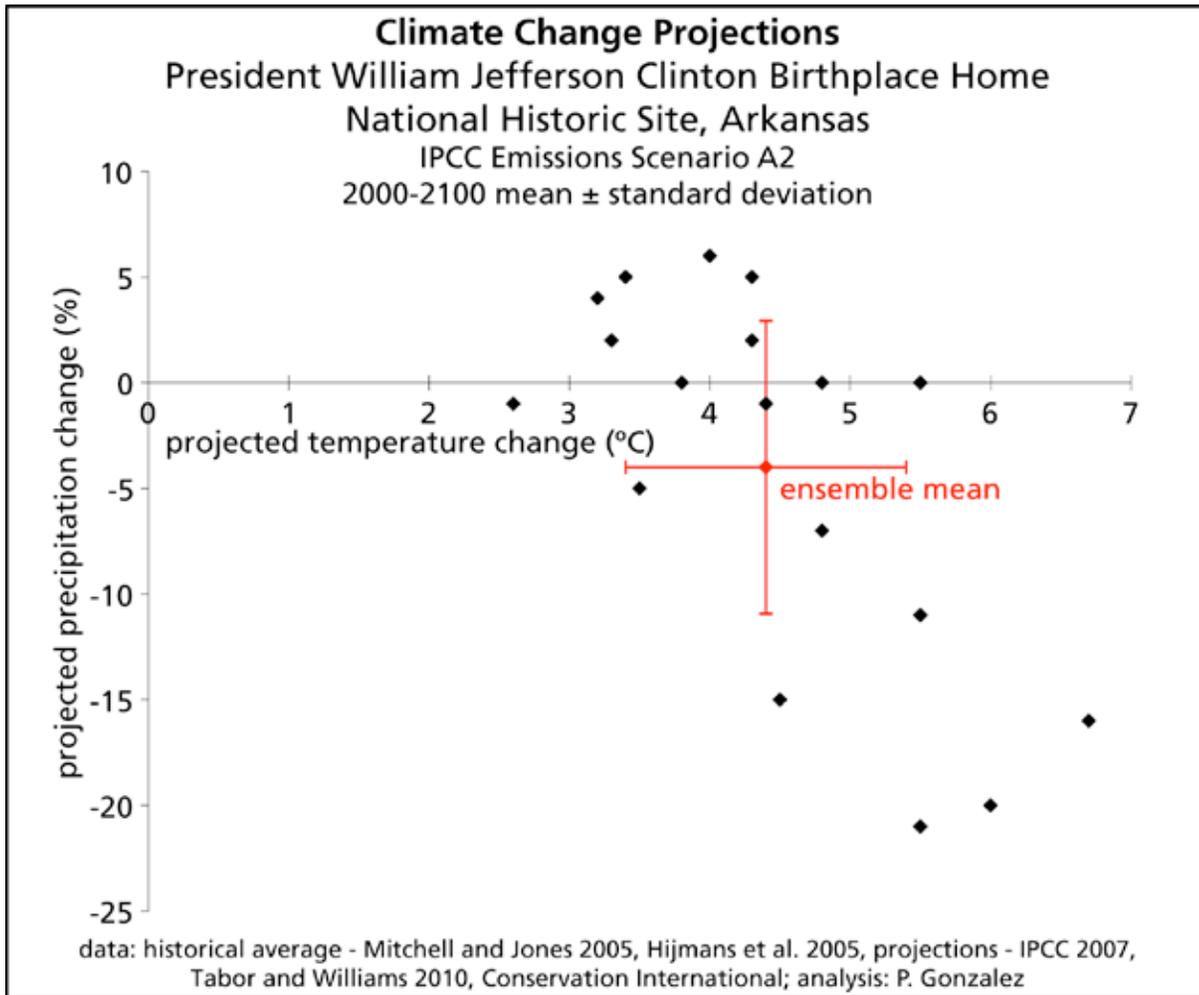


Figure 5.

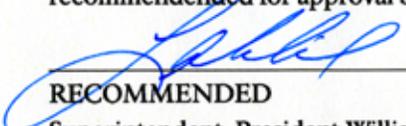


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Midwest Regional Office Foundation Document Recommendation
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS
March 2013

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


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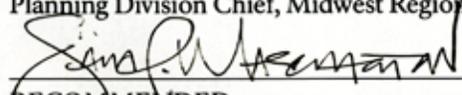
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Superintendent, President William Clinton Birthplace Home NHS


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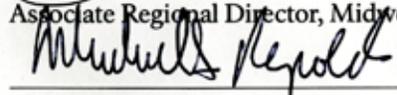
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Planning Division Chief, Midwest Region


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3/6/13
DATE

Associate Regional Director, Midwest Region


APPROVED

3-7-13
DATE

Regional Director, Midwest Region



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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