



Foundation Document

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Texas

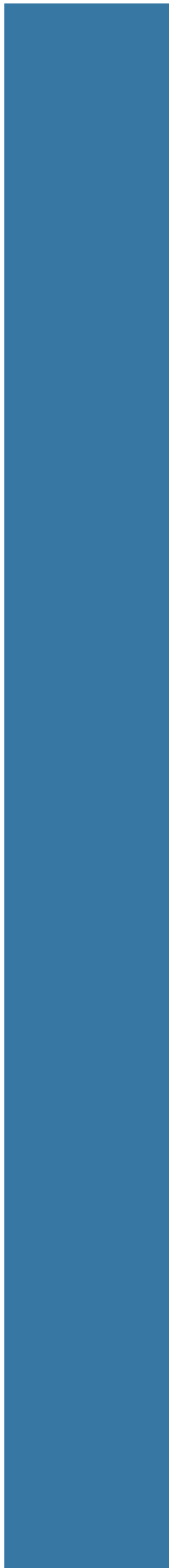
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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



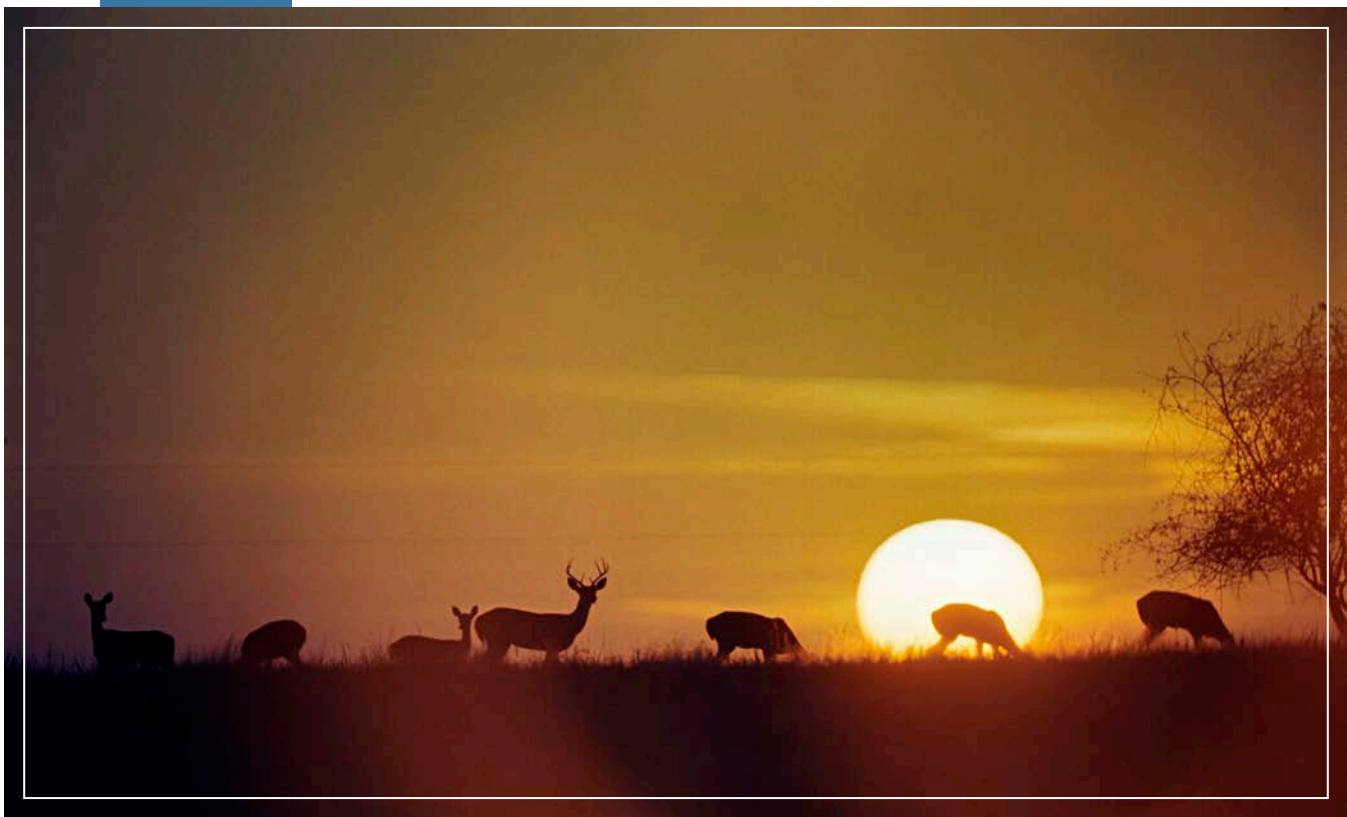
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, 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 Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

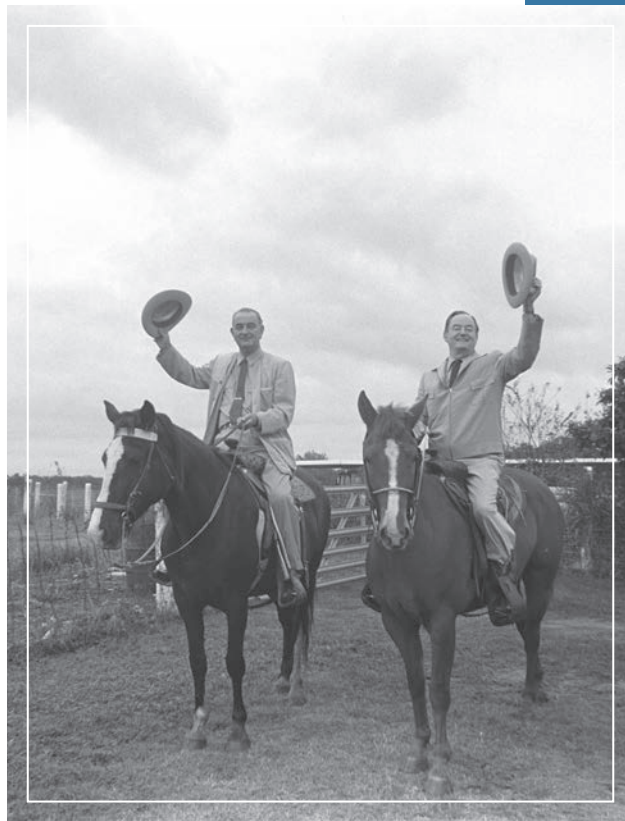
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in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

Brief Description of the Park

Located in two districts within and to the west of Johnson City, Texas, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park preserves the birthplace, boyhood home, ranch, and other historic sites associated with the life of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the 36th president of the United States. The park is situated in the Texas Hill Country, a land of rugged limestone hills and wildflower-filled meadows, open oak forests, and dense cedar breaks, watered by clear spring-fed rivers and interspersed with farms, ranches, and small towns. The natural setting of the Hill Country and the human condition of its inhabitants, who struggled to carve out a living from the challenging landscape with few modern amenities, were important influences in Johnson's early life.

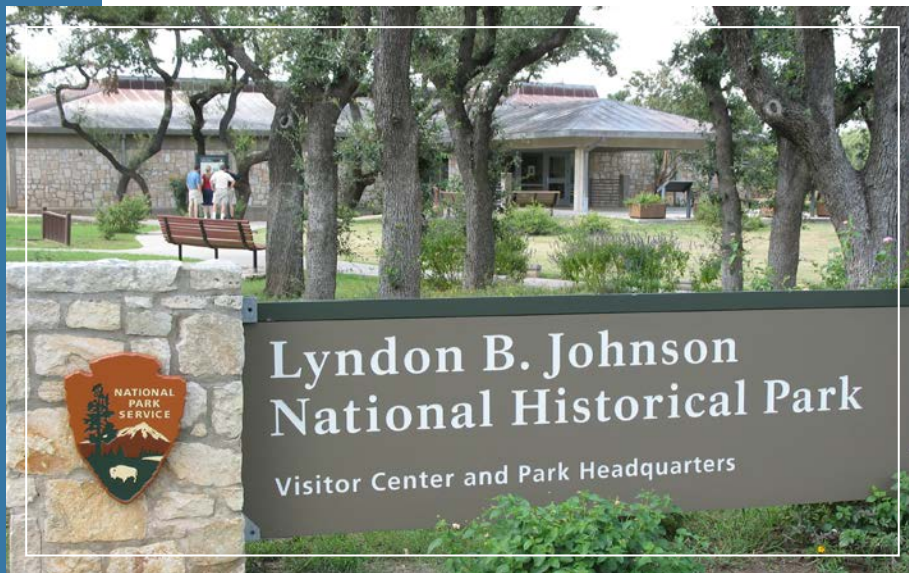
For Lyndon B. Johnson, the struggle with deprivation and economic boom and bust was not an abstraction. It was the real life experience of his own family and his neighbors that played an important role in developing his political philosophies. In addition, his early life experiences as the son of a state legislator, politically active college student, school teacher of poor Mexican-American students, congressional aide, and National Youth Administration director for the state of Texas all combined to lead him to enter public service. Johnson wanted to harness and direct government action to expand opportunities and improve the quality of life for people like those with whom he grew up. Even as he reached the pinnacle of political power, first as senate majority leader and then as vice president and president, he retained a profound connection to this place. He was born in a house near the town of Stonewall, grew up in a house in Johnson City, spent one-quarter of his presidency at his ranch, and lived out the rest of his life at his ranch after leaving office. With his wife Claudia "Lady Bird" Johnson and his family, Johnson was able to find respite and rejuvenation from the stress and frenetic activity of political life in Washington, DC, by returning home. Many of his most important policy accomplishments, from expanded environmental conservation to the Great Society programs, found their inspiration in his Hill Country ties.

The park was first established on December 2, 1969 (Public Law 91-134), as Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site. Initially, only Johnson's birthplace and boyhood home were included in the park. The enabling legislation was amended on December 28, 1980, to change the designation to national historical park. In the years since the park was established, additional parcels have been donated by the Johnson family, which has brought the park to its present size. The current acreage within the authorized boundary is 1,570 acres, of which 674 acres are federally managed.



Johnson City

The Johnson City district consists of two key areas, the Boyhood Home area and the Johnson Settlement area. The Johnson family moved into the boyhood home in 1913 when Lyndon B. Johnson was five years old. The boyhood home has been restored to its early 1920s appearance when Johnson was of high school age, and has several associated structures that have been restored or reconstructed to complete the historic scene. This house represents a key formative period of his life when young Lyndon's parents instilled in him an appreciation for the value of education and an understanding of politics. From the front porch, he announced his first run for political office. Park staff provide guided tours of the boyhood home. The nearby Withers & Spauldings General Store contains exhibits that illustrate the impact of his childhood in Johnson City on his future political career. The Johnson settlement area preserves the site where Johnson's grandparents, Sam Ealy Johnson Sr. and Eliza Bunton first settled, highlighting Johnson's multigenerational ties to the area as well as providing him with a tangible family link to the old frontier era. A walking loop trail takes visitors to several historic structures on the site, including his grandparents' cabin. The nearby Pedernales Memorial Hospital was acquired by the National Park Service in 1990 and converted into the present-day headquarters and visitor center for the park. This facility provides orientation to visitors, interpretive exhibits, and two films.



LBJ Ranch

The LBJ Ranch district, on the north side of the Pedernales River, is the site where Lyndon B. Johnson spent one-quarter of his presidency. The ranch was not only the place where he conducted affairs of state, but also served as a key part of the personal and political image he sought to portray to the country. At the heart of this district is the Texas White House where Johnson hosted officials and dignitaries while president. The site preserves not only the Texas White House itself, but also the grounds, support buildings, US Secret Service Command Post, and the hangar and airstrip he used when traveling to and from Washington, DC. The National Park Service maintains a heritage herd of registered Hereford cattle at the ranch that are descended from the herd Johnson himself owned, providing visitors with an opportunity to learn about ranching operations. Altogether, the intact nature of the site and continuation of ranching operations provides visitors with a sense of the atmosphere at the site during Johnson's presidency.

Also in the LBJ Ranch district are several sites associated with Johnson's earliest days. These include his reconstructed birthplace; the Junction School where he took his first lessons at age four and later signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act into law in 1965; and the house where his grandfather lived out his final years and regaled young Lyndon with stories of cattle drives and Comanche raids. This district is also the site of the Johnson Family Cemetery. This cemetery is the final resting place of President and Mrs. Johnson, his parents and grandparents, and other family members.

Visitors experience the LBJ Ranch district by driving a loop road that passes by all of the key structures, with parking areas and interpretive waysides explaining the significance of each. This road also provides visitors an opportunity to experience the ranch aspect of the site, passing through open pastures grazed by unpenning cattle. The driving tour ends at the Hangar, which is the starting point for guided tours of the Texas White House. During these tours, visitors experience the house that served as a seat of power and also a family home.

Visitors to Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park have a unique opportunity to experience sites associated with the entire lifespan of a major historical figure (his ancestral connections, upbringing, entry into politics, presidential administration, and retirement) and come away with a sense of just how much importance Lyndon B. Johnson ascribed to his connection to this area. Complementing the purpose and mission of the national park is LBJ State Park, just across the Pedernales River. The state park provides recreational activities including picnic areas, trails, tennis courts, ball fields, and a swimming pool. It also hosts the Sauer-Beckmann Living History Farm, which interprets the experiences of the first settlers to the Hill Country such as the president's ancestors. The national and state parks combine to provide a full range of easily accessible recreational and educational opportunities to visitors.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Lyndon B. Johnson 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 December 2, 1969 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to protect the historic structures and Texas Hill Country landscapes linked to the ancestry, life, and legacy of President Johnson and provide opportunities for visitors to compellingly experience these places that shaped the personality, character, and political philosophy of Lyndon Johnson throughout his life and that served as the setting for a remote White House during his presidency.



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 Lyndon B. Johnson 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 Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Lyndon B. Johnson conducted his official duties as president from his home on the LBJ Ranch for more than one-quarter of his presidency. Johnson used jet aircraft and other technological advancements to become the first American president to work “virtually” from the remote location of his Texas ranch.
- The historic setting of the Boyhood Home and Johnson Settlement areas in Johnson City, Texas, reflects President Lyndon B. Johnson's humble origins and the importance of community that influenced his policy agenda as president.
- The site of the Texas White House, the LBJ Ranch is a physical manifestation of Lyndon B. Johnson's personal and political life, the site of his ancestral homeplace as well as a key aspect of his personal and public image.
- Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson's deep-rooted connection to the rural Texas Hill Country landscape shaped policies directed toward natural and historic conservation, and inspired the establishment of the park.
- Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, as part of a community of presidential sites, provides a setting to interpret the functions of the US presidency, the American political system, and President Johnson's significant legacy including his Great Society programs and the escalation of American involvement in the Vietnam War.



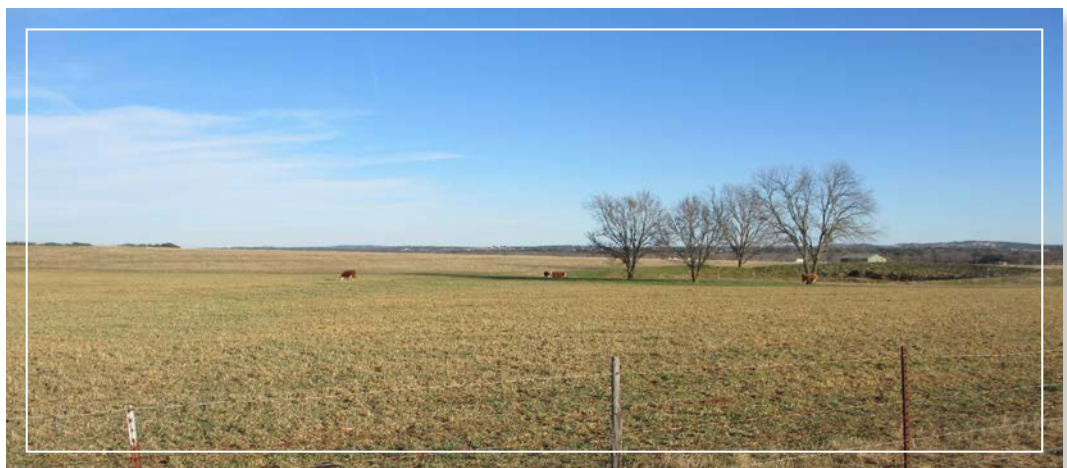
Fundamental Resources and Values

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 Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park:

- **36th President of the US from the Hill Country of Texas.** Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park was guided in its creation and early operations by President and Mrs. Johnson. It was their desire that park visitors understand the roots, influences, and places that molded President Johnson and impacted his political accomplishments. The park is part of a network of presidential sites that share a variety of stories about individuals who have risen to the office of Chief Executive. This park, as others, offers unique opportunities to share the exact places, structures, and landscapes that influenced Lyndon B. Johnson's ambitious vision for the nation.
- **Texas White House Complex.** In addition to being a family home and refuge, the Texas White House was where President Johnson spent one-quarter of his presidency. The Texas White House Complex includes the Texas White House, Klein Shop, Secret Service buildings, Martin Barn, communications trailers, hangar, airstrip/taxiway, JetStar aircraft, landscape including live oaks, and pool house/pool. In this place, he hosted domestic and foreign leaders and dignitaries, where he made critical decisions that impacted the country and the world.
- **Connection to the Land.** The largely intact rural setting and scenic vistas of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park allow visitors to experience the landscape of the Texas Hill Country as Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson did throughout their lives. A profound connection to this land influenced their political policy and personal philosophy, and offered a sense of tranquility and opportunities for rejuvenation. This connection led to environmental and conservation policy including the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, the Wilderness Act, the Highway Beautification Act, and expansion of the national park system.



- **Boyhood Home Area.** President Johnson lived in this house during his childhood and teenage years. It includes the boyhood home, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as the barn, smokehouse, and associated landscape. During his childhood, young Lyndon absorbed political conversations led by his father. This was where the period atmosphere and values of his parents influenced who he was to become as well as his political, social, economic, and educational policies. On the porch, he announced his first run for political office. This area includes the park visitor center, a repurposed hospital building in Johnson City that also serves as a museum, archival storage, and park headquarters.



- **Settlement Area.** The settlement area showcases the arrival of President Johnson's relatives during the settlement of the frontier and his multigenerational (ancestral) ties to the land. The historic scene includes the cabin, Cooler House, Bruckner Barn, James Polk Johnson Barn, smokehouse, privy, fences and corrals, landscape, and livestock. The experiences of this place shared by his grandparents instilled a strong connection to the Hill Country in young Lyndon and influenced his identity with the frontier.
- **Johnson Family Farmhouse Complex.** Here is the ancestral homeplace where young Lyndon was first exposed to the rural lifestyle of an operating Texas Hill Country farm of the early 1900s. The complex is composed of the reconstructed birthplace (rebuilt by the president in 1964); the Junction School; Sam E. Johnson, Sr. Farmhouse; and the Johnson family cemetery. All structures share a common cultural landscape so familiar to Lyndon Johnson and are within walking distance of each other. The area was an important link to his youth and ancestry throughout his life.
- **Working Ranch and Historic Herd.** The LBJ Hereford cattle are an essential part of the cultural landscape. The cattle are descendants of the registered Hereford herd Lyndon B. Johnson started in 1957 and continued during and after his presidency. The ranch area incorporates the show barn and pens, working fields and pastures, water tanks, and fencing. The heritage herd and ranch both preserve the atmosphere of the site during Johnson's presidency and provide park visitors opportunities to experience firsthand a working historic Texas ranch.
- **Collections and Archives.** The collection includes original furnishings, farm and ranch equipment, LBJ memorabilia, vehicles, archeological artifacts, photographs, and archival materials. These are important park resources in their own right as well as being valuable information to document and support the history, events, activities, and interactions of the Johnson family in the Texas Hill Country. These items provide a personal and direct link to President and Mrs. Johnson.



Interpretive Themes

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

Interpretive themes are 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 Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park:

- Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park tells one of the most complete stories of any American president, our 36th president, providing important insights into the American political system, the idea of public service, and the roles of politicians, news media, and citizens.
- The places and stories of Lyndon B. Johnson’s ancestry, origins, and early life in the Texas Hill Country prompt us to appreciate how people and places in our own lives have shaped, and continue to influence, who we are.
- The most notable aspects of Lyndon B. Johnson’s presidency—his enactment of Great Society legislation and programs and his escalation of American involvement in the Vietnam War—continue to shape the national American character and prompt today’s citizens to consider and discuss the proper roles of government in both domestic and foreign affairs.
- Advances in technology enabled Lyndon B. Johnson to effectively perform presidential duties away from the White House—similar to how mass-produced advances in mobile technologies today enable us to remain “plugged in” when away from the workplace—providing opportunities to consider the impacts of these changes on our culture, our ability to balance work life and home life, and to balance the pursuit of liberty, prosperity, and happiness.
- Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson’s deep-rooted connection to the land in and around their Texas Hill Country ranch influenced their advocacy of natural and historical stewardship, and this park, preserved by the actions of the Johnsons, serves as a place for an increasingly urbanized society to connect to our nation’s rural and agricultural heritage.



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 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 Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Lyndon B. Johnson 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 resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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





Fundamental Resource or Value	36th President of the US from the Hill Country of Texas
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Texas White House complex largely reflects the condition at the time of Johnson’s presidency. Social, environmental, and education legislation passed during his presidency continues to influence lives of Americans today. Fewer people directly remember Johnson as president. Insights into the presidency were developed through Mrs. Johnson documenting her role as first lady during and after the presidency. In Johnson City, visitor center exhibits concentrate on Johnson’s life and presidency. The two films available are LBJ: The President and Lady Bird Johnson. At the LBJ Ranch, there is interpretation of his presidency at the ranch. During the Texas White House tour, the presidential and personal lives of the Johnsons are interpreted. The JetStar aircraft reinforces his ability to work from the ranch and have officials and visitors join him. Rich audio-visual resources are available for development of future interpretive programs. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park is placing greater emphasis on interpreting the Johnsons’ use of the LBJ Ranch before, during, and after the presidency. The “Reflections of the ‘60s” educational event is a relatively new interpretive focus. The park recognizes the need to educate younger visitors who do not directly remember Johnson as president or the social and political issues of the time. With the passage of time, Lyndon Johnson’s presidency is being reevaluated by historians. More recognition is being placed on Johnson’s domestic policy achievements and the park is beginning to interpret this updated scholarship.

Fundamental Resource or Value	36th President of the US from the Hill Country of Texas
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aging population and challenge to connect to younger generations. • Maintaining relevancy with diverse and younger visitors, as many potential visitors are less likely to participate in commercial motor coach tours, which are a large portion of current visitation. • Need to maintain currency and relevancy to avoid becoming a static site that loses attraction and relevancy to visitors over time. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve networking with other presidential sites. • Take advantage of heightened interest with the 50th anniversary of Johnson’s presidency and specific legislation. • Connect with educators during appropriate grades and curriculum. • Strengthen partnership with the LBJ Library at the University of Texas at Austin to tell the story of the presidency. Provide better linkage from the park to audio-visual records at the library. • Develop connections with area university history departments. • Consider collaboration with Johnson City, Blanco, and Fredericksburg Independent School Districts in a pilot “Park as a classroom” program. • Build on the partnership with LBJ State Park on school group visitation. • Develop distance learning opportunities. • Provide free public events. • An education specialist would enhance the learning opportunities and visitor experiences.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth visitor use study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan focusing on reaching educational groups and younger generations. • Develop a curriculum based education program to meet state standards and Common Core Curriculum.
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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) • The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) (42 USC 4151-4157) <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 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Texas White House Complex
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson Presidency • LBJ Ranch • Connection to the Texas Hill Country • Community of Presidential Sites
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Texas White House is in good condition. The second floor is under rehabilitation, but is not anticipated to be part of the general public tour. • The electrical system needs to be updated. • The Texas White House has mold issues in crawlspaces and interior walls, structural issues with flooring, lead paint, and asbestos tile. • The landscape is in good condition. The St. Augustine grass requires a large amount of water. • The US Secret Service Command Post is in very poor condition due to termites, rot, age, and insufficient maintenance over time. • The Hangar has issues with pests, electrical system, flooring, doors, roof, insulation, and overall structure. • The Klein Shop is being rehabilitated for use as a display area for vehicles. • The Martin Barn is in need of a new roof. • The Pool House is currently used for interpretive office space. • The outdoor pool is in good condition. • The communications trailers are in need of significant rehabilitation. • The JetStar structure is in good condition. • The airstrip and taxiway have drainage issues; the pavement is maintained. • The elevation of the surrounding pavement is creating drainage issues for the buildings. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opening of the Texas White House has promoted visitation to the park, which has increased from approximately 50,000 to more than 100,000 annually. Visitation is currently holding at that level. • The Texas White House has become the focal point of the park. It is the one place all visitors want to see, and receives scrutiny from the Johnson family. • The Hangar has taken on more visitor service functions than initially planned. • The park and friends group are restoring the US Secret Service Command Post so it can be incorporated on the tour route.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Texas White House Complex
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is foundation settling in the Texas White House. • There are mold issues in multiple structures. • Several structures have rodent infestation issues. • Drought has negatively impacted the landscape and structure condition. • Historic trees are being replaced, and more will need to be replaced in the near future. The replacement of older trees with younger, smaller trees will impact the cultural landscape and viewshed. • The level of visitation has an impact on finishes and structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Martin Barn will host barbeque-related interpretive displays to describe the head of state barbeques Johnson hosted at the ranch while president. • Replace the St. Augustine grass with artificial turf or a less water intensive grass variety. • The Klein Shop will offer an opportunity to include historic vehicles in interpretive programs as well as to interpret the structure itself. • The interior of the JetStar aircraft will be opened to visitors. • A presidential helicopter will arrive for display in the future. • Develop a trail to connect with LBJ State Park. • The potential addition of the Johnson Guest House and telephone building. • Consider installation of permanent drip irrigation system to protect the cultural landscape plantings.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous materials survey at the Texas White House (lead-based paint and asbestos). • Evaluation of impact of visitor traffic on structures. • Mold survey in structures. • Assessment of septic system. • Accessibility assessment. • Comprehensive condition assessment of structures. • Update Facility Management Software System (FMSS) data related to historic structures and associated assets. • Updated cultural landscape inventory for LBJ Ranch district. • HABS/HAER documentation for Klein Shop and Hangar.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan incorporating the Texas White House. • Visitor use management plan. • Tree management plan. • Accessibility plan. • Comprehensive sustainability strategy. • Cultural landscape report for the LBJ Ranch district.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Texas White House Complex
<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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151-4157) • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management” (1977) • Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands” (1977) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • “CEQ Guidance, Prime and Unique Agricultural Lands” (1980) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.5) “Pest Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management,” including (§5.3.5) “Treatment of Cultural Resources” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Connection to the Land
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson Presidency • Johnson City District • LBJ Ranch • Connection to the Texas Hill Country
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson City still maintains a small-town Texas atmosphere. • Land adjacent to the ranch is rural and expands the ranching landscape around the park. • Development around the ranch impacts the viewshed at night. • LBJ State Park is a buffer to development along Texas State Highway 290. • Pedernales River water quality is “good” based on water testing, though there are some discharge issues upstream. • An agreement with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) to graze cattle at LBJ State Park expands the ranching atmosphere; the TPWD herd size is decreasing. • There are no threatened or endangered species within the park. • Oak wilt exists on the LBJ Ranch, including the barbecue grove, and within Johnson City. The park is working with the Texas Forest Service to protect trees within the park. • Cultural landscapes include the Agricultural Complex (which contains the show barn area, agricultural fields, and the pecan grove), the Boyhood Home area, the Texas White House, the Johnson Family Farm Area (which contains the reconstructed birthplace, Junction School, and cemetery), and the Johnson Settlement Area. All are eligible for the national register. • Air quality is generally good. • Natural resource condition assessment is underway. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism in the Texas Hill Country is increasing. • Economic development is increasing in the area around the park and there is a loss of traditional agricultural use. • Increasing population and traffic throughout the area are impacting soundscapes by reducing quiet. • Flow rates are decreasing in the Pedernales River; cattle are now prevented from directly accessing the river. • There is a developing interest in protecting night skies in the Hill Country. • Air quality is occasionally impacted by pollution originating from Houston.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Connection to the Land
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas Department of Transportation plans for State Highways 290 and 281 could impact the viewshed from the park and contribute to further development and traffic, and potentially impact air quality. • Economic development including wineries, etc. could impact the ability of visitors to experience a small-town Texas atmosphere in the future. • Regular water quality testing is not conducted due to limited staffing. • Housing and development is changing the viewshed and scenic vistas. • Light pollution from surrounding development impacts nighttime viewsheds. • Increasing population and suburban sprawl from Austin and San Antonio could impact the rural small-town character of the area. • Reduced flow of water in the Pedernales River could increase damage from floods. Loss of the river would change the ability of visitors to experience the land as the Johnsons did. • The mandated and desired management actions for maintaining the cultural landscape along the Pedernales River (i.e., mowed grass down to the river) conflicts with needs for natural vegetation in the riparian areas. This vegetation would protect the north riverbank from erosion and flooding. • Traditional land use (farming and ranch land) has been lost to development. • Overpopulation of white-tailed deer, hogs, and nonnative ungulates could overbrowse and add stress to the land, compete with cattle grazing, create disease risks for cattle, and change the landscape. • Upstream development could have negative impacts on water quality in the river. • Oak wilt could further change the landscape through the loss of oak trees. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue building relationships with adjacent landowners to maintain ranching landscapes. • Maintain existing viewsheds and look for opportunities to expand or formalize agreements. • Expand the trail system within Johnson City by incorporating the area from the town square and county courthouse to the James Polk Johnson cemetery to provide visitors with a broader connection to the small town atmosphere. • Increase educational opportunities about rural history, especially for children, with additional focus on outreach to urban children. • Create a partnership with the Hill Country Science Mill in Johnson City. • Expand property within the legislative boundaries to protect the viewsheds and rural experience.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree cataloguing and assessment (ball moss, oak wilt). • Invasive plant assessment. • Viewshed study. • Land acquisition study within authorized boundary. • Transportation study. • Visitor use study. • Water use study (related to ranch management: number of cattle, landscaping, tree protection). • Updated cultural landscape inventory for LBJ Ranch district.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Connection to the Land
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Long-range water management plan. • Invasive species management plan (include deer, hogs, and nonnative species). • Visitor use management plan. • Transportation plan. • Update wildland fire management plan. • Viewshed protection plan. • Trail management plan (Junction School, LBJ State Park, to Texas White House). • Climate change response/scenario plan. • Comprehensive sustainability strategy. • Cultural landscape report for the LBJ Ranch district. • Cultural landscape report for the Johnson City district.
<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"> • Life estates • Viewshed easements (east of Junction school to Redstone ranch area) • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151-4157) • “CEQ Guidance, Prime and Unique Agricultural Lands” (1980) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management” (1977) • Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands” (1977) • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • Secretarial Order 3206, American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and the Endangered Species Act • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Special Directive 93-4, “Floodplain Management Guideline” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 3) “Land Protection” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management,” including (§4.6) “Water Resource Management,” (§4.7.1) “Air Quality,” (§4.9) “Soundscape Management,” and (§4.10) “Lightscape Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management,” including (§5.3.5) “Treatment of Cultural Resources” • Director’s Order 25: <i>Land Protection</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> • Director’s Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Boyhood Home Area
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson City District • Connection with the Texas Hill Country
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park currently conducts interpreter-led tours through the boyhood home. • Historic structures need frequent maintenance to prevent structural deterioration. • The boyhood home has issues relating to wallpaper peeling, leaking windows, and an uneven porch. • The Barn and Smokehouse are structurally sound. • The fence needs maintenance and may not be consistent with the cultural landscape. • The cistern cover in the front yard needs to be rebuilt in conformance with the early 1920s period of significance interpreted at the site. • The well, windmill, and water tank are part of the irrigation system. • The Johnson City Visitor Center features exhibits and films on LBJ and Lady Bird Johnson. • All senior management, administrative, and supervisory functions of the park occur in the headquarters / visitor center, supporting all resources and values. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several significant trees have been lost in recent years. • Visitation has been stable over time.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Boyhood Home Area
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought and oak wilt could impact oaks. • The Crider Motel property across the street disrupts the viewshed. The motel is dilapidated, and there is uncertainty as to what will happen with the property. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Barn will be rehabilitated to display the Model T. • Augment the exterior of the boyhood home with wayside exhibits. Many visitors arrive when interpretive rangers are not on duty. • Explore conversion of the Boyhood Home area to self-guiding tours. • Improve educational opportunities at the boyhood home. • Collaborate with the Hill Country Science Mill on science and educational programs. • Return to an early 20th century cultural landscape with less vegetation and water usage. • Continue partnership with Johnson City on seasonal and holiday events. • There is potential for future property additions around the boyhood home.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Accessibility assessment. • Comprehensive condition assessment of structures. • Update FMSS data related to historic structures and associated assets. • HABS/HAER documentation for Boyhood Home.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Accessibility plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Comprehensive sustainability strategy. • Cultural landscape report for Johnson City district
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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151-4157) • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.5) "Pest Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.3.5) "Treatment of Cultural Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Settlement Area
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson City District • Connection to the Texas Hill Country
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures are intact and preserved to their original appearance. • Every structure needs maintenance to maintain the structure and the culturally significant appearance. • Interpretation relies on exhibits and is nonpersonal in nature. • Visitation has stabilized after a decline in past years. • Access can be a challenge. • The prairie needs prescribed burns to remove ash junipers and mesquite. • The rail fencing is in need of repair. • Longhorn cattle and horses are kept at the Settlement Area. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are fewer opportunities for in-person interpretation due to flat budgets. • The transfer of life estates at the LBJ Ranch has diverted staff and maintenance resources from the Johnson City district. • Use of the area for recreational purposes by Pedernales Electric Cooperative employees, local residents, and organized events has increased, representing a large and growing portion of visitation at the area. • The increased use of the Johnson City Event Center for special events.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in Austin, Fredericksburg, San Antonio, and Marble Falls could result in encroachment. The site could be impacted by potential expansion of Texas State Highway 290. • Invasive species (hogs) and pest issues on landscape. • Lack of maintenance at the site due to insufficient funding. • Vandalism. • Wildfire risk. • Visitors are confused about the meaning and relevance of this area; separation from the boyhood home makes visitation to both sites less likely. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation at the site could be improved to provide better understanding of the importance of the site. • Improve public outreach and site access, including signage placed on State Highway 290. • There are more potential visitors in the area due to growth in the surrounding area. • Finish the prairie restoration plan. • Collaborate with the Hill Country Science Mill.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Settlement Area
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More accurate means of measuring visitation. • Structural evaluation for Cooler House and James Polk Johnson Barn. • Accessibility assessment. • Visitor use study. • Comprehensive condition assessment of structures. • Update FMSS data related to historic structures and associated assets. • HABS/HAER documentation for Sam E. Johnson, Sr. Cabin; Bruckner Barn; and James Polk Johnson Barn. • HABS/HAER documentation for LBJ Birthplace.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Integrated pest management plan for structures. • Accessibility plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Comprehensive sustainability strategy. • Cultural landscape report for the Johnson City district.
<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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151-4157) • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • Secretarial Order 3206, American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and the Endangered Species Act <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.5) “Pest Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management,” including (§5.3.5) “Treatment of Cultural Resources” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Johnson Family Farmhouse Complex
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBJ Ranch • Connection to the Texas Hill Country
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Junction School is in good condition. • The birthplace is in good condition, though potable and nonpotable water systems at the birthplace need to be rehabilitated. • The cemetery is in fair condition, with some repointing and reconstruction of the wall and tree stabilization required. • There is no designated bus parking in the cemetery parking lot. • The Sam E. Johnson, Sr. Farmhouse is in poor condition. It is currently interpreted as an exterior exhibit only, with the interior stabilized. • The Junction School is the first visitor interaction upon entering the LBJ Ranch district of the park. • There is a lack of ADA/ABA accessibility among the sites. • Two periods of historical significance create challenges in interpreting and managing the cultural landscape. • The Jordan Dam banks are in need of stabilization. • The entire area is in the 25 to 100 year flood plain. • The Junction School requires considerable maintenance due to exposed wood on the windows and doors. • Concrete steps are not original to the Junction School structure, and could be replaced. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation to the birthplace has declined with the end of bus tours through the LBJ Ranch district. • The parking lot at the cemetery is full on busy days. • The Texas White House is drawing visitors away from this area.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a risk of flooding due to increased riparian vegetation on the south bank of the river that diverts floodwaters toward these structures. • There is a risk of flood damage to the cemetery landscape. • There are pest problems caused by skunks and other animals. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install previously designed wayside or wayfinding along the road for the birthplace. • Add a sign encouraging entrance at the gates to the birthplace. • Maintain fencing to prevent livestock from entering the area around the birthplace and Sam E. Johnson, Sr. Farmhouse. • Develop specific uses for the Sam E. Johnson, Sr. Farmhouse, which could include conversion to an interactive interpretive facility. • An information kiosk staffed during periods of high visitation by an interpretive ranger would provide an opportunity for visitor contact near the cemetery. • Increase nonpersonal interpretation (waysides, etc.) at these locations to improve the interpretive take-away message. • A more formal Junction School parking area could be provided.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Johnson Family Farmhouse Complex
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility assessment. • Visitor use study. • GIS flood data map layers. • Cemetery survey (possible unmarked graves). • Historic structure report for Sam E. Johnson, Sr. Farmhouse. • Comprehensive condition assessment of structures. • Update FMSS data related to historic structures and associated assets. • Updated cultural landscape inventory for LBJ Ranch district. • HABS/HAER documentation for Sam E. Johnson, Sr. Farmhouse and Birthplace.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Accessibility plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Site design for parking expansion behind the Junction School House. • Bank stabilization plan for Jordan Dam. • Comprehensive sustainability strategy. • Cultural landscape report for the LBJ Ranch district.
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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151-4157) • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" (1977) • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" (1977) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Special Directive 93-4, "Floodplain Management Guideline" • "CEQ Guidance, Prime and Unique Agricultural Lands" (1980) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.5) "Pest Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.3.5) "Treatment of Cultural Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

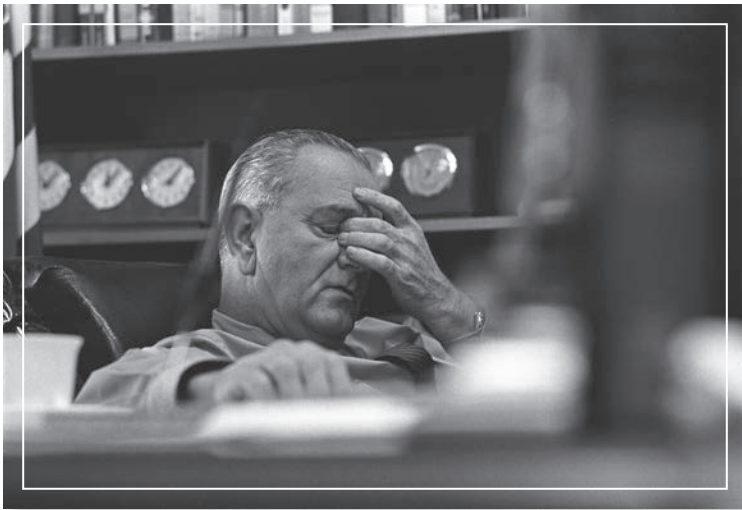


Fundamental Resource or Value	Working Ranch and Historic Herd
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBJ Ranch • Connection to the Texas Hill Country
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Herd • The Heritage Hereford herd continues to be managed toward the size and body shape of the LBJ era. Bloodlines are maintained to those of the LBJ original Herefords from 1957. The state historic preservation officer considers this a heritage herd. • The herd is managed and interpreted at the ranch and Lyndon B. Johnson State Park. • Cattle are sold for offset of operations costs. • The following are part of the National Register of Historic Places: • The show barn, pens and corrals, scales, and loading chute are in fair to good condition. • The pens are in fair condition and fences are in good condition. • The grain bins are in fair to good condition. • The Malechek house is currently a life estate and is in good condition. • The ranch field complex, including hay sheds, is in fair to good condition. • Nine stock tanks are mostly dry due to drought. • The fields and coastal Bermuda pastures are in fair condition. • Pasture land and farm grounds are managed as part of the working ranch, including preservation of the coastal Bermuda grass. • Agreements are in place with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to graze cattle and share resources supporting ranching at both sites. • There is insufficient water pressure at the show barn for fire suppression. • Interpretive exhibits are dated. • Genetic repositories exist on the ranch and at other locations. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size and body shape of the herd is trending toward the desired show standard of the 1960s. • The condition of ranch buildings is declining due to limited funds and continued use. • Fewer people in the area pursue ranching as a career, which provides a limited pool from which to recruit staff with the necessary skills. • The surrounding area is becoming increasingly urbanized.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Working Ranch and Historic Herd
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oak wilt is impacting the Agricultural Complex cultural landscape. • Drought and reduced rainfall could impact grazing and hay production, the ability to maintain the size of the heritage herd, and increase the costs and logistical challenges of providing water for the cattle. • Nonnative and invasive plants are impacting hay production, forage quality, and cultural landscape integrity. Removal of these plants also presents an operational burden to park staff. • The long-term impacts of drought or climate change are unknown. • There are concerns about disease and the potential loss of cattle due to location in one small area, the susceptibility of a pure-bred herd, and the impact of public visitation. • There is a lack of funding and employees to maintain the herd and ranch buildings. • There is a limited pool of people with the skillset of ranching and interpretation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the park tour on audio CD could result in greater visitation at the show barn. • Increase education about farm and ranching practices of the 1960s to the present. • Work with 4-H, Future Farmers of America, and similar groups on volunteer work to support and promote ranching activities. • Continue work with Texas State University on the historic resource study on ranching. • Incorporate additional land within the legislative boundary to provide protection of the viewshed, additional grazing area, and restoration of the cultural landscape.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive plant assessment. • Comprehensive condition assessment of structures. • Update FMSS data related to historic structures and associated assets. • Verification of GIS location of fencing and historic groves. • Historical structures report for show barn, Malechek house. • Visitor use study. • Water use study and strategy related to ranch management (number of cattle, landscaping, tree protection). • Digitizing genetic records of the herd. • Land acquisition study within legislative boundary. • Updated cultural landscape inventory for LBJ Ranch district. • HABS/HAER documentation for Show Barn.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Working Ranch and Historic Herd
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Long-range water management plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Accessibility plan. • Herd continuity plan (includes strategies for wildland fire, drought, and disease). • Plan for future use of Malechek house. • Site planning for show barn including entrance and exhibits. • Integrated pest management plan. • Invasive species management plan (deer, hogs, and nonnative species). • Climate change response/scenario plan. • Comprehensive sustainability strategy. • Cultural landscape report for LBJ Ranch district.
<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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151-4157) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935" • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "CEQ Guidance, Prime and Unique Agricultural Lands" (1980) <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> (§4.4.5) "Pest Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education," including (§7.5.7) "Cultural Demonstrators" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.6.7) "Agricultural Uses" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections and Archives
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson Presidency • Johnson City District • LBJ Ranch • Connection to the Texas Hill Country • Community of Presidential Sites
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Texas White House collection is catalogued and its condition is good to very good. Ninety-eight percent of the cataloged collections in the Texas White House are original to the site, 2% are period pieces or reproductions, and 85% of all cataloged artifacts in the Texas White House are on loan. • The boyhood home collection furnishings are catalogued and are in poor to good condition. Twenty percent of the artifacts on display at the Boyhood Home are provenant to LBJ, his presidency, or the Johnson Family. Eighty percent of the display collections are period pieces or reproductions. • The birthplace collection is catalogued and is in fair to good condition. Seventy-seven percent of the artifacts on display at the reconstructed Birthplace are provenant to LBJ, his presidency, or the Johnson Family, and 23% of the display collections are period pieces. • Approximately 90% of the 38,476 cataloged objects in the museum collection are original to the site or the Johnson Family. • The archive collection is 85% catalogued and in poor to very good condition. All are on-site. • There is a small natural resources collection at the University of Texas at Austin. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The storage of materials from Padre Island National Seashore, Big Thicket National Preserve, and Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park impacts the ability to store and manage materials for Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. • The condition of artifacts on display at the boyhood home and the birthplace has been declining for 20 years. • Artifacts at the Johnson Settlement Area are not original to the site and have deteriorated. • Prior storage of materials without thought to long-term proper storage, and prior to development of a collections management plan, has resulted in the inefficient use of storage space.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections and Archives
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of climate and environmental control results in the continued deterioration of the artifacts on display in the boyhood home and birthplace. • Changing of loan terms for items on long-term loan at the Texas White House would impact the ability to interpret fundamental resources and values. • Flooring delamination in the archival storage area in the visitor center could impact the long-term ability to store materials and increase the need for temporary storage during repairs. Flooring delamination also poses an employee safety risk due to tripping hazard. • Storage areas (B-139) have long-term building envelop concerns (roof, animal infestation, etc.) and climate control concerns. • The JetStar aircraft experiences deterioration due to its exposed storage condition. • There is flooding risk at the birthplace, which is within the 25-year floodplain, and the Texas White House, which is within the 100-year floodplain. • Security issues related to the Texas White House Complex including tours and lack of on-site residence, which results in longer response times. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore funding opportunities with other NPS units for storage and management costs. • Maintain ongoing relationship with the Johnson family and friends to expand the park collection. • Explore opportunities to convert long-term loans from the LBJ Library to donations. • Develop future interpretive opportunities related to collections not currently on display. • Explore opportunities to use the oral history collection.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlog of cataloguing collections (small percentage). • Survey of B-139 storage materials. The survey would include items outside of the current scope of collections statement, as well as non-museum property, non-accessioned property, and a hazardous materials survey of items stored in B-139. • Collections condition survey. • Structures that need HABS/HAER documentation are LBJ Boyhood Home; LBJ Birthplace; Ranch Show Barn; Ranch Hangar; Klein Shop; Sam E. Johnson, Sr. Cabin; Bruckner Barn; James Polk Johnson Barn; and Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse. Due to the number of changes made to these structures by both the Johnson family and the National Park Service, it may be best to prioritize this list of structures based on API scores. Completion of identified HABS/HAER needs would reduce the amount of problematic architectural documentary material stored in B-139. • Security survey. • Fire protection survey.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated collections management plan. • Museum emergency operations plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Housekeeping plan. • Fire protection plan. • Integrated pest management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections and Archives
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (§4.2) “Studies and Collections” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) “Research” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.5.5) “Museum Collections” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) “Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§9.4.2) “Museum Collections Management Facilities” • Director’s Order 24: <i>Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • NPS Museum Collection Facilities Strategy, Intermountain Region 2005 • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

Key Parkwide Issues	Associated Planning and Data Needs
Protecting viewsheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A viewshed study will identify the key views in need of greater protection. A viewshed protection plan will look for opportunities to expand or formalize agreements with landowners surrounding the park.
Challenge of maintaining structures, landscapes, and visitor services within flat budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A financial sustainability plan will help the park define management priorities and devise the associated budgetary and financial strategies. • The park released a business plan in 2013.
Parkwide accessibility of programs and sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An accessibility assessment and accessibility plan will identify sites and structures in need of physical accessibility improvements and/or programmatic accessibility needs, and devise related strategies for implementation.
Parkwide FMSS data do not accurately reflect the condition of park facilities and understate maintenance needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated condition assessments of structures will provide an accurate assessment of facility condition and repair needs. • An updated park asset management plan will help direct limited operations and maintenance funds toward high priority facilities and provide guidance for annual work plans. • Cultural landscape reports for the LBJ Ranch and Johnson City districts will provide treatment recommendations that can be used to develop projects.
Visitation is not reflecting regional demographics and is low in some areas of the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A current, in-depth visitor use survey will provide insight into visitor preferences, visitation patterns among and within the park districts, vehicle use, necessary visitor services, and visitor-caused impacts to park resources and facilities. • A visitor use management plan will build on the data collected by the visitor use survey and develop proactive strategies to sustain desired resource conditions and visitor experiences with the possibility of increased visitation driven by regional population growth and development. • A long-range interpretive plan will update the park’s interpretive themes to reflect the current scope of the park (including the Texas White House) as well as devise outreach strategies for groups underrepresented among park visitors.
Suburban expansion from Austin and San Antonio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewshed study and viewshed protection plan. • A visitor use management plan will build on the data collected by the visitor use survey and develop proactive strategies to sustain desired resource conditions and visitor experiences with the possibility of increased visitation driven by regional population growth and development.
Drought, climate change, and water use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A climate change response plan will help park staff better understand long-term climate shifts that may change water availability at the park. • A water use management plan will devise conservation strategies to help the park manage possibly drier climate conditions. • Comprehensive sustainability strategy.
Protection of night skies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve coordination with local jurisdictions on night skies through development of a viewshed protection plan.

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
36th President, Texas White House, Connection to the Land, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd, Collections and Archives, Parkwide Issues	Long-range interpretive plan	H	Identifying main interpretive themes and strategies for reaching new audiences and better serving current audiences are key to achieving the purpose of the park. Current themes and plan predate opening of the Texas White House to the public and do not reflect current scholarship and relevance of the Johnson presidency or the death of Lady Bird Johnson. Tied to all FRVs and significance statements.
Texas White House, Connection to the Land, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd, and Parkwide Issues	Visitor use management plan	H	Needed to balance visitor use with protection of FRVs. The plan will provide an opportunity to improve understanding of and connection with park visitors. The plan will identify characteristics of visitor use (amount, timing, type, distribution, and range of activities) and develop an approach to maintain desired resource conditions and visitor experiences. This plan would work in tandem with the long-range interpretive plan, and could be done either before or concurrently with the long-range interpretive plan.
Texas White House, Connection to the Land, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd, Parkwide Issues	Comprehensive sustainability strategy	H	This plan will identify opportunities and strategies across the park to reduce solid waste generation, energy consumption, and water use.
Texas White House, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd, Parkwide Issues	Accessibility plan – physical and programmatic	H	This is a legal requirement and is very important for visitor experience. It is tied to physical FRVs.
Connection to the Land, Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Long-range water management plan	H	Water management is critical to protecting the FRVs of Connection to the Land and Working Ranch and Heritage herd. Provides opportunity for improved sustainability for the park which is in the sixth year of drought.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Connection to the Land, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area	Cultural landscape report for Johnson City District	M	Provide comprehensive treatment recommendations for multiple cultural landscape issues, such as fencing and oak wilt, consistent with Secretary of the Interior standards for treatment of cultural resources.
Connection to the Land, Texas White House, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Cultural landscape report for LBJ Ranch District	M	Provide comprehensive treatment recommendations for multiple cultural landscape issues, such as vegetation management, replacement of old oak trees, and the Pecan Grove, consistent with Secretary of the Interior standards for treatment of cultural resources.
Connection to the Land, Working Ranch and Historic Herd, Parkwide Issues	Climate change response/scenario plan	M	This plan will identify threats to park FRVs posed by climate change, notably more frequent and severe drought, water supply issues, and invasive species.
Texas White House, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd, Collections and Archives	Integrated pest management plan for structures	M	A variety of pests including insects and rodents threaten the structures and archives at the park. (Note: Rationales for Medium priority planning needs were developed after the workshop.)
Connection to the Land, Parkwide Issues	Viewshed protection plan	M	Development around the park and conversion of adjacent land from ranching and traditional agricultural uses would have a negative impact on visitors' ability to view the land much as it was during Johnson's presidency.
Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Herd continuity plan (wildland fire, drought, disease)	M	Location of historic herd in one geographic location makes this resource more vulnerable to disease and impacts from drought or wildland fire. This plan would help ensure long-term survivability of this FRV.
Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Site planning for show barn and exhibits	M	With the elimination of the bus tours, better signage and layout for this area are needed to highlight these resources to visitors.
36th President, Parkwide Issues	Develop curriculum-based education program to meet state standards and Common Core Curriculum	M	A curriculum-based education program would provide a significant opportunity for outreach to youth and diverse audiences.
Parkwide Issues	Financial sustainability plan	L	This plan will help the park define management priorities and devise the associated budgetary and financial strategies to meet them over time.
Collections and Archives	Museum emergency operations plan as part of park emergency operations plan	L	Provides guidelines for responding to catastrophic impacts on museum collections. Current plan does not include post-2007 changes or addition of Padre Island National Seashore collections. This is a required plan for museum programs.
Collections and Archives	Updated collections management plan	L	Current collections management plan predates the opening of the Texas White House and the addition of materials from Padre Island National Seashore as part of regional and servicewide collections management plans. This is a required plan for museum programs.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Collections and Archives	Required plans for museum programs	L	Plans and surveys required by NPS policy for museum programs. Remaining plans needed include an update and inclusion of museum collections in the integrated pest management plan, a collection condition survey, completion of the museum collections component in structural fire, and a security survey.
Collections and Archives	Housekeeping plan	L	Guides park staff in the care and treatment of collections on display and in storage. Ensures documentation and continuity of treatment. This is a required plan for museum programs.
Collections and Archives	Fire protection plan	L	Identifies fire threats and recommends solutions to ensure long-term care of collections. This is a required document for museum programs.
Texas White House	Tree management plan	L	This plan would establish a strategy for management of hazard trees to ensure visitor safety while protecting historic trees and the associated cultural landscape.
Connection to the Land	Transportation plan	L	This plan will guide management of visitor traffic to the park, parking, and identify any new construction or repairs needed to existing park assets.
Connection to the Land	Trail management plan (Junction School, LBJ State Park, to Texas White House)	L	Construct a footpath that will connect the Junction School to the Texas White House, and provide visitors the opportunity to experience the landscape on foot.
Connection to the Land, Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Invasive species management plan (include deer, hogs, and nonnative species)	L	This plan will provide strategies for controlling the population of a number of species currently impacting vegetation in the park. Overbrowsing reduces forage for the historic herd and impacts cultural landscapes.
Connection to the Land	Updated wildland fire management plan	L	This plan will identify and integrate all wildland fire management and related activities within the context of approved land management plans, including the general management plan and cultural landscape reports.
Johnson Family Farm	Site design to assess an expansion of parking behind Junction school house	L	Formalize and expand a currently unpaved parking area behind the school house building to provide extra capacity.
Johnson Family Farm	Cultural landscape report for Pecan Grove	L	The Pecan Grove is one of the few areas in the LBJ Ranch district that does not have a cultural landscape report. This plan will document the history of the site and develop treatment recommendations for its preservation.
Johnson Family Farm	Compliance plan for Jordan Dam refurbishment	L	The Jordan Dam is in need of bank stabilization, which will require National Environmental Policy Act compliance.
Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Plan for future use of Malechek house	L	The Malechek house is currently a life estate. There is a need to develop an interpretive approach for the house as part of the overall interpretive plan for the park.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Connection to the Land, Texas White House, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Cultural landscape inventory update for LBJ Ranch district	H	Inventory has been completed for Texas White House and Johnson Family Farm landscapes but requires updating. Inventory will assess condition and evaluate the integrity of these landscapes, and support development of a cultural landscape report for the LBJ Ranch district.
Texas White House, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Comprehensive condition assessment of structures	H	Current condition of structures is not accurately reflected in FMSS data and understates the operations and maintenance needs for these assets.
Texas White House, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Johnson Family Farm, Parkwide Issues	Accessibility assessment	H	This assessment will provide data needed for the visitor use plan, accessibility plan, and also supports legal requirements and programmatic accessibility.
Texas White House	Evaluation of impact of visitor traffic on structures	H	The Texas White House is a nonresilient and critical resource for the park. The impact of increased visitor traffic could threaten this iconic structure. Approximately 70% of 100,000 annual visitors tour the house, which could be beyond the design live load. Future second floor visitation impacts need to be included.
Connection to the Land, Working Ranch and Historic Herd, Parkwide Issues	Water use study and strategy – related to ranch management (number of cattle, landscaping, tree protection)	H	This study would provide baseline of water use for the water management plan, and could lead to improved sustainability at the ranch.
Texas White House	Hazardous materials (lead-based paint and asbestos) survey at Texas White House	H	This study is needed to protect park staff and visitor health. A study has been completed for the exterior, but the interior needs to be done.
36th President, Texas White House Complex, Connection to the Land, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Visitor use study	H	This study would gather data related to visitor preferences, visitation patterns among and within the park districts, vehicle use, necessary visitor services, and visitor-caused impacts to park resources. Data collected will support the park’s visitor use management plan.
Texas White House, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Johnson Family Farm, Working Ranch and Historic Herd, Parkwide Issues	Update FMSS data related to historic structures and associated assets	M	Outdated or incomplete FMSS data understate operational and maintenance needs for the park. Data would support the park asset management plan and annual work plans.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Parkwide Issues, Connection to the Land, Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Land acquisition study within authorized boundary	M	This study would evaluate land within the authorized boundary and set criteria and priorities for future land acquisition that would be consistent with the purpose of the park and support protection of park resources and visitor experience.
Connection to the Land, Parkwide Issues	Viewshed study	M	Similar to the land acquisition study, this study would evaluate land adjacent to the park and within the larger viewshed. Such a study would set criteria and priorities for conservation agreements that would be consistent with the purpose of the park and support protection of park resources and visitor experience, particularly the ability to experience the land much as it was during Johnson's presidency.
Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Historical structures report for show barn and Malechek house	M	This report is needed to identify maintenance needs for these structures and to assist in determining future visitor experience opportunities.
Settlement Area, Parkwide Issues	More accurate means of measuring visitation	M	The lack of accurate visitation data makes it difficult to determine staffing needs and interpretive opportunities at various sites in the park. This is an acute issue at the Johnson Settlement Area, as the lack of staff presence makes it difficult to gauge the types and intensities of visitor use. Data would support the visitor use management plan.
Johnson Family Farm	Historic structure report for Samuel E. Johnson House	M	The condition of this structure has not been documented. This is a nonresilient resource and due to age, its condition is deteriorating.
Texas White House	Mold survey in structures	M	The Texas White House and other structures at the site have mold issues that require further assessment.
Connection to the Land, Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Invasive plant assessment	L	Determine the variety of species and their distribution throughout the park to assist park resource management with their control. Invasive plants negatively impact hay production, forage, and the cultural landscapes in the park.
Connection to the Land	Tree cataloguing and assessment (ball moss, oak wilt)	L	Inventory and assess condition of trees throughout the park to identify those in need of treatment, as well as hazard trees that could pose a safety risk. Data will support the tree management plan.
Connection to the Land	Transportation study	L	Provide baseline data to support the transportation plan, including current and predicted future visitation patterns, numbers of vehicles, and possible multimodal projects.
Texas White House	Assessment of septic system	L	Determine condition of system and if current system provides sufficient capacity for expected future demand.
Johnson Family Farm	GIS flood data map layers	L	Develop map layers to help understand flood risk to structures and landscapes at the Johnson Family Farm site.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Johnson Family Farm	Cemetery survey	L	Survey grounds of the Johnson family cemetery to determine the amount of space still available for burials, as there may be some unmarked graves.
Settlement Area	Structural evaluation for Cooler House and James Polk Johnson Barn	L	Evaluate structures for integrity (both physical and cultural) and identify maintenance and repair needs.
Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Digitize genetic records for the historic herd	L	Digital herd records will preserve the genetic heritage of the historic herd, as well as help identify inbreeding and genetic disorders in support of the herd continuity plan.
Working Ranch and Historic Herd	Verification of GIS location of fencing	L	Ensure correct location and inventory of fencing on park lands.
Collections and Archives	Cataloguing collections (small percentage)	L	Two percent of accessioned collections are uncatalogued. Need to maintain staff to ensure cataloging continues to avoid unmanageable backlog.
Collections and Archives	Collections condition survey	L	Necessary to establish baseline for condition of collections and for prioritizing treatment and storage facility improvements.
Collections and Archives, Boyhood Home, Settlement Area, Working Ranch and Historic Herd, Texas White House, Johnson Family Farm	HABS/HAER structural documentation	L	Document the architecture of historic park structures.
Collections and Archives	Survey of B-139 storage materials and hazardous materials survey of building	L	Survey would include items outside of current scope collections statement, as well as non-museum property, non-accessioned property and a hazardous materials survey of items stored in B-139.
Collections and Archives	Security survey	L	Identifies and recommends solutions to security problems and weak points in collections storage facilities. An NPS policy required document for museum programs.
Collections and Archives	Fire protection survey	L	A survey of fire prevention and personnel training programs, structural and procedural fire hazards, maintenance of protective systems, and overall effectiveness of the fire protection program.
Parkwide Issues	Update park asset management plan	L	Prioritize park assets for operations and maintenance funding, and develop estimates of future spending based on forecasted funding.

Part 3: Contributors

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Russ Whitlock, Superintendent

Cathy Guivas, Administrative Officer

Dave Schafer, Chief of Interpretation and Resource Management (includes Curatorial and Ranching)

Rebecca Renaud, Chief of Maintenance

Brian Perry, Supervisory Park Ranger (Protection)

Mike Ryan, Interpretive Supervisor

Baird Todd, Park Curator

Lisa Carter, Maintenance Worker

Alex Shane, Park Ranger (Student Historian)

Glen Grote, Supervisory Range Technician

Clint Herriman, Ranch Worker

NPS Intermountain Region

Skip Meehan, Outdoor Recreational Planner

Park Partners

Valerie Schafer, Western National Parks Association Field Manager and Board Member of Friends of LBJ National Historical Park

Charlotte Brigman-Kyle, Western National Parks Association Park Store Manager at Lyndon B Johnson National Historical Park

NPS Denver Service Center

Tracy Atkins, Project Manager

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Liza Ermeling, Project Specialist

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist

Charles Notzon, Economist

Laura Pernice, GIS Specialist

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 25, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 2000, a bill to establish the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site.

We recommend the enactment of the bill.

The present bill would designate two areas as the Lyndon B. Johnson Historic Site. The first area contains a small reconstructed farmhouse on a 2-acre lot on the bank of the Pedernales River near Hye, Tex. In this farmhouse on August 27, 1908, Lyndon Baines Johnson, the 36th President of the United States, was born. The second area contains a single-story frame house in Johnson City, Tex., where the former President lived from the age of 5 to 26 years of age.

Section 2 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate the boundaries of the national historic site, to acquire by donation or otherwise real or personal property within the boundaries, and to administer the national historic site in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system.

The two areas are located approximately 13 miles apart, and both are currently open to the public at a charge of 35 cents at each place. Some 65,000 persons have visited the birthplace since it was open in July of 1966, while the boyhood home of the former President has attracted 250,000 persons since May of 1965.

President Johnson's intense personal interest in conservation, natural beauty, and historic preservation makes it appropriate, we believe, to preserve his birthplace and boyhood home as a unit of the national park system.

At the present time both properties are owned and operated by the Johnson City Foundation. The foundation has offered to donate them for the proposed national historic site. In addition, we expect to acquire approximately 4.8 acres in fee and 12.17 acres in scenic easements at the birthplace site to provide parking facilities, walking trails, and protection against undesirable encroachment. At the boyhood home an additional 1.03 acres containing two residential homes will be acquired in fee for visitor parking. Scenic easements will be acquired on 2.81 acres to protect the character of the adjacent lands. Based on current estimates (July 1969), land acquisition costs at the birthplace are expected to be \$25,000, while such expenses at the boyhood home are estimated at \$78,000. Development costs for building parking areas, walks, and interpretive facilities are expected to be \$180,000. Operating costs are estimated at \$112,889 for the first year and approximately \$120,000 a year thereafter.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and enactment as recommended herein would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior.



Public Law 91-134

December 2, 1969
[S. 2000]

AN ACT
To establish the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site.

Lyndon B.
Johnson National
Historic Site, Tex.
Establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in order to preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Lyndon B. Johnson, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, by donation or by purchase with donated funds, such lands and interests in lands, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, at or in the vicinity of Johnson City, Texas, as are depicted on the drawing entitled "Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site Boundary Map", numbered NHS-LBJ-20,000 and dated September 1969, together with such lands as from time to time may be donated for addition to the site and such lands as he shall deem necessary to provide adequate public parking for visitors at a suitable location. The drawing shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. When acquired such site shall be known as the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site.

Administration.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall administer the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site in accordance with the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$180,000 to provide for the development of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site.

Approved December 2, 1969.

AREA: LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, TEXAS
(formerly Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Texas)

*AUTHORIZATION

Act of December 2, 1969, P.L. 91-134 (83 Stat. 274)

*Act of December 28, 1980 P.L. 96-607 (94 Stat 3540) provides for redesignation to a national historical park.

*ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Act of December 2, 1969, P.L. 91-134 (83 Stat. 274) authorizes acquisition by donation or by purchase with donated funds.

*Act of December 28, 1980 P.L. 96-607 (94 Stat 3540) authorizes acquisition by donation or by purchase with donated or appropriated funds.

ESTABLISHED

*BOUNDARY REVISIONS

*Act of December 28, 1980 P.L. 96-607 (94 Stat 3540) revises boundary to the park depicted on drawings entitled "Boundary Map, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park", numbered 447-40,008B, and 447-40,000A, dated January, 1980.

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

(Note boundary revision and drawing references.)

*STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION

*Act of December 28, 1980 P.L. 96-607 (94 Stat 3540) authorizes the appropriation of \$1,400,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands.

*AREA NUMBER

PFM-7351
MIS-7350

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Title/Agency/ Organization	Purpose/Description	Responsible Party
Memorandums of Understanding		
Texas Department of Public Safety	Mutual law enforcement assistance and radio antenna	Supervisory Ranger V&RP
Emergency medical services and fire departments	Medical and fire protection	Supervisory Ranger V&RP
Johnson City Police Department	Mutual law enforcement assistance for Johnson City unit	Supervisory Ranger V&RP
Johnson City Volunteer Fire Department	Fire response	Supervisory Ranger V&RP
Blanco County	Mutual law enforcement and emergency medical services assistance	Supervisory Ranger V&RP
Gillespie County	Mutual law enforcement, emergency medical services, and fire assistance for LBJ Ranch unit	Supervisory Ranger V&RP
General Agreements		
Western National Parks Association (multipark)	Sales	WNPA District Manager
Malechek House	Life estate	Administrative Officer
Roadway easement for Johnson family	Access by Johnson family members to their private property	Administrative Officer
Airstrip easement for Johnson family	Use of airstrip by Johnson family members	Administrative Officer
Well sharing agreement with LBJ Asset Company	Agreement for Martin Well, part of LBJ Ranch but on private property; NPS uses water and performs maintenance and repair work; water is also used by the Johnsons' guest house	Administrative Officer
Antenna on Johnson City water tower	Antenna for park communications located on Johnson City property	Administrative Officer
Secret Service antenna		Supervisory Ranger V&RP
Johnson family items		Park Curator

Title/Agency/ Organization	Purpose/Description	Responsible Party
General Agreements		
Friends of Lyndon B Johnson National Historical Park	Friends group: partnership, fundraising, advocacy, LBJ 100 Bicycle Tour	Superintendent
Free park admission	Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson stated that admission to the park should always be free	Superintendent
Burial plots	Plots in Johnson Family Cemetery reserved for members of Johnson family	Superintendent
Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library and Museum	All long-term loans of exhibits and artifacts from the LBJ Library are formal agreements; long-term loans are under one overarching loan agreement; each short-term loan is done separately	Park Curator
Special Use Permits		
Johnson City Chamber of Commerce	Chamber offices housed in park building	Special Use Coordinator
Texas Forest Service	Local office housed in park building	Special Use Coordinator
Guest House	Use as bed 'n' breakfast	Special Use Coordinator
Cooperative Agreements		
Student Conservation Association	Park internships	Chief of Interpretation and Resource Management
Southern Plains Fire Group	Office space for one employee	Administrative Officer
Park Asset Management Organization Project Manager	Based out of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park or Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park	Administrative Officer
Contracting Officer, Santa Fe Major Acquisition Buying Office	Office space	Administrative Officer
Big Thicket National Preserve	Alternate work location at Lyndon B Johnson National Historical Park in case of hurricane	Administrative Officer
Intergovernmental Agreements		
Lyndon B. Johnson State Park and Historic Site	Mutual visitor services, signage, shared resources, and grazing access	Superintendent
Fredericksburg Convention and Visitors Bureau	Partnership arrangement	Superintendent

Title/Agency/ Organization	Purpose/Description	Responsible Party
Rights-of-Way		
Right-of-way for streets (Johnson City)		Administrative Officer
Right-of-way for park road 49 (LBJ Ranch)		Administrative Officer
Pedernales Electric Cooperative Easement		Administrative Officer
Johnson City Water and Sewer		Administrative Officer
Texas Department of Public Safety	Micro cell site	Administrative Officer
Verizon	Telephone lines	Administrative Officer
Limited Concession Permit		
Johnson City Little Theatre of the Hills	Special use permit for house for meeting and office space	Administrative Officer
Lease – Hodges family	Two leases of Hodges Road	Administrative Officer
Lease – LBJ Company	Lease of roads at the Ranch English Park Road	Administrative Officer
Lease – LBJ Company	Lease of Dale’s Trap and Fish Tank Field	Administrative Officer
Lease – Texas Broadcasting Corporation	Lease of 37 acres at the Johnson Settlement	Administrative Officer

Tribes with Traditional Association to Blanco and Gillespie Counties	
Comanche Nation, Oklahoma	http://www.comanchenation.com/
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	http://www.kiowatribe.org/
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	http://www.fortsillapache-nsn.gov/
Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico	http://www.jicarillaonline.com/
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico	http://mescaleroapachetribe.com/
San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona	http://www.sancarlosapache.com/home.htm
Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona	
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona	http://www.wmat.nsn.us/
Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona	http://yavapai-apache.org/

**Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park**

December 2014

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

Russ Whitlock

December 23, 2014

RECOMMENDED

Russ Whitlock, Superintendent, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Date

Sue E. Masica

February 3, 2015

APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain 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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