

**Title Page:**

STRATEGIC PLAN  
FOR  
LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

OCTOBER 1, 2006 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

MISSION STATEMENT

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is the premier location to experience the environment that shaped the character, public policy, and continuing legacy of the 36th President of the United States. The National Park Service is dedicated to preserving and interpreting a rich, singular collection of resources, which illuminate the man, and to enhancing regional and national awareness and understanding of a complex and compelling figure in the history of the Presidency.



## Results Act and Planning Cycle:

### PREFACE

This five-year Strategic Plan has been written for one or more units of the greater National Park System administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The National Park System preserves outstanding representations of America's natural, cultural, and recreational resources of national significance. These resources constitute a significant part of America's heritage, character, and future. The National Park Service not only directly and indirectly preserves these national treasures; it also makes them available to millions of visitors from throughout the country and the world every year.

This Strategic Plan was written to fulfill the requirements of Section 104 of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998. This legislation requires all field units of the National Park System prepare Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans consistent with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 and make these documents available to the public. The law was a catalyst for our staff to examine its fundamental mission and to take a fresh, longer range view, in precise terms, of what results or outcomes we needed to achieve to more effectively and efficiently accomplish that mission.

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) is one of the most recent and comprehensive of a number of laws and executive orders directing federal agencies to join the "performance management revolution" already embraced by private industry and many local, state, and national governments. Performance management ensures that daily actions and expenditure of resources are guided by long- and short-term goal setting in pursuit of accomplishing an organization's primary mission, followed by performance measurement and evaluation. Importantly, GPRA mandates that long-term and annual goals be results or outcomes rather than outputs (activities, products, or services) and that they be "objective, quantifiable, and measurable" so that performance can be adequately measured and reported, and progress on mission accomplishment assessed.

GPRA requires federal agencies to develop and use three primary documents in conducting their business. These documents are also to be submitted to the Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB):

1. Strategic Plan of no less than five years duration, reviewed and revised every three years, and containing:
  - \* mission statement based in law, executive order, etc.;
  - \* long-term goals, which are objective, quantified, and measurable, to accomplish mission;
  - \* how goals will be accomplished, is the plan data and narrative showing "...operational processes, skills and technology, and the human, capital, information and other resources required to meet those goals...";
  - \* relationship of annual goals to long term goals, a description of how long term goals are carried out in annual goal increments;
  - \* key external factors which could positively or negatively affect goal accomplishment;
  - \* GPRA also requires consultation with affected and interested parties in the development of the Strategic Plan, and it requires that the plan be
  - \* developed by federal employees (versus contractors, etc.).
  
2. Annual Performance Plan tiered off the Strategic Plan each year, showing how long term goals will be accomplished in annual increments, and containing:
  - \* annual goals to incrementally achieve long-term goals in Strategic Plan;
  - \* annual work plan explaining how annual goals will be accomplished - "briefly describe the operational processes, skills and technology, and the human, capital, information and other resources required to meet the performance goals...." and
  - \* basis for measuring results - "...provide a basis for comparing actual program results with the established performance goals...."
  
3. Annual Performance Report reviewing each year's successes and failures and identifying areas where activities or goals need to be revised in the future, addressing:
  - \* what annual goals were met or exceeded;

- \* what annual goals were not met;
- \* why annual goals were not met; and
- \* what remedial action will be taken for goals not met.

## ABOUT THIS PLAN

In consultation with Congress, OMB and other interested parties, the National Park Service (NPS) developed its own GPRA implementation process. In 2004 the Department of the Interior (DOI) produced a Strategic Plan requiring all agencies in the Department to be aligned with. It is available on the Internet at [http://www.doi.gov/ppp/strat\\_plan\\_fy2003\\_2008.pdf](http://www.doi.gov/ppp/strat_plan_fy2003_2008.pdf).

Individual park plans address the long-term goals in the NPS and DOI plans that are appropriate to the individual units as parts of the overall National Park System and its mission. Then they add goals specific to their own legislative mandates, missions, resources, visitor services, and issues. The park plans, then, are a blend of national and local priorities and goals.

This Strategic Plan follows that pattern. It contains a mission statement born out of the NPS organic act as well as the specific legislation or proclamation establishing the park. It contains mission goals, closely paralleling the "servicewide" mission goals that illustrate in broad brushstroke what we do far beyond five years - "in perpetuity" - to accomplish our stated mission. It then contains long-term goals, which target in quantifiable, measurable ways what we will accomplish in the next four years toward achieving our overall mission goals and mission. The long-term goals address both appropriate "servicewide" goals as well as park-specific outcomes. The goal numbering protocol follows that of the NPS plan with park-specific suffixes. Since not all servicewide goals apply to every park, some numbers may be skipped. In addition, there are numbers containing 0's which are not in the servicewide plan and indicate park-specific goals.

Each long-term goal is repeated with one or more explanatory paragraphs that give background, detail, and other information useful to help the reader understand the goal as well as to sketch in how the goal will be accomplished. The figures in the tables and narrative for each goal contain any general information about "How Goals will be Accomplished", including staffing, fiscal, infrastructure, and other resources available to achieve the plan's long-term goals.

It should be noted that the goals in this plan are generally predicated on "flat budgets". Other than increases for inflation, we assumed no major increases in funding. Where increases in appropriations are known or are likely, they were taken into account. Where other funding sources (donations, fee revenues, etc.) are "reasonably assured", they too are taken into consideration when setting performance targets. Obviously, limits on funding constrain what can be accomplished toward our goals and mission. GPRA, however, is distinctly not about discussing budget shortfalls or requesting or justifying additional funding. Rather it is about planning, managing, and communicating what we can accomplish with the resources we already have while at the same, providing accountability for those resources.

Each year that the Strategic Plan is in effect, there will be a companion Annual Performance Plan which shows in annual goals, that year's targeted incremental achievement of each long-term goal, and a work plan for accomplishing that increment. Each year there will also be an Annual Performance Report discussing actual achievement of the prior year's annual goals and progress on long-term goals.

Copies of this Strategic Plan can be requested from the superintendent. Questions and comments are welcome and encouraged and can be addressed to the superintendent. Copies of the most current Annual Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report are also available on request, with questions and comments equally welcome.

## **Park Background Information:**

### About the Park

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park was established by Act of Congress in 1969. It is located in Johnson City, Blanco County, and in Stonewall, Gillespie County, Texas. Containing 676.13 acres of park property, as well as 895.95 of private property within the park boundary, the park preserves the Texas White House, the ranching operation at the LBJ Ranch, the Reconstructed Birthplace, the Junction School, the Boyhood Home, and the Johnson Settlement in perpetuity and makes this valuable part of America's heritage available to approximately 80,000 visitors each year for their experience, enjoyment, understanding, and appreciation.

### Introduction

The Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park Strategic Plan 2007-2011 reflects eleven years of strategic planning documented in our inaugural Strategic Plan 1998-2002 and subsequent Strategic Plans for 2001-2005 and 2005-2008. This latest iteration provides specific guidance for enhancing and taking actions designed to preserve the resources protected within the park and to implement the approved 1999 Lyndon B. Johnson NHP General Management Plan.

In 1995 Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park reached several significant milestones: all the goals of the park's Statement for Management had been achieved, culminating with the dedication of a visitor center and headquarters facility in Johnson City. An interpretive fee was established to support the improved bus tour operation at the LBJ Ranch, and the aging fleet of NPS-owned buses was replaced with modern trams. In 1995 Mrs. Johnson and her family donated additional tracts of land at the ranch and in Johnson City. Also, a new generation of Johnsons began with the birth of a great-granddaughter in October 1995.

Despite the improved facilities and attendant publicity, visitation continued to decline and the park still suffered from an identity crisis within the region and beyond. The need for strategic planning was urgent and the timing was appropriate. The park embarked on a community/park/region based planning endeavor and had the outlines of a Strategic Plan in place by late 1996.

The plan recognized the need to assume a more proactive role in developing a regional initiative to preserve and maintain the unique ecosystem and cultural heritage of the Texas Hill Country. The story of how this environment shaped the values and eventually the programs and policies of Lyndon B. Johnson form the basis of our mission as a national historical park. Hence, the long-term preservation of these resources, both within and outside our boundaries, was of great importance and was addressed in the plan. The plan also addressed local and regional perceptions about the eventual transition of the LBJ Ranch, most specifically the Texas White House, to full NPS management following the death of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. The park incorporated the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) reporting requirements into the planning effort and produced the first Strategic Plan in 1997.

Planning efforts continued as the park began the production of a General Management Plan (GMP). These efforts (documented in the combined GMP/Environmental Impact Statement) came to a conclusion in 1999. The park's second Strategic Plan, covering the years 2001-2005, included goals and activities that were designed to implement the actions outlined in the approved GMP.

The 2005-2008 Strategic Plan continued to use the GMP as a steering document. The plan outlined the outstanding planning and infrastructure development needed for a successful transition into NPS management of the Texas White House complex and other lands held in life estate by Mrs. Johnson and her daughters. In addition, the plan provided for the continued preservation, protection, and visitor enjoyment of the park's resources, and was responsive to the new goals and reporting requirements outlined by the Department of the Interior for its bureaus. All of the activities and goals were consistent with the park's mission, purpose, and statements of significance as incorporated in the plan.

The Strategic Plan for 2007-2011 continues to use the GMP as a steering document. The plan addresses the on-going process of planning and development for a successful transition into NPS management of the Texas White House complex and other lands held in life estate by Mrs. Johnson and her daughters. This plan is tempered by the November 2006 operating cost projections that show a deficit in operating funds of up to \$512,000 by 2011. Written before a Core Operations evaluation in February 2007, goals may have to be modified for 2008-2011 as the park may go through a transition in staffing and rethink priorities. The plan provides for the continued preservation, protection, and visitor enjoyment of the park's resources. All of the activities and goals are consistent with the park's mission, purpose, and statements of significance as incorporated in the plan.

## Background

The following background information is important to understand how this particular park came into existence, how it is seen by the public today, and some of the considerations we have for the future.

### Brief Description and History of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is located in Blanco and Gillespie Counties, Texas. The park consists of resources and operations in Johnson City and at the LBJ Ranch located near Stonewall, Texas. Gillespie County is in the 11th U. S. Congressional District of Texas, and Blanco County is located in the 21st U. S. Congressional District of Texas.

The resources in Johnson City include: a visitor center/headquarters dedicated in 1995; the LBJ Boyhood Home; and the Johnson Settlement, comprised of the Sam E. Johnson Sr. log cabin and the barns and outbuildings from subsequent occupations.

The resources at the LBJ Ranch include: the Texas White House, the Reconstructed Birthplace, the Johnson Family Cemetery, the Junction School, the Show Barn, and numerous auxiliary buildings connected with presidential and ranching activities. Also included in this area of the park are extensive pasturelands, a herd of registered Herefords descended from the President's herd, a 54-acre pecan grove, and a fleet maintenance operation at the Bus Barn.

The park was established as the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site in December 1969; at that time the park consisted solely of the President's Boyhood Home in Johnson City (being used previously as a community center) and the Birthplace that President Johnson reconstructed in 1964 to serve as a guesthouse. In 1980 the park was redesignated a national historical park to reflect the additional lands and structures that had been donated by President and Mrs. Johnson and the breadth of the historic themes addressed at the park.

No other President had been as directly involved with his own commemoration as LBJ. Shortly after leaving office, President and Mrs. Johnson had meetings with a number of officials during which agreements were made to guide the development of the national historical park. Those officials included Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton; National Park Service Directors George Hartzog and Ronald Walker; National Park Service Regional Directors Frank Kowski, Joseph Rumburg, and Lorraine Mintzmyer; and Field Assistant to the Regional Director, Charlie Boatner. The most important of the agreements and understandings discussed during these meetings may be summarized as follows:

President and Mrs. Johnson, along with other members of their family and business associates, would donate buildings and land to the National Park Service in increments over the years subject to concurrence by the donors that the justifications by the National Park Service for additional acreage were valid "by the needs of history, protection, and preservation." President Johnson accepted the recommendation of the National Park Service that he donate certain lands first at the LBJ Ranch (including the ranch house complex, fields to the north, and river bottomlands) and in Johnson City. As part of the donation understanding, Director Hartzog agreed, as suggested by President Johnson, that the President and Mrs. Johnson have lifetime estate and the

right of joint use in the "LBJ Ranch headquarters buildings and accessory outbuildings and improvements, together with unrestricted right of ingress and egress"; that a number of President Johnson's employees become National Park Service employees to continue operating the ranch as a "working ranch" rather than a sterile relic of the past; that the Johnson family be responsible for maintenance of the interior of the LBJ ranch house as long as they continued to live there; that the National Park Service be responsible for exterior maintenance of the LBJ ranch house and grounds; that the Johnsons allow tours to be conducted via bus by the ranch house on a mutually agreed schedule; and that good cooperative relations, including a continued sharing of personnel and equipment, as practiced by President Johnson, be maintained among all individuals, ranchers, community organizations, and local, state and federal government agencies in the LBJ Ranch area. President and Mrs. Johnson expressed the firm view that admission to the park should always be free. "What wasn't given is coming out of their pockets as tax moneys - State and Federal." He was speaking of both the state and federal parks. With the concurrence of Mrs. Johnson, the park began charging a user fee in 1995 for the LBJ Ranch tour.

Mrs. Johnson, her family, and business associates, declared to Regional Director Joseph Rumburg their hope that they will be in a position to donate the remainder of the original portion of the LBJ Ranch and the 37-acre area south of the Johnson Settlement to the National Park Service in years to come.

The deeds donating the ranch lands to the National Park Service convey water rights subject to "first use" by the grantor. Also reserved to the grantor is "joint use" with the National Park Service "of the irrigation water line...to Leaky Tank...and joint use of said tank as a storage reservoir."

In December 1984, Mrs. Johnson donated 307.89 acres of the LBJ Ranch to the National Park Service. As in previous donations, Mrs. Johnson reserved the Right of Life Estate, easements for ingress and egress, irrigation pumps and lines, and the right to use "A Storage". The Right of Joint Use was not given to the park in this donation; instead, the park is currently leasing portions of this property for the needs of the ranching operation.

Other conditions on these lands are that any wildflower experiments in progress at Mrs. Johnson's death be allowed to continue for three years.

Mrs. Johnson and the Johnson family made further donations in 1995. These included the airstrip (43 acres), pecan orchard (54 acres), a deeded road easement through English Park at the LBJ Ranch, and 37 acres in the Johnson Settlement area in Johnson City. In 1999 Mrs. Johnson donated her remaining life-estate rights in the Bailey House at the LBJ Ranch. The National Park Service currently manages approximately 675 acres within the authorized boundary of the park.

By agreement among Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the National Park Service, and President and Mrs. Johnson, the LBJ State Park and Historic Site on the south side of the Pedernales River includes visitor orientation for both parks, as well as a variety of recreational uses. The LBJ National Historical Park concentrates on historic preservation and interpretation, with no development of recreational facilities. NPS buses pick up visitors at the LBJ State Park and Historic Site Visitor Center for tours of the LBJ Ranch. There is coordination of park operational activities, signing, equipment use, publications, and training between the two parks. A cooperative management agreement between the National Park Service and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department was entered into in December 2000 and was renewed in January 2006. The two parks formalized their existing partnership in a local agreement in August 2001 and this agreement has been extended so that the agreement may be reviewed and updated.

In Johnson City the park's interpretive program includes exhibits and two films, "LBJ the President" and "Lady Bird Johnson". Guided tours of the LBJ Boyhood Home and costumed interpretation at the Johnson Settlement are offered as staffing permits. In the Stonewall area, the state and national parks offer exhibits and a film at the LBJ State Park and Historic Site Visitor Center. The National Park Service offers a one and one-half hour guided interpretive bus tour of the LBJ Ranch.

The LBJ National Historical Park has proprietary law-enforcement jurisdiction. Good working relationships exist with nearby federal, state, and local law-enforcement authorities who assist whenever called upon.

The peak year for visitation occurred in 1973, when 586,533 individuals visited Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. Two events probably caused the unusually high visitation: President Johnson's death and the inauguration of the LBJ Ranch bus tours. Subsequent to 1973, visitation fell steadily until it stabilized at 300,000 per year. The mean number of visitors per year for 1978 through 1988 was 303,756. In 1989 visitation began a continuing decline and in 2003 it had dropped to 85,339. Since that time it has somewhat stabilized in the 80,000-85,000 per year range.

The heaviest visitation occurs in the spring months of March and April, with heavy school visitation occurring in May. Visitation is fairly constant during the summer, with another surge in October.

Since 2000 the park has been managed by the following five divisions: the Superintendent's Office, the Division of Administration, the Division of Interpretation and Education, the Division of Resources Management and Visitor Protection, and the Division of Facility Management and Ranching. A core operations review is scheduled for the park during FY 2007 and following the review a new Position Management Plan will be developed. The core operations review as well as such programs as the Budget Cost Projection (BCP) provide much of the information needed to determine what is achievable for the GRPA process. In the Five-Year Plan, base (ONPS) increases are requested to mitigate long standing deficiencies in park operations and maintenance of infrastructure. The park will continue to request these increases until the deficiencies are corrected.

#### Mission of National Park Service at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

The mission of the National Park Service at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is rooted in and grows from the park's legislated mandate found in the Act of Congress on December 2, 1969, and supplemented by an amendment via the Park Omnibus Bill in 1980. Our mission statement is a synthesis of this mandated purpose, plus the park's primary significance as itemized below.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is the premier location to experience the environment that shaped the character, public policy, and continuing legacy of the 36th President of the United States. The National Park Service is dedicated to preserving and interpreting a rich, singular collection of resources, which illuminate the man, and to enhancing regional and national awareness and understanding of a complex and compelling figure in the history of the Presidency.

#### Mission Goals

##### I. Preserve Resources

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park preserves and protects the natural environment and cultural heritage within the park as part of a regional network of private and public stewardship for the Texas Hill Country. Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is a full partner in the research, resource preservation, and technical assistance integral to sustaining public awareness of the connection between influence of place and the legacy of the 36th President of the United States

##### II. Provide For Public Enjoyment and Visitor Experience

In cooperation with the LBJ State Park and Historic Site, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park provides a variety of options for direct and indirect visitor access in order to identify and value the significance of



President Johnson and the policies and programs of his administration in the context of his ancestry, full life span, and continuing legacy.

#### IV. Ensure Organizational Effectiveness

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park partners internally and across park boundaries with other National Park Service units, private, public, and governmental entities to maximize our strengths and opportunities. Park employees have a comprehensive knowledge of, promote, and practice a strong conservation and preservation ethic.

#### Legislative Intent

The law creating Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park mandated the National Park Service to preserve and acquire lands within the legislated boundary.

Significant controversy over the war in Viet Nam caused considerable reluctance in Congress to establish a unit of the National Park System commemorating the 36th President. The legislative record is quite sparse and the Public Law 91-134, December 2, 1969, merely authorized the Secretary of the Interior "in order to preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Lyndon B. Johnson" to acquire "by donation or by purchase with donated funds" lands for the National Historic Site. The Act authorized "to be appropriated not more than \$180,000.00" to provide for development. (Only the Boyhood Home and Birthplace were specifically included in this legislation.)

S. 2363-1980, Park Omnibus Bill, Title VI, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, 1980, amends P.L. 91-134 by changing "National Historic Site" to "National Historical Park"; raising the development ceiling to \$4,100,000; and authorizing the acquisition of land by purchase with appropriated funds not to exceed \$1,400,000. The Johnsons had donated significant tracts of land at the LBJ Ranch and the boundaries now encompass 1,570 acres in Johnson City and at the ranch.

#### Purpose

Therefore, the purpose of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is:

To research, preserve, and interpret significant resources and influences associated with the life and heritage of Lyndon B. Johnson.

To provide a variety of opportunities to experience the local and regional context that shaped the last Frontier President, informed his policies and programs, and defined his legacy.

#### Significance

The primary significance of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park can be summarized as the resources of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park that document and communicate the life and heritage of the 36th President of the United States. Here, as in few other historical parks, one can see the lands and structures that represent the origins, ancestry, full life span, and continuing legacy of a major historical figure.

The Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park and Johnson City are interwoven historically and economically. Both contain historic structures in their original locations that are on the National Register of Historic Places and provide insight into LBJ's early influences as well as a window into the frontier life of the Texas Hill Country.

The Johnson Settlement is a comprehensive historic scene from which the last of the frontier Presidents gained his identity, strength, and values.

President Johnson was born, lived, died, and was buried on the LBJ Ranch. The close proximity of the reconstructed birthplace, his grandparent's home, and the family cemetery where the President is buried reflects a deep attachment for place and heritage.

The Junction School is where LBJ began his formal education and where, as President, he signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

The Boyhood Home is where LBJ spent his formative years and launched his political career.

President Johnson had a deep and abiding connection with the Hill Country of central Texas and with the people of Texas. He used his experience with the people, land, and resources to advocate his local, national, and international programs and interests. It was this connection and his commitment to a government that works for people that sustained him throughout his life.

Immediately following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Johnson family home was transformed into the Texas White House. This historic ranch house served as a busy office, Presidential command center, as well as a quiet refuge for the Johnson family during both the good and the tumultuous times.

The operation of the LBJ Ranch is critical to understanding the image of a rancher/president. President Johnson's desire to demonstrate the ranching culture and conservation practices prompted him to stipulate that the property remain a working ranch and not a sterile relic of the past.

Johnson City, Stonewall, and surrounding areas reflect LBJ's political legacy and its continuing economic impact on the region.

President Johnson was directly involved in the restoration and preservation of the sites within the park. The Texas White House remains Mrs. Johnson's residence, and the Johnson family continues to be involved in park activities.

The partnership of the Lyndon B. Johnson National and State Historical Parks began as a vision of President Johnson. He was the driving force behind the planning, acquisition, and initial development of the two parks. This cooperative effort continues today.

Mrs. Johnson's advocacy of conservation, preservation, and beautification continues to focus national attention on the legacy of the Johnson administration.

#### Key External Factors Affecting Plan's Accomplishment

While park management and staff can plan, manage, and largely control much of what occurs in the park, other things they can only influence, especially things external to park boundaries. Some things, such as natural events, they have no control over whatsoever. In developing Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park's Strategic Plan and its long-term goals, it was important to take into consideration key external factors that could negatively or positively affect goal outcomes. A few of the most important or most likely are identified briefly below. This is by no means an exhaustive list but simply those that are most likely to influence outcomes as viewed at the time of writing the plan.

The external factors affecting the park fall into two categories: those of a local or regional nature and those concerning state and national issues. In the local or regional area virtually all the issues concerning the park

stem from growth and development. The economy of the Hill Country is changing from one based primarily on agricultural to one based on tourism, bedroom communities for Austin and San Antonio, and light industry. There are lands within the park boundaries that will not be acquired in fee simple. These lands and other properties on or near park boundaries are subject to sale and development into subdivisions, ranchettes, or industrial sites. Land trusts, less than fee acquisition such as scenic easements, partnerships, and similar methodologies are some of the avenues the park will need to explore to mitigate these concerns. Other issues that concern both the park and local communities are water quality and quantity, environmental degradation, view sheds, tourism promotion, and traffic.

Although visitation seems to have somewhat stabilized, the low numbers in park visitation is of concern to management. The decline in visitation to other sites commemorating contemporary Presidents has also been noted. This could be a result of higher gas prices, less leisure travel due to concern over the economy, threat involving terrorism, or changing individual interest. Older individuals with an interest in the history of the nation are being replaced with their children and grandchildren who have been raised in an era of fast food, theme parks, and the computer. The park is addressing this issue in a variety of ways, including educational and outreach programs, and partnerships with other institutions such as the Presidential Sites network.

In the years since the death of President Johnson, the public has become increasingly aware of, and interested in, the separate legacy of public service and environmental stewardship created by the former First Lady. Mrs. Johnson has worked closely with the park to ensure a smooth transition of operations at the Texas White House following her death and subsequent interment in the Johnson Family Cemetery at the LBJ Ranch. The park anticipates a significant increase in visitation at that time and in the ensuing years. Visitation will be sustained with the implementation of a shuttle system that provides less restrictive access to interpretive sites throughout the ranch, and with the eventual public tours of the Texas White House.

#### Consultation in Plan Preparation

GPRA requires that Congress, OMB, and other interested and affected parties be consulted in the development of Strategic Plans. Congress and OMB, as well as the Department of the Interior, were extensively consulted in the development of the DOI and NPS servicewide plan. In the development of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park's local Strategic Plan, the following individuals and/or organizations were consulted at various stages of development as indicated.

#### Strategic Plan Preparers

The following park staff members were intimately and extensively involved in preparing this strategic plan:

Russ Whitlock, Superintendent, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park  
Brian Carey, Chief of Resources Management and Visitor Protection, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park  
Gus Sanchez, Chief of Interpretation and Education, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park  
Edward Meier, Acting Chief of Facility Management and Ranching, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park  
Reba Robards, Chief of Administration, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Reba Robards, GPRA coordinator

Russ Whitlock, superintendent, approved final plan as written by all those involved and compiled by GPRA coordinator

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: December 12, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* Ia1A

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* Ia1A

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Acres Restored: Number of disturbed parkland acres restored.

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 12 acres (100% of 12 acres) of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park's disturbed parkland acres are restored.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

*Unit Measure:*

*Condition (Desired):*

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

Disturbed land

acres

Restored

12

*5-Year Results Plan:*

As part of enhancing the interpretive experience at the Johnson Settlement, the park will be restoring a small section of native prairie on twelve acres along the Johnson Settlement nature trail. This area was formerly in agricultural use for crops and most recently for a pecan grove. During the last Strategic Plan period, the park devoted base funds and special project funds to develop a "Prairie Restoration Management Plan" and to test a number of treatments for the removal of King Ranch bluestem, the primary invasive non-native grass found in the disturbed area. Treatment of this grass is effective with herbicide and growing-season fire. Treatment of Johnson grass, another invasive non-native, was begun with the assistance of the Gulf Coast Exotic Plant Management Team. Prairie restoration is also part of the draft "Johnson Settlement Management Plan." Implementation of the full scope of treatment recommended in the Prairie Restoration Management Plan is achievable but a decision to do so must be made after the park undergoes its Core Operations analysis. If the treatment is not undertaken, the goal targets should be readjusted. The park will continue to treat non-native grasses, foster the growth of the replanted oak mottes, remove a selective number of the pecan trees that remain from an old orchard and include this area in the prescribed burn plans for the park.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* 1a2A

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* 1a2A

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Species Protected: Populations of Federally listed species making progress toward recovery.

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 1 population (100% of 1) of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park's federally listed species in the park is making progress towards recovery.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

Making progress toward recovery

*Unit Measure:*

Each species

*Condition (Desired):*

Making progress toward recovery

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

1

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

1

*5-Year Results Plan:*

This park must report to this goal if any federally listed species occur in the park. Because the federally listed as threatened Bald Eagle lives in Central Texas these birds occasionally fly over both districts of the park. There have not been any recorded nesting sites within the park. The park does not currently engage in any active management for this species. This population species is not at risk in the park and may be delisted during the life of this Strategic Plan.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* Ia2C

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* Ia2C

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Invasive Plan Species: number of invasive animal populations controlled

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 2 populations (40% of 5) of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park invasive animal species populations are controlled.

*Target Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator (what is measured):*

Species status

*Unit Measure:*

Each population

*Condition (Desired):*

Contained

*Total # Units in Baseline:*

5

*Status in Base Year (# Meeting Condition):*

2

*5-Year Results Plan:*

This goal will be used to track progress in controlling invasive non-native animals in the park. The park currently lists several species in the invasive non-native animal database; two of these are considered under control at this time with periodic treatment required (red fire ant, nutria), two do not interfere with management objectives and control would be biologically and economically unfeasible (honeybee, common carp), and one is in need of control (black-buck antelope). Axis deer have been removed from the database as they no longer are documented as occurring in the park. The park is currently exploring game management options for black-buck antelope at the LBJ Ranch and is awaiting the final recommendations of a two-year research study by Texas A&M University. Depending on the management decision, an environmental assessment is likely to be required prior to implementing any treatment. Because the environmental compliance has not been completed, it is premature to set a target date for control of black-buck antelope. Per discussion with goal contact Myron Chase on 12/12/06, the uncertified populations controlled was corrected to "2" as the five populations in the database are not controlled per Mr. Chase, and the certified populations controlled should be adjusted.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: January 11, 2007

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* Ia4A

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* Ia4A

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Water quality: miles of streams and rivers meeting State water quality standards

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 0.7 miles of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park streams and rivers (100% of 0.7 miles) meet State water quality standards.

*Target Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator (what is measured):*

Water quality

*Unit Measure:*

Miles

*Condition (Desired):*

Unimpaired

*Total # Units in Baseline:*

.7

*Status in Base Year (# Meeting Condition):*

.7

*5-Year Results Plan:*

A small portion of the Pedernales River runs along the southern boundary of the LBJ Ranch, but it is a significant element of the cultural landscape and aesthetic view in this area. The park is committed to working with its neighbors to ensure that the water quality of the river remains undegraded. To that end, the park has partnered with the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA)'s Colorado River Watch Network to sponsor two water quality monitoring sites on the river. In FY 2006 LCRA installed a hydromet gauge to automate the measurement and reporting of river height and flow rate. The Texas Council on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is interested in co-locating an automated water quality monitor at this gauge.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: January 11, 2007

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* Ia4B

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* Ia4B

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Water quality: acres of lakes reservoirs, etc. meeting State water quality standards

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 6.69 acres of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park lakes reservoirs, etc. (100% of 6.69 acres) meet State water quality standards.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

Water quality

*Unit Measure:*

Acres

*Condition (Desired):*

Unimpaired

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

6.69

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

6.69

*5-Year Results Plan:*

This goal is to be used by parks with significant water resources as identified by the Water Resources Division (WRD) of the NPS. Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is currently listed in this category with 6.69 acres of surface water, but the acreage consists of a number of stock tanks, primarily at the LBJ Ranch. These resources most likely do not qualify as lakes, reservoirs, estuarine and marine areas and the quality of the water in the stock tanks is not pertinent to the intent of the agency-wide goal. There are no known water quality issues in the stock tanks at this time. No work will be tracked under this goal.



## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: December 12, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* Ia5

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* Ia5

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Resource Condition: number of Historic structures in good condition

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 105 (87.5% of 120) of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park historic structures are in good condition.

*Target Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator (what is measured):*

Condition

*Unit Measure:*

Each structure

*Condition (Desired):*

Good

*Total # Units in Baseline:*

120

*Status in Base Year (# Meeting Condition):*

105

*5-Year Results Plan:*

The park currently has 120 historic structures, all on the List of Classified Structures (LCS). Of the 120 structures, 105 are currently in good condition. Plans are to maintain the integrity of all the structures at their current condition or to improve that condition as funds and staffing permits based upon established priorities. However, some structures are low on the priority list and their condition may deteriorate if sufficient funds and staffing are not available to maintain these structures. A condition assessment of historic structures is scheduled for this 5-year period as required by national standards for facility management. Unfortunately, it has not been agreed at the national level whether the condition assessment arrived at through this process will substitute for the condition assessment determined by historical architects for the purposes of the LCS. During the previous Strategic Plan period, all structures in poor condition were moved to fair or good condition through stabilization or rehabilitation. The LCS was updated and all data certified in 2004-2005.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: December 11, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* Ia6

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* Ia6

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Resource Condition: number of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 252 (88.4% of 285) applicable preservation and protection standards for Lyndon B. Johnson's museum collections are met.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

*Unit Measure:*

*Condition (Desired):*

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

Applicable standards

Each standard

Standards meet

285

235

*5-Year Results Plan:*

The park museum collection consists of 526,531 objects and associated documents that relate to the Johnson's life in the Texas Hill Country. These objects are either stored in one of two collection storage facilities or exhibited in one of two furnished historic structures or one of two exhibit areas. The park continues to make progress in addressing unmet museum checklist standards, but will reach a point when all of the "low hanging fruit" has been picked and additional progress is not possible without additional funding. The addition of a museum technician to the staff has increased the ability of the staff to care for and monitor the condition of all collection items, but especially those on exhibit. This strategic plan identifies needed work to incorporate the needs of the collections in an emergency operation plan (FY 2008), integrated pest management plan (FY 2009) and a structural fire plan (FY 2010). Work is identified to improve monitoring of environmental conditions at collection facilities in FY 2007 and FY 2011. Backlogged cataloging work at the park is also now tracked under this goal. The park has a sizable backlog of archival material that is being cataloged with project funding. Nearly 17% of backlog (80,936 items) was cataloged in FY 2006, but over 400,000 items remain to be cataloged. This will be further reduced with three projects funded for FY 2007-2008. The park is identified as a multi-park storage facility in the Intermountain Region Museum Collections Facility Strategy. Development of the needed improvements could take place during this strategic plan if current funding formulations remain in place. The completion of a multi-park storage facility is necessary in order to meet an increased percentage of these standards. Other needed museum projects that address checklist deficiencies have been described in the Project Management Information System. If Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson were to die during this strategic planning period, the park may receive a large proportion of Mrs. Johnson's personal effects, perhaps as many as 25,000 items. This would create an immediate workload in terms of documentation, condition assessment and storage.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* 1a7

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* 1a7

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Resource Condition: number of the cultural landscapes in good condition

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 5 (100% of 5) of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park cultural landscapes are in good condition.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

Condition

*Unit Measure:*

Each landscape

*Condition (Desired):*

Good

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

5

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

3

*5-Year Results Plan:*

There are three landscapes listed on the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) CLAIMS database. All three are at the LBJ Ranch: the Texas White House, Agricultural areas, and the Historic Farm area. Formal consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for determination of eligibility was accomplished in 2006. The park GMP calls for a cultural landscape inventory of the Boyhood Home, located in Johnson City, to be completed prior to beginning any landscape restoration efforts at this site. Once the regional office compiles a new five-year priority list for inventories, the park may receive funding for this. Two PMIS proposals for inventories at the Boyhood Home and in Johnson City are pending. The three cultural landscape inventories for the LBJ Ranch should be used to update the park information on the National Register of Historic Places. The riverbank restoration project along the Pedernales River at the LBJ Ranch continues in a passive mode, with cattle excluded from the river by the electric fence.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated:

DOI Goal ID Number: NPS Goal ID Number: 1a8 Park/ Program Goal ID Number: 1a8

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Resource Condition: number of archeological sites in good condition

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 15 (100% of 15) of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park archeological sites are in good condition.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

Condition

*Unit Measure:*

Each archeological site

*Condition (Desired):*

Good

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

15

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

15

*5-Year Results Plan:*

The park completed an archeological assessment and survey of the high priority areas within the park in FY 2004. The complete report documenting the sites that were identified has been drafted but it has been under review in the regional office for over a year. The final report is expected in the fall or winter of 2006-2007. The known sites were entered into the archeological database (ASMIS) from the draft report in FY 2006. A condition assessment of all the sites was conducted in FY 2006 with all sites found in good condition. During this strategic plan period the park staff will monitor the condition of all known sites, produce an interpretive product about the park's archeology, conduct periodic condition assessments, maintain the ASMIS database and solicit funding to complete the remaining inventory work of unsurveyed areas and to conduct additional research of several known sites.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* Ila1A

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* Ila1A

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Visitors: Percent of park visitors satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 98% of visitors to Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park are satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

*Unit Measure:*

*Condition (Desired):*

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

Visitor satisfaction

percent

Satisfied

98

*5-Year Results Plan:*

Visitors are given opportunities to learn through conducted tours of the park's historic resources including the LBJ Boyhood Home and the LBJ Ranch. Self guided tours of the Johnson Settlement are available year-round, with scheduled guided tours 30 days per year. LBJ Ranch tours, only available on the park's tour buses, include guided tours of the reconstructed Birthplace, Johnson Family Cemetery, and the LBJ Show Barn. The bus tour also provides views of the Texas White House, Junction School, and the working ranch. Two films, "Lady Bird Johnson" and LBJ, the President" are shown in the park's visitor center daily. Rotating exhibit areas are used for special exhibits. Exhibits and on-demand audio programs explaining the Great Society as well as the life and legacy of Lyndon B. Johnson are provided daily in the park visitor center. Education Outreach programs are provided to schools and organized groups. Staff receives competency training. Western National Parks Association provides a sales outlet for the purchase of educational materials. A park web site is maintained with improvements as needed. The public is informed through the media of park events and programs. New exhibits and programs communicating the relevance of the Johnson presidential years are developed and made available. Planning for transportation routes to include "hike and bike" opportunities at LBJ Ranch is sought.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* Ila2A

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* Ila2A

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Visitors: The number of visitor accident/incidents

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, the annual number of visitor accidents/incidents at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is 1.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

*Unit Measure:*

*Condition (Desired):*

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

Accidents/incidents

Each accident/incident

Reduced

1

*5-Year Results Plan:*

This goal supports park operations that are designed to minimize or eliminate visitor accidents and injuries. The park safety program dovetails with our protection efforts in the realm of law enforcement and physical security. The park has two areas of concern: the growth of population and development in Blanco and Gillespie Counties and the eventual takeover of security and protection from the Secret Service at the LBJ Ranch. While the incidence of law enforcement problems is presently low, and our current protection program is adequate, the added responsibilities will make expansion of these activities imperative.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: January 03, 2007

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* Ila2B

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* Ila2B

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Visitors: number of visitor fatalities

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, the annual number of visitor fatalities at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park will remain at zero.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

Fatalities

*Unit Measure:*

Each fatality

*Condition (Desired):*

Reduced

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

0

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

*5-Year Results Plan:*

This goal was added to support a Departmental reporting requirement and reflects the same park activities that are programmed in goal Ila2A. This goal supports park operations that are designed to minimize or eliminate visitor accidents, injuries, and fatalities. The park safety program dovetails with our protection efforts in the realm of law enforcement and physical security. The park has two areas of concern: the growth of population and development in Blanco and Gillespie Counties and the eventual takeover of security and protection from the Secret Service at the LBJ Ranch. While the incidence of law enforcement problems is presently low, and our current protection program is adequate, the added responsibilities will make expansion of these activities imperative.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* 11b1

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* 11b1

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Visitors: Percent of visitors that understand and appreciate the significance of the park they are visiting

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, 90% of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park visitors understand the significance of the park.

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

*Unit Measure:*

*Condition (Desired):*

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

Visitor understanding

percent

Understand

90

*5-Year Results Plan:*

Visitors are informed about the park's mission, priorities, and programs. Informational materials are reviewed for accuracy and effectiveness. Interpreters receive assistance from subject matter experts as needed when developing and preparing new programs. Audits are performed to ensure accuracy and effectiveness of presentations. Training is provided to improve interpretive skills. Programs are designed to seek non-traditional audiences. Educational programs are used to increase exposure to park resources and the significance of the LBJ presidency. Special events that seek non-traditional audiences and uses are conducted on the LBJ Ranch.



## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* IVa6A

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* IVa6A

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Employees: Number of employee accidents (DART)

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, the number of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park employee DART lost-time injuries is maintained at or below the previous 5-year annual average number of 3.

*Target Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator (what is measured):*

*Unit Measure:*

*Condition (Desired):*

*Total # Units in Baseline:*

*Status in Base Year (# Meeting Condition):*

Injuries or fatalities

Each injury or fatality

Reduced

3

*5-Year Results Plan:*

Since 2004 the park has been engaged in a strong employee safety program modeled after the "Managing for Safety Excellence" program. For the last three fiscal years the park has exceeded the safety goals, achieving an employee injury rate that was lower than the previous five-year average. In 2005 the park formed an Environmental Management Council in order to organize the work entailed by the required Environmental Management System. Because of the many cross-over topics between environmental management and safety (such as the Hazardous Communication Program), the park has combined these efforts at the management level and uses an Executive Safety and Environmental Management Committee to guide these programs. In 2006 a new park ranger was appointed as Collateral Duty Safety Officer; she is continuing her training in order to be able to provide technical advice. In addition, the park has taken advantage of regional office safety expertise to document the safety program and audit the various workplaces. During this strategic plan period, employee involvement in all aspects of the safety program – training, inspections, hazard identification, awards and recognition - will continue to be a key focus for park management.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* IVa6B

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* IVa6B

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Employees: Number of servicewide Continuation of Pay (COP) hours

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, the number of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park hours of Continuation of Pay is at or below 150.

*Target Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator (what is measured):*

COP hours

*Unit Measure:*

Each COP hour

*Condition (Desired):*

Reduced

*Total # Units in Baseline:*

240

*Status in Base Year (# Meeting Condition):*

*5-Year Results Plan:*

Since 2004 the park has been engaged in a strong employee safety program modeled after the "Managing for Safety Excellence" program. For the last three fiscal years the park has exceeded the safety goals, achieving an employee injury rate that was lower than the previous five-year average. Although the employee injury rate was lower, in FY 2006 one injury resulted in the number of COP hours used exceeding the parks goal. In 2005 the park formed an Environmental Management Council in order to organize the work entailed by the required Environmental Management System. Because of the many cross-over topics between environmental management and safety (such as the Hazardous Communication Program), the park has combined these efforts at the management level and uses an Executive Safety and Environmental Management Committee to guide these programs. In 2006 a new park ranger was appointed as Collateral Duty Safety Officer; she is continuing her training in order to be able to provide technical advice. In addition, the park has taken advantage of regional office safety expertise to document the safety program and audit the various workplaces. During this strategic plan period, employee involvement in all aspects of the safety program – training, inspections, hazard identification, awards and recognition - will continue to be a key focus for park management.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* IVb1A

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* IVb1A

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Partners: NPS has X community partnerships designed to enhance the NPS's ability to manage resources

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park has 50 community partnerships designed to enhance the park's ability to manag

*Target  
Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator  
(what is measured):*

Park Partnerships

*Unit Measure:*

Each partnership

*Condition (Desired):*

Established

*Total # Units in  
Baseline:*

50

*Status in Base  
Year (# Meeting  
Condition):*

*5-Year Results Plan:*

As the Texas State Coordinator, the superintendent will have opportunities to network with individuals in various government agencies and other organizations. This networking will provide opportunities to increase the park's partners. Partnerships will be maintained with the local community governments, organizations, and individuals. Programs, exhibits, and publications will be developed in an effort to provide awareness of the park and the LBJ legacy in an effort to reach potential partners. Formal agreements will be established and maintained with partners as needed.

## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated: November 06, 2006

*DOI Goal ID Number:*

*NPS Goal ID Number:* IVb2

*Park/ Program Goal ID Number:* IVb2

*NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):*

Visitors: Number of visitors served by facilitated programs

*Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):*

By September 30, 2011, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park's attendance at facilitated programs will increase to 475,000 (from 464,034 in 2006).

*Target Year:*

2011

*Performance Indicator (what is measured):*

Facilitated programs

*Unit Measure:*

Each visitor

*Condition (Desired):*

attended

*Total # Units in Baseline:*

464034

*Status in Base Year (# Meeting Condition):*

*5-Year Results Plan:*

A variety of facilitated programs will be provided and the public will be informed of programs scheduled. Facilitated programs will include, but not be limited to, audio-visual programs at the visitor center, community programs, education programs, formal interpretation, informal interpretation, and special events. Facilitated programs targeting non-traditional audiences will be provided.

# Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

Park/ Program Name: LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP

Park/ Program Org Code: 7350

Date Last Updated:

<i>DOI Goal ID Number:</i>	<i>NPS Goal ID Number:</i> OVERHEAD	<i>Park/ Program Goal ID Number:</i> OVERHEAD
<i>NPS Servicewide Goal Description (Mission or Long-term Goal text):</i>		
Overhead		

<i>Long-term Goal Performance Target (Park/ Program Long-term Goal text; adjust date for end of current strategic planning period):</i>		<i>Target Year:</i>
Longterm goal text not available. Enter the text on the Annual Work Plan Results tab for the final year of the Strategic Plan.		2011

<i>Performance Indicator (what is measured):</i>	<i>Unit Measure:</i>	<i>Condition (Desired):</i>	<i>Total # Units in Baseline:</i>	<i>Status in Base Year (# Meeting Condition):</i>
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<i>5-Year Results Plan:</i>
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## Strategic Plan Report, FY 2007-2011

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