



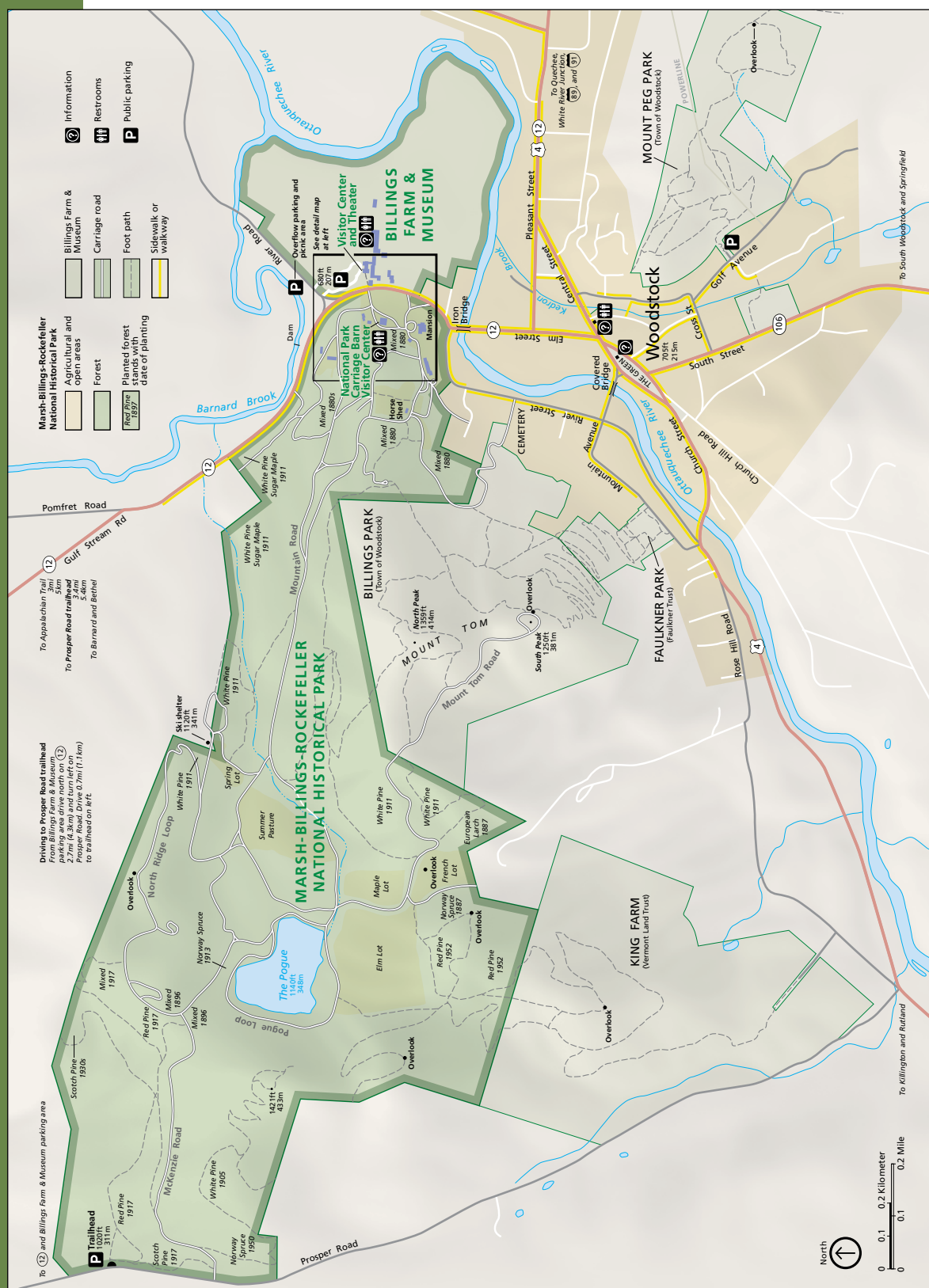
Foundation Document

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park

Vermont

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park in Woodstock, Vermont, was the first unit of the national park system to focus on the theme of conservation history and the changing nature of land stewardship in the United States. The park has an important place in the history of conservation stewardship. Its significance lies in both people and practices—several prominent American conservationists and more than a century of continuous, careful stewardship are evident in the park’s landscape, buildings, and museum collections.

The park, a gift to the people of the United States from Laurance S. and Mary French Rockefeller, represents several generations of conservationist thought and practice. It was the grandfather of Mary French Rockefeller, Frederick Billings, who created the estate in the late 19th century. He established a progressive dairy farm and a professionally managed forest, both significant improvements in a region severely depleted by deforestation and overgrazing. In these efforts, Billings had been influenced by the writer, statesman, and conservationist George Perkins Marsh, who earlier had grown up on the property. In his landmark book, *Man and Nature*, first published in 1864, Marsh described the spreading ecological destruction of the U.S. countryside and argued for a new ethic of responsible stewardship.

Today, the park is a cultural landscape of great historic significance and integrity. It reflects the continuity of more than a century of careful management by Billings, his wife and daughters, and Mary French and Laurance S. Rockefeller. This landscape, with its forests, fields, and gardens, offers tangible evidence of the historical contributions of George Perkins Marsh and Frederick Billings to the theory and practical application of land stewardship principles. The park is an excellent place to interpret their contributions, as well as the more recent contributions of Laurance S. Rockefeller to U.S. conservation and the national park system.

The park seeks to interpret the evolving concept of stewardship, defined broadly as the act of people taking care of the special places in their communities and beyond. The Stewardship Institute, a program of Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park, examines contemporary innovative practices in stewardship in collaboration with a wide network of public and nonprofit partners.

The park operates in partnership with The Woodstock Foundation, Inc., and the adjacent Billings Farm & Museum, a working dairy farm and a museum of agricultural and rural life. During Frederick Billings’ lifetime, the farm and forest properties were operated as parts of a single estate, and today visitors have the unique opportunity of experiencing both landscapes side by side.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller 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 August 26, 1992 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendment). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of MARSH-BILLINGS-ROCKEFELLER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to interpret the history and evolution of conservation stewardship in America; to preserve the Marsh-Billings Mansion and surrounding lands through active stewardship; and to recognize and interpret the contributions of George Perkins Marsh, Frederick and Julia Billings, Mary Billings French, and Laurance S. and Mary French Rockefeller.

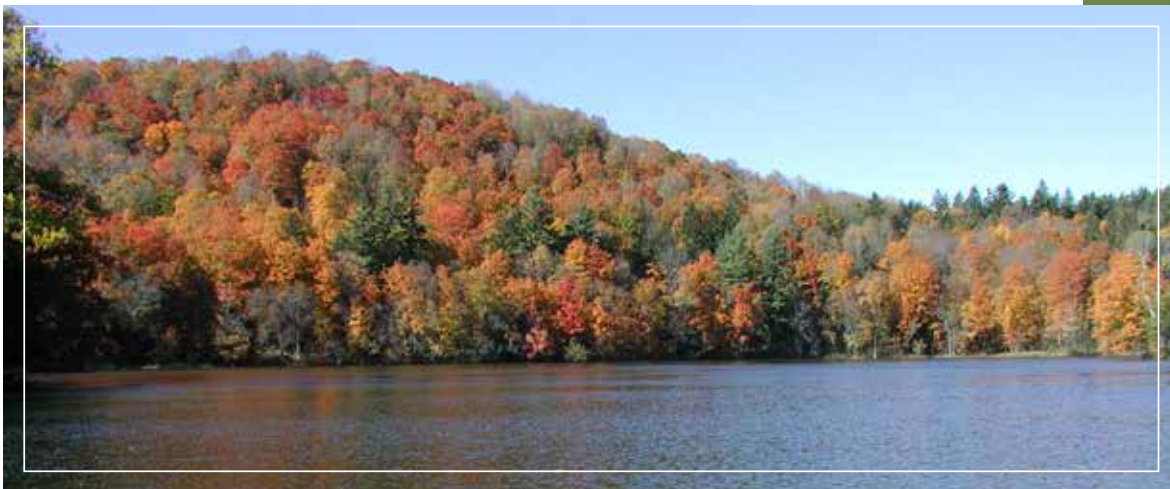


Park Significance

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 Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller 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 Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The park was the home of three generations of nationally significant conservationists. It is the birthplace and family home of the pioneering environmentalist George Perkins Marsh; the model gentleman's farm of the industrialist and conservationist Frederick Billings, his wife Julia, and their three daughters; and the seasonal home of the philanthropist and conservationist Laurance S. Rockefeller and his wife, Mary French Rockefeller.
2. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park grounds and historic forest illustrate the evolution of the U.S. conservation movement in New England from its mid-19th-century beginnings through the late 20th century.
3. The park's Mount Tom Forest is the oldest continuously scientifically managed forest in the United States.
4. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park's diverse museum collection consists of objects owned by the families including household furnishings, fine art, decorative arts, clothing, and archives. The collection of landscape paintings featuring works associated with the Hudson River, Luminist, and Barbizon Schools, assembled by Frederick and Julia Billings and expanded by Laurance S. and Mary French Rockefeller, is particularly significant for its association with the role of artists in the development of the U.S. conservation movement and the early advocacy for the creation of the national park system.
5. The property is an outstanding example of a model gentleman's farm of the country place era (1880–1930). The design of the landscape is the work of four important designers in landscape architecture (Robert Morris Copeland, Charles Platt, Martha Brooks Hutcheson, and Ellen Shipman) and includes a rare example of intact 19th-century carriage road system design.



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 Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park:

- Mansion and Residential Complex.** The mansion and associated historic buildings tell the story of three generations of conservationists and their work, home life, and stewardship values. The structures include the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller mansion, carriage barn, Belvedere complex, bungalow, woodbarn, horse shed, and cottages. The mansion was originally built for the Marsh family in 1805–1807 and renovated on several occasions by Frederick and Julia Billings. Several notable architects contributed to the design and development of these historic buildings including William Ralph Emerson, Henry Hudson Holly, Theodor Carl Muller, Ehrick Kensett Rossiter, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Detlef Lienau, and Frederick Lord.
- Mansion Grounds and Gardens.** The mansion grounds landscape reflects the enduring popularity of the country place in American landscape design, characterized by sweeping lawns, informally placed specimen trees, and curving drives. Frederick Billings built this landscape based in part on a conceptual plan made in 1869 by the landscape gardener Robert Morris Copeland, but added a distinctive character through his pioneering reforestation program. Additional landscape elements were added by notable landscape architects and designers Charles Platt, Martha Brooks Hutcheson, Ellen Shipman, Bryan Lynch, and Robert Trent Jones.
- Mount Tom Forest.** The forest is a cultural landscape and represents the evolution of forestry in the United States, with the earliest plantings initiated by Frederick Billings and active forest management programs continued by his wife and daughters and Mary and Laurance S. Rockefeller. The forest also includes a 14-acre pond known as the Pogue, which is a key scenic feature in the carriage road design. Several agricultural fields used for grazing and pasturing, an apple orchard, and remnant farm homestead foundations also allude to the landscape's past agricultural history.



- **Carriage Roads and Trails.** Ten miles of graded earth and gravel roadways radiate from the mansion grounds up and over Mount Tom providing access to the forest and picturesque views of the agricultural fields, the Pogue, and surrounding landscape. An additional 14 miles of hiking trails, bridle paths, and skid trails crisscross through the park's forest. These trails provided access for forestry, agricultural, and recreational pursuits during the Billings and Rockefeller era, as they still do to this day.
- **Collections.** The park's collection of more than 20,000 objects provides a broad understanding of the lives and work of the three generations of conservationists associated with the estate. The sizable art collection includes works by several famous American artists associated with the Hudson River School, including Thomas Cole, John Frederick Kensett, Asher Durand, and Albert Bierstadt, and illustrates the pivotal role played by artists in the development of the American conservation movement.
- **Scenic Views.** The landscape surrounding the park is a matrix of working farms, forests, and a residential village. The design of the mansion, gardens, and carriage road system created visual links between the estate and surrounding countryside and represents the quintessential Vermont character that influenced Marsh, Billings, and Rockefeller's philosophy and work on behalf of conservation. These connections also inspired Laurance S. Rockefeller to establish scenic easements on some of these parcels to ensure they were protected in perpetuity.
- **Community Connections.** The interplay between town and park has always been an important value among the families of the estate and the community members who enjoyed the use of the carriage roads and trails. From the time Billings completed the carriage road system, the roads and trails have been open to the public for recreational pursuits and to learn about best practices in land stewardship. Additionally, the Billings and Rockefeller families were active in Woodstock community life, contributing to social causes, historic preservation, economic development, and land stewardship. Today, Woodstock is recognized as an outstanding example of a New England village and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Stewardship Institute.** The Stewardship Institute, based at the park, works with national parks and partners to advance leadership and innovation and in collaborative conservation for the stewardship of the national system of parks as well as the nation's natural and cultural heritage. The Stewardship Institute is rooted in the idea that the National Park Service is an organization of great public purpose and that its people, who are charged with the stewardship of some of the United States' greatest treasures, need to be supported, challenged, and provided opportunities for renewal.



Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park:

- **Archeological Resources.** The park contains several archeological sites surrounding the mansion and various outbuildings once used by the Marsh, Billings, and Rockefeller families. These sites include buried archeological resources as well as visible features such as the McKenzie Farmstead and Sugar House Ruins. In addition to the archeological resources associated with the Marsh, Billings, and Rockefeller families, the park contains a number of precontact American Indian archeological sites.
- **Other Contributing Structures.** Other structures within the park that are of historic significance and related to the Marsh, Billings, and/or Rockefeller families include the mansion garage, generator garage, and horse shed. These structures are important as contributing features in the park’s national register nomination.
- **Natural Resources and Protected Species.** Within the cultivated forest and garden landscapes lie a wealth of natural resources including glacial features, wetlands, and several protected species. These natural resources are the backbone of the park’s designed landscapes, gardens, and managed forest system.





Related Resources

Related resources and values are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close association with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/stakeholder.

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park's related resources include:

- **Billings Farm & Museum.** The farm and museum are within the park's boundary (in the "protection" zone) and the starting point of the visitor experience for most park visitors. The farm and museum are owned and managed exclusively by partners.
- **Neighboring Parks.** The park is connected to a number of surrounding public lands through its system of carriage roads and trails, scenic views, and/or adjacent properties. Neighboring parks include Mount Tom Park / Faulkner Park, Mount Peg Park, and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.
- **Former Estate Residential Structures.** A number of adjacent properties within the area surrounding the mansion grounds were once part of the Billings estate. These structures include 3 North Street (the gardener's cottage) and 1 River Street (the Sterling property).
- **Other Sites/Resources Associated with the Marsh, Billings, and Rockefeller Families.** The Marsh, Billings, and Rockefeller families had wide-reaching influence across the country and abroad. Some sites and resources with historical associations to these families include the University of Vermont Marsh Library, Woodstock Congregational Church, and Woodstock Inn locally. National and international associations include Marsh's gravesite in Italy, institutions and areas influenced by Billings (e.g., Berkley University; Billings, Montana; Northern Pacific Railroad); and other parks and protected areas supported by Laurance S. and Mary Rockefeller (e.g., Virgin Islands National Park, Grand Teton National Park).

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park:

- **Commitment Across Generations.** Stewardship is a commitment to caring for home, land, and community that is passed from one generation to the next, requiring each new generation to assess and adopt practices of the unique social, economic, and ecological issues of their times.
- **Mindfulness and Spirituality.** Reflection, contemplation, and restoration of mental, physical, and spiritual well-being were important to the families who lived here and informed their work and care of the land, encouraging visitors today to examine their own personal connections and beliefs among health, well-being, and spirituality and how they live well in the places they call home.
- **Stewardship in Practice.** The practice and philosophy of caring for place and the resilience of land and people inspire an examination of the role each of us can play in caring for our homes, communities, and shared legacy of natural and cultural treasures in everyday actions.
- **Sight is a Faculty, Seeing is an Art.** These words by George Perkins Marsh encapsulate the importance of learning about landscapes and the people who live there through astute observation using multiple perspectives, including ecology, economics, and the arts—an approach to stewardship shared by Frederick Billings, his wife Julia and his daughters; by Laurance S. and Mary French Rockefeller; and by the collective diversity of visitors to the park. and his daughters, Laurance S. and Mary Rockefeller, and the collective diversity of visitors to the park.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

- **Preservation of the Park's Protection Zone.** The park's enabling legislation states that the National Park Service "shall pursue protection and preservation alternatives for the protection zone by working with affected State and local governments and affected landowners to develop and implement land use practices consistent" with the park's legislation. (See appendix A.)
- **Protection of the Park's Scenic Zone.** The park's enabling legislation creates a scenic zone that "shall be to protect portions of the natural setting beyond the park boundaries that are visible from the Marsh-Billings mansion, by such means and in such a manner as will permit current and future compatible uses." (See appendix A.)

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park, please see appendix B.



Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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



Fundamental Resource or Value	Mansion and Residential Complex
Related Significance Statements	<p>1. The park was the home of three generations of nationally significant conservationists. It is the birthplace and family home of the pioneering environmentalist George Perkins Marsh; the model gentleman's farm of the industrialist and conservationist Frederick Billings, his wife Julia, and their three daughters; and the seasonal home of the philanthropist and conservationist Laurance S. Rockefeller and his wife, Mary French Rockefeller.</p> <p>5. The property is an outstanding example of a model gentleman's farm of the country place era (1880–1930). The design of the landscape is the work of four important designers in landscape architecture (Robert Morris Copeland, Charles Platt, Martha Brooks Hutcheson, and Ellen Shipman) and includes a rare example of intact 19th-century carriage road system design.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, all buildings are considered to be in good condition or better. • All buildings have sprinkler systems installed. • Park buildings are protected by intrusion alarms and security cameras. • The mansion's porch is detaching from the structure and needs to be repaired. • The mansion requires a significant amount of cyclic maintenance to maintain its condition. • Maintaining appropriate climate-controlled conditions in the structures suitable for collections storage (e.g., furnishings, artwork) impacts the historic features of the buildings. • Accommodating sustainable energy technology leads to compatibility issues with historic preservation of the structures. • Not all buildings are accessible. • Fallout shelters need structural stabilization. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in ONPS funding leads to an increased reliance on endowment funding for maintenance. • Changes in visitation trends are expanding the length of the busy season. • Current visitation demographic for the mansion and residential complex skews (51%) to visitors older than 62 and is expected to continue to increase. • The park is continuing to expand its preservation programs through partnerships with other organizations such as youth corps and nonprofit organizations. • Uses of historic structures have shifted/expanded in recent years (e.g., use of space for NPS Northeast Temperate Network and Rivers and Trails offices, partner offices/uses). • Increasingly warmer summers overwhelm traditional approaches to ventilating and cooling the buildings. • Visitor access to the areas around the mansion and building has increased over the years to provide a more open visitor experience and will likely continue to do so.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security of buildings (unauthorized use by public). • Roads in the residential complex are threatened by washouts. • High cost of fuel places constraints on park budgets when trying to maintain climate-controlled spaces (containing collections items). • Climate change has the potential to increase incidence of large storms, which can cause flooding, heavy winter snowfall, and speed up exterior deterioration of historic structures. • Pest encroachment in historic buildings is an ongoing issue. • There is a mismatch between current interpretive offerings and next-generation visitor expectations regarding these historic buildings and the collections they contain. • Existing adaptive reuse of the structures requires some additional maintenance and diminishes the park's ability to interpret those spaces.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mansion and Residential Complex
Threats and Opportunities	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of additional wayfinding and interpretive signage to assist visitors in locating park resources. • Transition to renewable fuel sources to reduce heating/fuel costs. • Evaluating new ways to expand demographic reach and creative interpretive use/programs in the historic district. More inclusive, relevant interpretive programming should be considered. • Increasing human presence in historic buildings to improve security. • Further interpretive partnership opportunities around shared programming. • Continue improving park sustainability and environmental leadership through the park's Climate Friendly Parks Action Plan.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic American Building Survey, Marsh-Billings House, 1967. • The Billings Farm and Museum / Rockefeller Mansion, Woodstock, Vermont: A Special Report, 1990. • Frederick Billings: A Life, 1991. • Land Use History, 1994. • Masonry Assessment: Rockefeller Mansion, unpublished, 1996. • Laurance and Mary Rockefeller, 1996. • Design Analysis: Carriage Barn Rehabilitation, 1997. • Carriage Barn and Setting Cultural Landscape and Historic Structure Report, 1997. • Laurance S. Rockefeller: Catalyst for Conservation, 1997. • Interior Features Documentation: Carriage Barn, 1998. • General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, 1999. • George Perkins Marsh: Prophet of Conservation, 2000. • The Greenhouse: Incremental Historic Structure Report, 2001. • The Mansion: Preliminary Historic Structure Report, 2001. • The Belvedere: Incremental Historic Structure Report, 2004. • The Bungalow: Incremental Historic Structure Report, 2004. • Double Cottage: Historic Structure Report, 2004. • The Garage Historic Structure Report, 2004. • The Reservoir Historic Structure Report, 2004. • Archeological Overview and Assessment, 2007. • Carriage Roads and Trails Treatment Plan, 2010. • National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, revised 2015.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic finish analysis for historic buildings. • Special history study on Cold War resources. • Study Rock Resorts and relationship to Rockefeller park properties. • Cultural resources GIS database (update). • Visitor survey, visitor use management analysis, evaluation of visitor patterns. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mansion and Residential Complex
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports for all buildings. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Comprehensive wayfinding and signage plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Energy management plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Security plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • 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 <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • PM 12-02 Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • PM 14-02 Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Mansion Grounds and Gardens
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The park was the home of three generations of nationally significant conservationists. It is the birthplace and family home of the pioneering environmentalist George Perkins Marsh; the model gentleman's farm of the industrialist and conservationist Frederick Billings, his wife Julia, and their three daughters; and the seasonal home of the philanthropist and conservationist Laurance S. Rockefeller and his wife, Mary French Rockefeller. 2. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park grounds and historic forest illustrate the evolution of the U.S. conservation movement in New England from its mid-19th-century beginnings through the late 20th century. 5. The property is an outstanding example of a model gentleman's farm of the country place era (1880–1930). The design of the landscape is the work of four important designers in landscape architecture (Robert Morris Copeland, Charles Platt, Martha Brooks Hutcheson, and Ellen Shipman) and includes a rare example of intact 19th-century carriage road system design.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the grounds and gardens are in good condition. • Some areas that are not regularly monitored (hillside gardens) are being trampled and worn by overuse. • Some maintenance of the grounds and gardens is contracted to outside businesses (mowing, maintenance of formal gardens). • Maintenance of the pool is costly and time consuming. • Many of the trees and shrubs are aging and nearing the end of their typical lifespan. • Retaining walls throughout the grounds and gardens require regular maintenance; one section of wall in poor condition needs to be replaced. • Several areas within the mansion grounds and gardens are not accessible due to steep slopes and steps. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has seen a recent increase in visitation.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeds, pests, and deer threaten the health and composition of the gardens. • Erosion causes frequent washout of the roads and walkways. This is likely to be exacerbated by climate change. • Many trails and stairways within the mansion grounds and garden area are uneven and could become tripping hazards. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider using volunteer gardeners or garden clubs for maintenance of certain areas.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use History, 1994. • General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, 1999. • Historic American Engineering Record, 2001. • Historic American Landscape Survey, 2002. • Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2004. • Cultural Landscape Report for the Mansion Grounds, Vol. I–III, 2006. • Archeological Overview and Assessment, 2007. • Cultural Landscape Inventory, revised 2008. • Carriage Roads and Trails Treatment Plan, 2010. • National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, revised 2015.

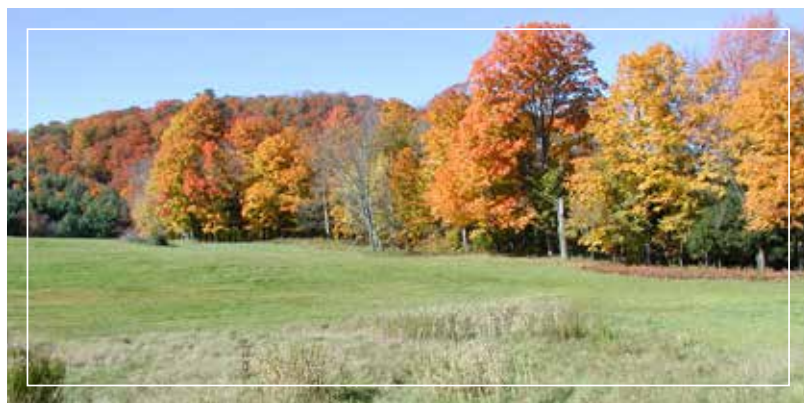
Fundamental Resource or Value	Mansion Grounds and Gardens
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural resources GIS database (update). • Special history study on the Billings women and the conservation movement.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy tree assessment and treatment plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Gardens and grounds annual maintenance plans (to capture institutional knowledge of long-time staff).
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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • 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 Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Mount Tom Forest
Related Significance Statements	<p>2. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park grounds and historic forest illustrate the evolution of the U.S. conservation movement in New England from its mid-19th-century beginnings through the late 20th century.</p> <p>3. The park's Mount Tom Forest is the oldest continuously managed scientific forest in the United States.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, the forest is in good condition, and the National Park Service continues a program of active management for historic, ecological, recreational, and scenic values in accordance with the park's forest management plan. • The forest currently represents a mosaic of forest management practices over the past 160 years from the first plantations established by Frederick Billings to contemporary stewardship practices. • Pastures and hayfields are maintained through mowing by the Billings Farm & Museum or the park. • Natural resource values inherent in the managed forest are in good condition according to the most recent natural resource conditions assessment and inventory and monitoring reports. • Forest plantations are mildly invaded by nonnative plants; naturally regenerating forests are less invaded. • Deer density in the region is within desired levels to minimize negative impacts on vegetation but has the potential to change with increased fragmentation in the area surrounding the park. • The forest is certified by the Forest Stewardship Council and the American Tree Farm System as a demonstration of best forestry practices. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the stands are even-aged (trees of the same age class that were either planted or naturally established in the area during the same time). As these stands age, they will move toward a more diverse age class structure. • The forest consists of several historic plantations. Due to natural succession processes, those stands are showing an increase in natural regeneration as the stands age and are thinned. • Climate change will influence several aspects of the forest, including species composition. • Several of the oldest planted trees and plantations are reaching the end of their natural lifespan and exhibit increased disease and rot.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased stress in the forest system and potential alteration in forest composition from climate change. • Increased presence and potential impacts from nonnative plants, insects, and pathogens (e.g., hemlock woolly adelgid, Asian longhorned beetle, beech bark disease, emerald ash borer, red pine scale). • Forest vegetation is at risk from harmful effects of acidification and nutrient enrichment effects from excess deposition of nitrogen and sulfur air pollutants. Sugar maple and red spruce trees are especially sensitive to the effects of acidification. Nitrogen deposition is above critical loads for some forest vegetation. • Potential ecological impacts from forest management without proper monitoring, planning and controls, including soil disturbance, increasing site vulnerability to invasive species, loss of structural and biological diversity, and impact to sensitive species. • Loss of key cultural landscape character features, including legacy trees, plantations, and viewsheds, without ongoing management.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mount Tom Forest
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in tick populations, especially in the forest and fields, which leads to visitor use conflicts. • Increased number of visitors who do not have direct experience in seeing good forest management elsewhere and may be concerned about tree cutting in the park. • Increased visitation on carriage roads and trails that leads to conflicts during active forestry work. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue use of the forest as an education demonstration of sustainable forest management for woodland owners, especially in adapting to climate change. • Continue adapt management approaches to enhance ecological diversity and resilience in light of climate change, nonnative insects and diseases, and ecological, cultural, and recreational goals. • Integrate cultural and natural resource management goals and practices to foster an integrated approach to cultural landscape management. • Develop partnerships with neighbors to address cross-boundary forest management goals. • Continue to advance partnerships with the NPS Northeast Temperate Inventory and Monitoring program, universities, agencies, and nonprofits to assess forest health and management practices and demonstrate current sustainable forestry techniques.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use History, 1994. • Level I Water Quality Inventory, 1998. • General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, 1999. • Cultural Landscape Report for the Forest, 2000. • Vernal Pools Inventory, 2000. • Bat Biodiversity Survey, 2001. • Post-breeding Emigration and Habitat Use of Radio-implanted Jefferson and Spotted Salamanders, 2001. • Biological Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles, 2001. • Historic American Engineering Record, 2001. • Historic American Landscape Survey, 2002. • Natural Communities Assessment, 2002. • A Biological Inventory of Breeding Birds, 2003. • Fresh Water Fish Inventory, 2003. • Silvicultural Inventory, 2004. • Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2004. • Woodstock Wetland Inventory, 2004. • Wildland Fire Management Plan, 2005. • Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Risk Assessment, 2005. • Forest Monitoring, 2005. • Forest Management Plan, 2006. • Integrated Pest Management Plan, 2006. • Archeological Overview and Assessment, 2007. • Cultural Landscape Inventory, revised 2008. • Terrestrial Mammal Inventory, 2008. • Land Cover Change, 2009.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mount Tom Forest
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carriage Roads and Trails Treatment Plan, 2010. • Resampling Bat Activity, 2011. • Vegetation Classification and Mapping, 2011. • Geological Resources Inventory Report, 2011. • Annual Stand Surveys and Treatment Recommendations, updated 2011. • Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 2014. • Forest Vulnerability to Climate Change and Pests, 2014. • National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, revised 2015. • Forest Stewardship Council Audits (annual). • Monitoring reports of the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program's Northeast Temperate Network (2008–present). • Air Quality Conditions and Trends, NPS Air Resources Division (ongoing).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual character analysis of historic forest. • Forest health inventory (every five years). • Effectiveness monitoring and updates to understand treatment prescription for forest management and historic preservation. • Special history study on the Billings women and the conservation movement.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Nonnative invasive insect and disease risk assessment and rapid response plan. • Legacy tree assessment and treatment plan. • Pasture and field management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321) • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • 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 <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77 • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Carriage Roads and Trails
Related Significance Statements	<p>2. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park grounds and historic forest illustrate the evolution of the U.S. conservation movement in New England from its mid-19th-century beginnings through the late 20th century.</p> <p>5. The property is an outstanding example of a model gentleman's farm of the country place era (1880–1930). The design of the landscape is the work of four important designers in landscape architecture (Robert Morris Copeland, Charles Platt, Martha Brooks Hutcheson, and Ellen Shipman) and includes a rare example of intact 19th-century carriage road system design.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park's carriage roads and trails are overall in good condition. • A large amount of cyclic maintenance is necessary to maintain the roads and trails. Cyclic maintenance costs are underfunded through federal dollars alone. The park relies on volunteer youth crews to help with maintenance needs. • Carriage roads are multiuse trails. Primary uses include walking, horseback riding, and use by horse-drawn carriages. • One of the park's for-profit partners holds an easement on the carriage roads and trails for exclusive winter recreation use (cross-country skiing and snowshoeing) and access to a small day-use cabin in the middle of the park. • Key historic segments of the carriage road systems are outside the park boundary on partner-owned lands. • Trails and carriage roads are not currently Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible. • The demographics of trail and carriage road users are unknown. • The carriage roads are used by park staff and contractors for forest management, natural resource monitoring activities, and maintenance of outlying resources. • Irrigation infrastructure is beneath the carriage roads. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing visitorship and requests for special events.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasional user conflicts on multiuse carriage roads and trails. • Vegetation encroachment and changes in forest composition, which are altering carriage road experience and condition (roads and trails were designed for views). • Storm-related washouts, erosion, and runoff along the road and trail system. Climate change has the potential to exacerbate the problem. • Safety along the trails due to the lack of park staff presence. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase interpretive signage/wayfinding. • Provide technical assistance for partner groups maintaining and using carriage roads (internal and external). • Expand social media outreach to bring additional user groups to the park. • Increase accessibility of carriage roads and trails to expand usership.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Carriage Roads and Trails
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use History, 1994. • General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, 1999. • Cultural Landscape Report for the Forest, 2000. • Historic American Engineering Record, 2001. • Historic American Landscape Survey, 2002. • Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2004. • Cultural Landscape Report for the Mansion Grounds, Vol. I-III, 2006. • Archeological Overview and Assessment, 2007. • Cultural Landscape Inventory, revised 2008. • Land Cover Change, 2009. • Carriage Roads and Trails Treatment Plan, 2010. • National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, revised 2015.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource inventory (include vegetation). • Byway experience survey (visual experience). • Visitor survey, visitor use management analysis, evaluation of visitor patterns. • Cultural resources GIS database (update). • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Special history study on the Billings women and the conservation movement.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive wayfinding and signage plan. • Safety communications and mitigation plan (for trail users). • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan (core historic area). • Planning for adaptation to climate change.
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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • 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 Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
Related Significance Statements	<p>4. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park's diverse museum collection consists of objects owned by the families including household furnishings, fine art, decorative arts, clothing, and archives. The collection of landscape paintings featuring works associated with the Hudson River, Luminist, and Barbizon Schools, assembled by Frederick and Julia Billings and expanded by Laurance S. and Mary French Rockefeller, is particularly significant for its association with the role of art and artists in the development of the U.S. conservation movement and the early advocacy for the creation of the national park system.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park has 16,103 cataloged records that represent 20,623 cataloged cultural and natural resource items. Much of the park's collection is still not cataloged. Collections are exhibited in four buildings (mansion, Belvedere, bungalow, and carriage barn) and additional items are in storage in the mansion, woodbarn, and carriage barn. Overall, there is a lack of adequate exhibit space. Collections exhibited in the mansion are in very good condition. Those in the Belvedere are in good condition, and those in the bungalow and woodbarn are in good to poor condition. Environmentally controlled collections storage in the carriage barn is at capacity, and some collections are stored in inadequate conditions. Unprocessed park records are stored in the mansion attic and throughout the carriage barn. The mansion, Belvedere, and bungalow have security cameras. The curatorial program is understaffed, leading to a backlog of cataloging and maintenance. Archives are currently underutilized; space is limited to easily access the archives. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally, there has been a recent increase in vandalism that could indicate potential threats in the park as well. There has been an expanded interest in the park—a larger audience through interpretation. Outside researchers are increasingly more interested in the park's collection.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theft due to a lack of physical presence and adequate security. Limited curatorial staff unable to maintain collections on a regular basis. Lack of adequate climate-controlled storage space (mansion basement, woodbarn, and office space). Pests in the structures have the potential to destroy collections. Lack of appropriate storage space or plan for long-term storage of digital media, which could lead to loss of digital material as technology advances. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore additional partnership opportunities for research of ceramics and textiles. Explore off-site storage options to resolve space issues in the park. Increase interpretive opportunities through the Park for Every Classroom program using objects for history. Use of technology to increase accessibility. Less than 5% of the collection is currently exhibited. Expand use of historic buildings. All buildings have been treated as house museums, and other ways of preserving historic spaces should be considered. Use partnerships to tell more personal history of the park. Explore expansion of the natural history portion of the collection.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housekeeping Plan, 2010. • Collections Management Plan, 2006. • Scope of Collections Statement, 2013. • Historic Furnishings Report, 2014.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special history study. • Archives survey and catalog. • Updated collections appraisal. • Building envelope study. • Special history study on the Billings women and the conservation movement.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management plan. • Collections storage plan. • Collection management plan (update). • Preventive conservation plan. • Preservation maintenance plan. • Security plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Views
Related Significance Statements	<p>2. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park grounds and historic forest illustrate the evolution of the U.S. conservation movement in New England from its mid-19th-century beginnings through the late 20th century.</p> <p>5. The property is an outstanding example of a model gentleman's farm of the country place era (1880–1930). The design of the landscape is the work of four important designers in landscape architecture (Robert Morris Copeland, Charles Platt, Martha Brooks Hutcheson, and Ellen Shipman) and includes a rare example of intact 19th-century carriage road system design.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park holds scenic easements on approximately 300 acres of land on Blake Hill and Mount Peg (east and south of the mansion grounds) to protect the historic and natural setting of the viewshed from the mansion. • The majority of the park's viewsheds are not protected. With the exception of a few town parks and state wildlife management areas, all lands outside the park boundary are privately owned. • Views from the park to surrounding lands continue to change as development (primarily residential) increases around the park's perimeter. • Heavier successional growth within the forest landscape has begun to obscure views and vistas into the forest understory from the historic core of the park. • Planted vegetation screens continue to grow and alter or block historic views. • Views from the carriage roads and trails are continually changing due to vegetation growth (nonnative species). • The condition of key historical and cultural views from within the forest is a data gap. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing density and residential land area surrounding the park has increased. • Scenic views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze, but visibility is improving. Average natural visual range is reduced from about 125 miles (without the effects of pollution) to about 80 miles because of pollution at the park. The visual range is reduced to below 40 miles on high pollution days. • From 2005 to 2014, visibility improved on both the 20% clearest days and 20% haziest days.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation overgrowth at overlooks and nonnative species have the potential to alter views from within the park. • External development, such as housing, cell phone towers, and utility corridors, diminishes the scenic views from the park. • Air pollution caused haze from regional emissions sources including coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, urban development, and inefficient wood burning results in air pollution. • Climate change has the potential to change views in a variety of ways, including altering vegetation composition and patterns. • Light pollution from surrounding communities may be a moderate concern. • Nonnative species may enter park from private properties abutting the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Views
Threats and Opportunities	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with neighboring communities and local and state officials to protect viewsheds. • Look for additional ways (collaborate with partners) to obtain additional scenic easements. • Investigate ways to proactively mitigate effects on scenic views of climate change. • Work collaboratively with the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, located less than 1 mile north of the park, to identify shared priorities and strategies. • Continue improving park sustainability and environmental leadership through the park's Climate Friendly Parks Action Plan.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use History, 1994. • General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, 1999. • Cultural Landscape Report for the Forest, 2000. • Historic American Engineering Record, 2001. • Historic American Landscape Survey, 2002. • Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2004. • Cultural Landscape Report for the Mansion Grounds, Vol. I-III, 2006. • Where Our Four Towns Meet: The Prosper Valley of Barnard, Bridgewater, Pomfret, and Woodstock (community assessment), 2007. • Cultural Landscape Inventory, revised 2008. • Carriage Roads and Trails Treatment Plan, 2010. • National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, revised 2015. • Air Quality Conditions and Trends, NPS Air Resources Division (ongoing).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource inventory (including vegetation). • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management plan. • Visual resource management plan. • Scenic easement monitoring plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Land use change assessments and conservation priority plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Community Connections
Related Significance Statements	<p>2. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park grounds and historic forest illustrate the evolution of the U.S. conservation movement in New England from its mid-19th-century beginnings through the late 20th century.</p> <p>3. The park's Mount Tom Forest is the oldest continuously managed scientific forest in the United States.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 60 different nonprofit organizations in Woodstock are potential partners. Partner organizations are working with fewer resources to maintain trails and adjacent cultural landscapes and natural areas, and assistance is needed with stewardship, maintenance, and signage. • The park was developed as a "Public-Private-Nonprofit Partnership Park" and works closely with the other Rockefeller-created Woodstock entities: Billings Farm & Museum, the Woodstock Foundation, and the Woodstock Resort Corporation. • Visitors and community members alike do not understand that the park and Billings Farm & Museum are two separate entities. • The park has developed a robust partnership with many regional organizations and the local public school system to encourage teachers and their students to use the park and its many resources to support place-based learning while addressing curriculum standards. • The park is a central partner in numerous well-established community events, including Road to the Pogue, Trek to Taste, Peak to Peak. Many of the park's programs are developed and offered in partnership with other local organizations. • The park is geographically small, and management of surrounding properties has a disproportionately large impact on the land. • The Appalachian National Scenic Trail, the only other unit of the National Park Service in Vermont, is less than 1 mile from the park. The park, Appalachian Trail National Park Office, Appalachian Trail Conservancy, Green Mountain Club, and local trails organizations are working to create a linkage trail between the park and the Appalachian Trail and to expand the diversity and ongoing stewardship of trails in the Woodstock area. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodstock is looking at new marketing strategies including "Woodstock as the birthplace of conservation." • Park outreach and marketing efforts have increased in recent years, and the park is actively pursuing creative new strategies to leverage new and traditional media. • The park has increased technical assistance to the Appalachian National Scenic Trail for maintenance, trails, and wayfinding. • The park has increased its presence at community events and is seeing an increase in community use of park facilities.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential diluted focus of partnership energy due to significant number of partners. • Changes in land use proximal to park boundaries. • Lack of staff to coordinate collaborative efforts that enhance park programs and stewardship goals through partner involvement. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a great diversity of potential partners to work with on aligned priorities/goals. • Clarification of multijurisdictional roles of various organizations in recreational opportunities on lands bordering the park through collaborative visioning and joint planning. • Engage community and partners by participating in regional initiatives for landscape-scale community planning to address shared recreational, heritage, and ecological goals.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Community Connections
Threats and Opportunities	Opportunities (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase linkages and formal agreements with partners involved in both programming and land stewardship work. • Leverage existing NPS regional programs (e.g., NPS Northeast Temperate Network and Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program) to amplify the impact of the agency in the community and region. • Work with the Town of Woodstock as it explores a community approach to accessibility. • Connect the park to the Appalachian Trail through a connector link that would provide for three-season use for day hikers and extend the Woodstock trail network.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of regional recreation, tourism, conservation, and historic preservation priorities. • Network analysis of current and potential community partnerships to identify priorities, gaps, and new opportunities. • Community survey. • Study of Rock Resorts and its relationship to Rockefeller park properties.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails management plan. • Cooperative village-park accessibility plan. • Woodstock area nonprofit network collective impact plan. • Land use change assessments and conservation priority plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.10) "Partnerships"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Stewardship Institute
Related Significance Statements	<p>2. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park grounds and historic forest illustrate the evolution of the U.S. conservation movement in New England from its mid-19th-century beginnings through the late 20th century.</p> <p>3. The park's Mount Tom Forest is the oldest continuously managed scientific forest in the United States.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stewardship Institute is recognized as a servicewide leader in the advancement of innovative stewardship and conservation practices through the use of evaluation, research, inquiry, and dialog. • The Stewardship Institute works closely with NPS leadership programs and initiatives, academia, and partners on providing practitioners 21st-century skills to support leaders in managing during a time of increasing complexity. • At the founding of the park, the Stewardship Institute was conceived as the way to share the legacy of the conservation from Marsh, Billings, and Rockefeller with the country and the world. • Building on the park's national significance in the history and evolution of conservation, the Stewardship Institute provides a living and evolving connection to the practice of conservation stewardship for our changing times. • The Stewardship Institute is created from a network of NPS staff and partners based at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park and extending across the country and the world. • As a model of preservation and sustainability, the park is an inspirational setting for Stewardship Institute workshops and meetings. It is uniquely positioned to host dialogues that ensure the time and space for reflection and meaningful exchange among leading-edge thinkers from all levels of the conservation community. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stewardship Institute is more frequently tapped by regional and national leaders to undertake projects that advance NPS priorities. These requests can be responsive to newly identified regional and national priorities. • Because the field of conservation stewardship is evolving to become more complex in the issues facing park managers, working in collaboration and in partnership is more important than ever. • The Stewardship Institute is frequently asked to examine innovative ways to break down internal barriers to collaborate and connect NPS staff with colleagues in different divisions to facilitate work with evolving conservation and stewardship practices. • The Stewardship Institute uses the park as a learning laboratory to test new ways of working that can be shared regionally and nationally with NPS colleagues and partners.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need far outstrips staffing capacity. • Lack of a clear understanding on the purpose and focus of the Stewardship Institute and how to benefit from and get involved in institute work. • Projects are often funded outside base funding due to limitations of the Stewardship Institute's budget, thus limiting the parks and programs that seek assistance from the Stewardship Institute. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase networking with allied NPS programs, staff, and partners. • Selectively target high priority demonstration projects that can shape new ways of working in the National Park Service.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Stewardship Institute
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network analysis of current and potential community partnerships to identify priorities, gaps, and new opportunities. • Evaluation of leadership development programs needs and gaps. • Assessment of emerging practices in core allied fields of conservation, leadership, and program evaluation. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Analysis of benefits of a friends group or allied nonprofit to support Stewardship Institute programming. • Community survey. • Study of Rock Resorts and relationship to Rockefeller park properties.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business plan. • Strategic communications plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change.
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"> • 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 Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.7) "Civic Engagement" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.9) "Management Excellence" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.10) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) "General" (Land Protection) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.4) "Cooperative Conservation" (Land Protection) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" (Natural Resource Management) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.2) "Planning" (Cultural Resource Management) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3) "Stewardship" (Cultural Resource Management) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§7.1) "Interpretive and Educational Programs" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§7.5) "Requirements for All Interpretive and Educational Services" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§7.6) "Interpretive and Educational Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2) "Visitor Use" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.11) "Social Science Studies" • Director's Order 2-1: <i>Resource Stewardship Planning</i> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 16B: <i>Diversity in the National Park Service</i> • Director's Order 25: <i>Land Protection</i> • Director's Order 26: <i>Youth Programs</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 33: <i>Learning and Development</i> • Director's Order 56: <i>International Activities</i> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • Director's Order 100: <i>Resource Stewardship for the 21st Century</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

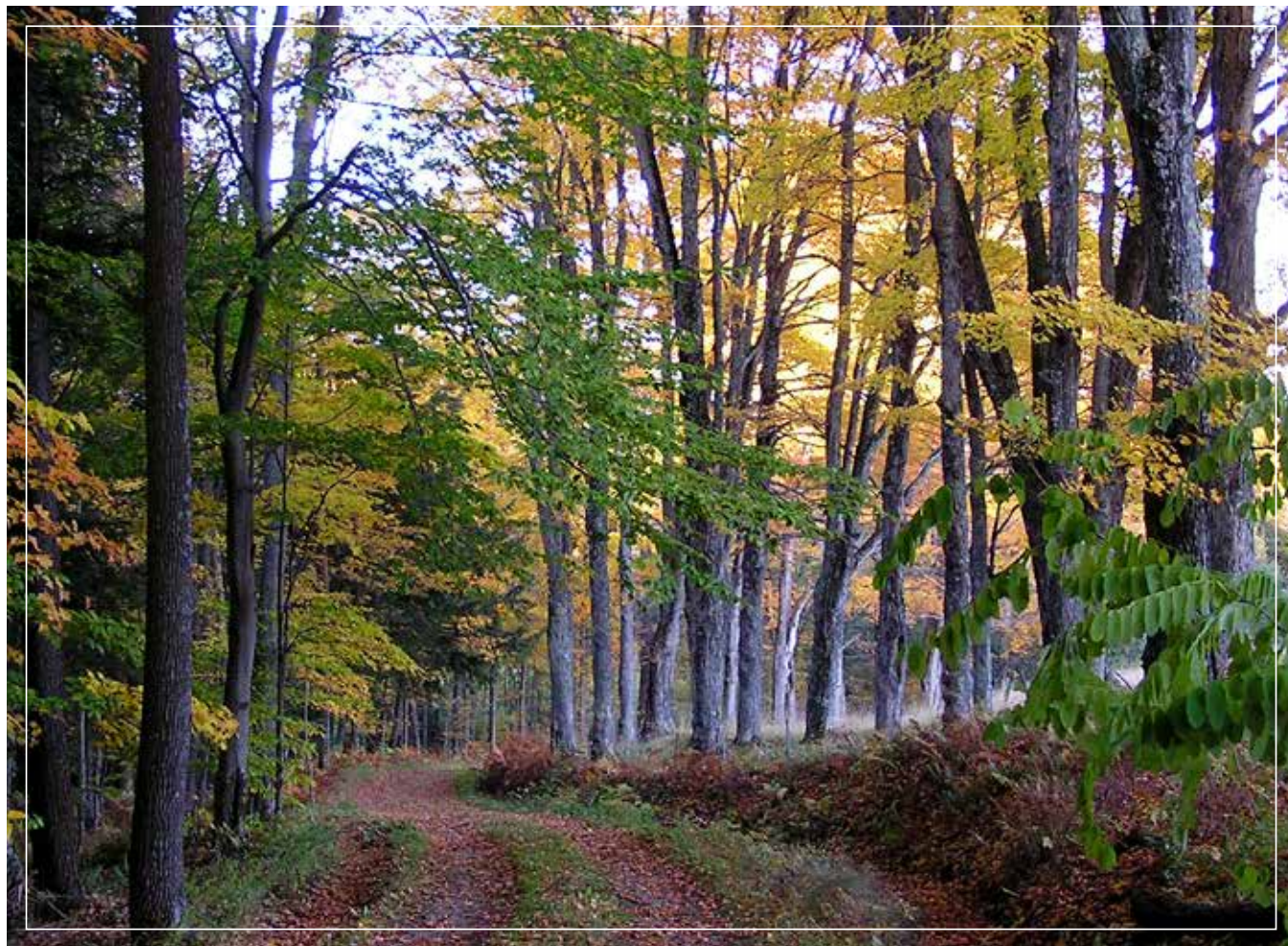
Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, the park's archeological resources are stable and well protected. No known or potential sites require stabilization or repair. The park contains 10 archeological sites identified as sensitive for precontact American Indian sites, 5 known historical period (during the Marsh, Billings, Rockefeller time periods) sites, and 14 potential historic period archeological sites requiring further evaluation. Potential archeological sites are also believed to exist on park partner lands but have not been identified through assessments or studies. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased visitation, especially along roads and trails in remote sections of the park.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vandalism, animal activity, and/or inadvertent damage by humans (motorized vehicles, construction) all have the potential to disturb or destroy archeological resources. Erosion and washout, which could be increased by climate change, have the potential to uncover or wash away resources. Lack of staff to regularly monitor known sites, especially those in remote locations. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand archeological education programming and inform visitors of the importance of these resources and their protection.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological Overview and Assessment, 2007. Cultural Landscape Inventory, revised 2008.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural resources GIS database (update). Entry of archeological sites into Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS). Archeological survey. Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological resources management plan. Planning for the adaptation to climate change.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902) Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"

Other Important Resource or Value	Other Contributing Structures
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mansion garage, generator garage, and horse shed are in good condition. • The mansion garage currently houses the park's wood (pellet) central heating system for the mansion and stable and is not open to the public. • The generator garage is used for park storage and is not open to the public. • The horse shed (pony shed) has been rehabilitated for use as an artist-in-residence studio. • The horse shed does not have fire protection or security systems. • Parts of the horse shed are ADA accessible; however, the roads leading to the horse shed do not meet current standards. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in ONPS funding leads to an increased reliance on endowment funding for maintenance.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire and vandalism; especially for the bungalow, which is primarily wood construction. • Climate change (increased frequency and intensity of storms), which has the potential to speed up exterior deterioration of structures. • Pest encroachment in historic buildings. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of additional wayfinding and interpretive signage to assist visitors in locating park resources. • Expanding artist-in-residence program to broaden community/visitor outreach.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Garage Historic Structure Report, 2004. • The Reservoir Historic Structure Report, 2004. • Archeological Overview and Assessment, 2007. • National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, revised 2015.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic finish analysis for historic buildings. • Cultural resources GIS database (update).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report for generator garage and mansion garage. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Comprehensive wayfinding and signage plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Security plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources and Protected Species
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rare species or species of concern documented in the park include five sedges, one fern, five bats, one salamander, one mammal, and twenty-three bird species. • Wetland vegetation is not currently monitored. • Sensitive species, such as pond-breeding and vernal pool-breeding amphibians, are well represented. • Populations of some bat species are in dramatic decline in the park and across the region. • Data gaps exist for key mammal species (other than bats, deer) and terrestrial invertebrates. • The park includes a 14-acre pond (the Pogue), a stream, springs, and vernal pools. Water quality in the park is currently in good condition. • Soundscape and acoustic resources are in good condition with limited influence of external noise. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with climate change projections for the region, temperature and precipitation data shown an overall increasing trend (climate change). • Noise is increasing in the park as development (primarily residential) increases around its perimeter.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The advance of hemlock woolly adelgid in southern Vermont is a significant concern, and the spread of the emerald ash borer and Asian longhorned beetle pose enormous threats to forest resources. • Climate change may increase large storms, flooding, erosion, increases in nonnative species, and a northward shift in native species ranges, all of which threaten resources. • There are air pollution impacts to wildlife from excess mercury deposition. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill natural resource data gaps using additional partnerships (e.g., schools, universities). • Expand natural resource educational programming for visitors and existing partners.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 2014. • Mercury analysis of dragonfly larvae from the Pogue showing some elevated concentrations, 2016. • Other baseline inventories and annual monitoring reports (see Mount Tom Forest fundamental resource table).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional studies to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems, including monitoring mercury and other toxic contaminants in park biota. • Bat monitoring. • Salamander monitoring. • Deer monitoring. • Invasive plants inventory (every five years). • Early detection for high-risk nonnative invasive plants and insects. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Trend assessments based on monitoring data collected by the NPS Northeast Temperate Inventory and Monitoring Program.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources and Protected Species
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Visual resource management plan. • Nonnative insect and disease risk assessment and rapid response plan. • Integrated pest management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321) • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • 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 <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77 • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but 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 Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Sustainability.** The park currently participates in a number of sustainable management practices including forest management and actions as a NPS Climate Friendly Park including the use of renewable energy sources. In 2005, the park was awarded the first Forest Stewardship Council certification of a national park and continues to work toward leading the field in stewardship and sustainability. Many of the park's proposed planning and data needs will help to advance this mission.

Associated planning and data needs: Energy management plan, energy audit, forest health inventory, assessment of emerging practices in core allied fields of conservation, leadership, and program evaluation

- **Historic Structure Reports.** The park does not have full historic structure reports for any buildings. A preliminary historic structure report was completed for the mansion in 2001 but only provided an initial summary needed to install a sprinkler system. A full historic structure report is needed for the mansion and other fundamental and other important structures (at a minimum) to guide future treatment decisions. Information provided by the historic structure reports would also be a valuable tool in expanding interpretation and educational programs.

Associated planning and data needs: Historic structure reports for all fundamental and other important structures

- **Accessibility.** Very few areas of the park are ADA accessible. The park contains limited handicap parking spaces within the historic core, and most visitors must walk up the steep grade from the main visitor parking area to the historic core. The mansion itself includes an elevator and portable wheelchair ramp that are used when needed. Frequent washouts along many of the park's carriage roads and trails within the historic create additional accessibility issues.

Associated planning and data needs: Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan, cooperative village-park accessibility plan

- **Visitor Use Patterns.** Much of the park's visitation, especially outside the historic core area, is unknown. The demographics of the carriage road and trail users are not well documented and the park is using older statistics for visitor use patterns within the historic core. New surveys are needed to better understand visitor patterns and interpretive and educational interests. In addition, an updated study would inform the park about potential visitors to the park.

Associated planning and data needs: Visitor survey, visitor use management analysis, evaluation of visitor patterns, external audience survey

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Historic structure report for mansion	H	This comprehensive report (to include historic finish analysis) would provide much needed documentation to facilitate ongoing and future preservation treatments and interpretive programming.
FRV, Key Issue	Historic structure reports for Belvedere, greenhouse, and garden workshop	H	The report (to include historic finish analysis) would provide much needed documentation to facilitate ongoing and future preservation treatments and interpretive programming.
FRV, Key Issue	Historic structure report for fallout shelters	H	The report (to include historic finish analysis) would provide much needed documentation to facilitate ongoing and future preservation treatments and interpretive programming.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	H	This plan would study areas of the park not currently accessible and make recommendations for improving access to some areas of the park.
FRV, OIRV	Comprehensive wayfinding and signage plan	H	This plan would include traffic and directional as well as wayfinding signage at the park.
FRV,OIRV	Security plan	H	Campus-wide assessment of security vulnerabilities and recommended actions.
FRV	Collections storage plan	H	This plan would consider off-site storage options to address collection storage issues in the park.
FRV	Nonnative insect and disease risk assessment and rapid response plan	H	This plan would include a risk analysis for pest establishment and spread, recommendations for early detection, a rapid response plan, and educational outreach for partner and public awareness. Climate change considerations would be included in this plan.
FRV	Legacy tree assessment and treatment plan	H	This plan would assess the aging population of the park's legacy trees and plan for their appropriate replacement. Climate change considerations would be included in this plan.
FRV	Strategic communications plan	H	This plan would address internal and external communication and outreach and include the Stewardship Institute.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Safety communications and mitigation plan (for trail users)	H	This plan would develop standardized operating procedures for parkwide safety communications.
FRV, OIRV	Visual resource management plan	H	Using visual analysis and land cover trend data, this plan would address opportunities and priorities for visual resource management and protection for views from the mansion and key carriage road overlooks.
FRV	Scenic easement monitoring plan	H	This annual monitoring plan would assess changes and impacts on park-held scenic easements.
FRV	Gardens and grounds annual maintenance plans	H	These plans would formalize grounds maintenance and capture institutional knowledge of long-time staff.
FRV, OIRV	Planning for adaptation to climate change	H	This plan would address the changing composition of the forest due to climate change and expand on community and partner awareness and involvement. Integrate climate change considerations into all park planning efforts.
Key Issue	Historic structure report for bungalow	M	The report (to include historic finish analysis) would provide much needed documentation to facilitate ongoing and future preservation treatments and interpretive programming.
Key Issue	Historic structure report for upper and lower summer houses	M	The report (to include historic finish analysis) would provide much needed documentation to facilitate ongoing and future preservation treatments and interpretive programming.
FRV	Historic structure report for woodbarn	M	The report (to include historic finish analysis) would provide much needed documentation to facilitate ongoing and future preservation treatments and interpretive programming.
OIRV	Historic structure report for horse shed	M	The report (to include historic finish analysis) would provide much needed documentation to facilitate ongoing and future preservation treatments and interpretive programming.
FRV	Collection management plan	M	The current plan needs to be amended and updated.
FRV	Trails management plan	M	This plan would address multiuse recreational trails management and involve all relevant organizations with jurisdiction.
FRV, Key Issue	Cooperative village-park accessibility plan	M	This plan would examine and develop design solutions for accessibility solutions that address common issues faced by the park and other Woodstock village historic destinations.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Land use change assessments and conservation priority plan	M	This comprehensive conservation plan would address changing land use concerns surrounding the park and include specific goals and strategies for effective management.
FRV	Business plan	M	This plan would be a comprehensive financial analysis and business strategy.
FRV	Preventive conservation plan	M	For park collections.
FRV	Preservation maintenance plan	M	For park collections.
FRV, Key Issue	Energy management plan	M	This plan would periodically (every three years) assess park energy use and develop strategies for reducing energy use.
FRV	Pasture and field management plan	M	This plan would establish routine maintenance and management guidelines for pastures and fields.
FRV	Woodstock area nonprofit network collective impact plan	M	Working with area nonprofits, this plan would integrate individual assets and strengths of organizations to advance a shared agenda of sustaining and enhancing community economic, ecologic, and cultural heritage.
FRV	Archeological resources management plan	M	This plan would develop protection and treatment recommendations for park archeological resources.
OIRV	Historic structure report for generator garage and mansion garage	L	The report (to include historic finish analysis) would provide much needed documentation to facilitate ongoing and future preservation treatments and interpretive programming.
Key Issue	Historic structure report for double cottage	L	The report (to include historic finish analysis) would provide much needed documentation to facilitate ongoing and future preservation treatments and interpretive programming.
FRV, OIRV	Integrated pest management plan	L	Update.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Analysis of benefits of a friends group or allied nonprofit to support Stewardship Institute	H	This business analysis and concept development would assess strategic and sustainable partnerships in support of Stewardship Institute goals and programming.
FRV	Special history study on Cold War resources	H	A network of fallout shelters was installed by the Rockefellers in the 1960s, but little else is known about Cold War resources in the park.
FRV, Key Issue	Visitor survey, visitor use management analysis, evaluation of visitor patterns	H	This visitor survey would help to better understand the park's existing audiences and identify barriers and opportunities for engaging a broader, more diverse audience. It would also address needs and wants of existing audiences and potential visitors.
Key Issue	External audience survey	H	The survey would focus on residents of nearby counties, communities, and urban areas and address what do people know (and not know) about the park, why don't they visit, and what are their expectations if planning a visit?
FRV	Visual resource inventory	H	Include vegetation; visual experience.
OIRV	Salamander monitoring	H	Ongoing monitoring of target species.
FRV	Special history study on Billings women and the conservation movement	H	The study would focus on the lives and contributions of the Billings women, stewards of the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park property for almost 40 years.
FRV	Building envelope study	H	This study would help the park scientifically manage the environment inside the mansion.
FRV	Effectiveness monitoring and updates to stand treatment prescription for forest management	H	This trend analysis of forest stand data collected by Northeast Temperate Network and 5-year reassessments of the silvicultural inventories would identify trends, assess effectiveness of forest treatments in meeting forest goals, and inform future management.
OIRV	Bat monitoring	H	Ongoing monitoring of target species.
FRV	Archives survey and catalog	H	This survey would assess the current archive and collections holdings of the park and associated property records held by the Billings Farm & Museum to determine extent, significance, and condition and to develop a plan to process for onsite preservation and digital sharing.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV, Key Issue	Forest health inventory (every 5 years)	H	This inventory would address forest health and inform stand-level management and treatment recommendations. It would continue to implement 5-year silvicultural inventories using established plots throughout the park's forest stands to assess forest growth, regeneration, invasive species impact, coarse woody debris, and other matrices.
FRV	Visual character analysis of historic forest	H	This analysis would assess the visual attributes of the forest by stand and parkwide that relate to its historic significance, including trend data that analyzes past and potential future changes in forest cover, species, and visual effects.
FRV	Evaluation of leadership development programs needs and gaps	H	This assessment of NPS leadership program offerings across the service would identify needs and gaps that could be addressed through the Stewardship Institute and partners.
FRV, Key Issue	Assessment of emerging practices in core allied fields of conservation, leadership, and program evaluation	H	Through literature review and interviews with conservation leaders this assessment would identify emerging practices and issues critical for NPS leadership development in the next century.
OIRV	Deer monitoring	H	Deer population and browse impact data are needed to inform forest treatment recommendations and understand changes in forest-deer dynamics.
OIRV	Nonnative plants inventory	H	Every 5 years.
OIRV	Early detection for high-risk nonnative plants and insects	H	Every year.
FRV, OIRV	Cultural resources GIS database	M	GIS mapping of cultural resources for the entire park.
FRV	Special history studies of various aspects of collection	M	Special history studies for currently underdocumented aspects of the park's collections, such as women's history, Asian history, Cold War history.
FRV	Collections appraisal (update)	M	Art and ceramics.
FRV	Community survey	M	This survey would assess current community economic development, tourism, recreational, educational, and landscape conservation goals to identify strategic park-community partnerships, strategies, and priorities.
FRV	Network analysis of current and potential community partnerships to identify priorities, gaps, and new opportunities	M	This assessment of current and potential park partnerships with regional community nonprofits and government agencies would help advance collective impact goals and strategies.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Key Issue	Energy audit	M	This audit of park energy consumption by building and core functional area (every 3 years at minimum) would assess impacts of sustainability investments and identify priorities for continual improvement.
OIRV	Recordation of archeological sites into ASMIS	M	The park's archeological inventory information should be entered into the NPS ASMIS per NPS policy.
OIRV	Resource and forest trends assessment	M	Using available data collected by the Northeast Temperate Inventory and Monitoring Program, assess trends in resource conditions related to historic forest and natural resources.
FRV	Historic finish analysis for historic buildings	M	If not included in the historic structures report, an assessment of finishes of historic buildings should be conducted to ensure highest standards in preservation projects.
FRV	Analysis of regional recreation, tourism, conservation, and historic preservation priorities (ongoing)	M	This survey of recreational, tourism, and conservation trends in the region would assess opportunities and potential conflicts with park management goals.
OIRV	Additional studies examining pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems, including monitoring mercury and other toxic contaminants in park biota	M	Build upon baseline data to better understand pollution impacts on park ecosystems and organisms.
FRV	Study of Rock Resorts and relationship to Rockefeller park properties	L	Conduct historic review of Laurance Rockefeller's philosophies in conservation, philanthropy, heritage and natural resource tourism, and venture capitalism as exemplified through his Rock Resort business enterprises.
OIRV	Archeological survey	L	
FRV	Byway experience survey (visual experience)	L	Convene comprehensive assessment of all tourism resources along scenic byway through Woodstock and surrounding towns and formulate best practices for landscape preservation and tourism promotion.



Part 3: Contributors

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Act for Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park

106 STAT. 934

PUBLIC LAW 102-350—AUG. 26, 1992

Public Law 102-350
102d Congress

An Act

Aug. 26, 1992
[S. 2079]

To establish the Marsh-Billings National Historical Park in the State of Vermont,
and for other purposes.

Marsh-Billings
National
Historical Park
Establishment
Act.
16 USC 410vv
note.
16 USC 410vv.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Marsh-Billings National Historical
Park Establishment Act”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to interpret the history and evolution of conservation
stewardship in America;

(2) to recognize and interpret the contributions and birthplace
of George Perkins Marsh, pioneering environmentalist, author
of *Man and Nature*, statesman, lawyer, and linguist;

(3) to recognize and interpret the contributions of Frederick
Billings, conservationist, pioneer in reforestation and scientific
farm management, lawyer, philanthropist, and railroad builder,
who extended the principles of land management introduced
by Marsh;

(4) to preserve the Marsh-Billings Mansion and its surround-
ing lands; and

(5) to recognize the significant contributions of Julia Billings,
Mary Billings French, Mary French Rockefeller, and Laurance
Spelman Rockefeller in perpetuating the Marsh-Billings herit-
age.

16 USC 410vv-1. **SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF MARSH-BILLINGS NATIONAL HISTORICAL
PARK.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established as a unit of the National
Park System the Marsh-Billings National Historical Park in Wind-
sor County, Vermont (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the
“park”).

(b) **BOUNDARIES AND MAP.**—(1) The park shall consist of a historic
zone, including the Marsh-Billings Mansion, surrounding buildings
and a portion of the area known as “Mt. Tom”, comprising approxi-
mately 555 acres, and a protection zone, including the areas pres-
ently occupied by the Billings Farm and Museum, comprising
approximately 88 acres, all as generally depicted on the map enti-
tled “Marsh-Billings National Historical Park Boundary Map” and
dated November 19, 1991.

(2) The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be on file and
available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the
National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

16 USC 410vv-2. **SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION OF PARK.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in
this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall administer the park

in accordance with this Act, and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including, but not limited to the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4).

(b) **ACQUISITION OF LANDS.**—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands or interests therein within the park only by donation.

(2) If the Secretary determines that lands within the protection zone are being used, or there is an imminent threat that such lands will be used, for a purpose that is incompatible with the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may acquire such lands or interests therein by means other than donation.

(3) The Secretary may acquire lands within the historic zone subject to terms and easements providing for the management and commercial operation of existing hiking and cross-country ski trails by the grantor, and the grantor's successors and assigns, such terms and easements shall be in a manner consistent with the purposes of the historic zone. Any changes in the operation and management of existing trails shall be subject to approval by the Secretary.

(c) **HISTORIC ZONE.**—The primary purposes of the historic zone shall be preservation, education, and interpretation.

(d) **PROTECTION ZONE.**—(1) The primary purpose of the protection zone shall be to preserve the general character of the setting across from the Marsh-Billings Mansion in such a manner and by such means as will continue to permit current and future compatible uses.

(2) The Secretary shall pursue protection and preservation alternatives for the protection zone by working with affected State and local governments and affected landowners to develop and implement land use practices consistent with this Act.

SEC. 5. MARSH-BILLINGS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK SCENIC ZONE. 16 USC 410vv-3.
Establishment.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established the Marsh-Billings National Historical Park Scenic Zone (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "scenic zone"), which shall include those lands as generally depicted on the map entitled "Marsh-Billings National Historical Park Scenic Zone Map" and dated November 19, 1991.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the scenic zone shall be to protect portions of the natural setting beyond the park boundaries that are visible from the Marsh-Billings Mansion, by such means and in such a manner as will permit current and future compatible uses.

(c) **ACQUISITION OF SCENIC EASEMENTS.**—Within the boundaries of the scenic zone, the Secretary is authorized only to acquire scenic easements by donation.

SEC. 6. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. 16 USC 410vv-4.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with such persons or entities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate for the preservation, interpretation, management, and providing of educational and recreational uses for the properties in the park and the scenic zone.

(b) **FACILITIES.**—The Secretary, through cooperative agreements with owners or operators of land and facilities in the protection zone, may provide for facilities in the protection zone to support activities within the historic zone.

16 USC 410vv-5. **SEC. 7. ENDOWMENT.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with the provisions of subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to receive and expend funds from an endowment to be established with the Woodstock Foundation, or its successors and assigns.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—(1) Funds from the endowment referred to in subsection (a) shall be expended exclusively as the Woodstock Foundation, or its successors and assigns, in consultation with the Secretary, may designate for the preservation and maintenance of the Marsh-Billings Mansion and its immediate surrounding property.

(2) No expenditure shall be made pursuant to this section unless the Secretary determines that such expenditure is consistent with the purposes of this Act.

16 USC 410vv-6. **SEC. 8. RESERVATION OF USE AND OCCUPANCY.**

In acquiring land within the historic zone, the Secretary may permit an owner of improved residential property within the boundaries of the historic zone to retain a right of use and occupancy of such property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term not to exceed 25 years or a term ending at the death of the owner, or the owner's spouse, whichever occurs last. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved.

16 USC 410vv-7. **SEC. 9. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**

Not later than 3 complete fiscal years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and transmit a general management plan for the park to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate.

16 USC 410vv-8. **SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved August 26, 1992.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2079:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 102-678 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 102-290 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 138 (1992):

June 4, considered and passed Senate.

July 27, considered and passed House, amended.

Aug. 6, Senate concurred in House amendment.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 28 (1992):

Aug. 26, Presidential statement.

112 STAT. 2681–267 PUBLIC LAW 105–277—OCT. 21, 1998

(1) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by—

(A) striking “as of that date”; and

(B) inserting “, subject to subparagraph (B),” after “term ending”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “Subparagraph (A)” and inserting “Subparagraph (A)(ii)”.

SEC. 142. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any settlement or judgment against the United States for the legislative taking by section 817 of Public Law 104–333 (110 Stat. 4200–4201) of real property on the eastern end of Santa Cruz Island known as the Gherini Ranch shall be paid solely from the permanent judgment appropriation established pursuant to section 1304 of title 31, United States Code.

16 USC 410rr et
seq.

SEC. 143. Public Law 102–350 (16 U.S.C. 410) is amended to strike “Marsh-Billings” each place it appears and insert “Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller”.

SEC. 144. Refunds or rebates received on an on-going basis from a credit card services provider under the Department of the Interior’s charge card programs may be deposited to and retained without fiscal year limitation in the Departmental Working Capital Fund established under 43 U.S.C. 1467 and used to fund management initiatives of general benefit to the Department of the Interior’s bureaus and offices as determined by the Secretary or his designee.

16 USC 460kkk
note.

SEC. 145. The principal visitor center for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, regardless of location, shall be named for Anthony C. Beilenson and shall be referred to in any law, document or record of the United States as the “Anthony C. Beilenson Visitor Center”.

16 USC 79a note.

SEC. 146. The Redwood Information Center located at 119231 Highway 101 in Orick, California is hereby named the “Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center” and shall be referred to in any law, document or record of the United States as the “Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center”.

SEC. 147. Appropriations made in this title under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and any available unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings, shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management activities pursuant to the Trust Management Improvement Project High Level Implementation Plan.

SEC. 148. All funds received by the United States as a result of the sale or the exchange and subsequent sale of lands under section 412(a)(1) of the “Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999” shall be deposited in the “Everglades restoration” account in accordance with section 390(f)(2)(A) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104–127, 110 Stat. 1022.

SEC. 149. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer a road easement, no wider than 50 feet, across lot 1 (USS 3811, First Judicial District, Juneau Recording District, State of Alaska), administered by the National Park Service, identified as road alternative 1 on the map entitled “Traffic and Environmental Feasibility Study for Access to Proposed Auke Cape Facility” in the document for the NOAA/NMFS Juneau Consolidated Facility Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
The Woodstock Foundation, Inc.	Cooperative agreement	8/26/2013	8/26/2018	NPS; park legislated partner	Partner for cultural and resource protection projects; holds restricted endowment for park.
The Woodstock Foundation Inc.	General agreement	8/1/2012	8/1/2017 (in process for renewal)	NPS; professional foresters	Forestry activities.
The Woodstock Foundation, Inc.	General agreement	7/12/2016	7/12/2021	Park visitors	Interpretive fee program between park and Billings Farm & Museum.
The Woodstock Resort Corporation	Memorandum of understanding	11/20/2014	11/10/2019	NPS; holds the easement for winter use and carriage road and trails	Provide trail grooming for winter ski operations on Mount Tom.
Shelburne Farms	Cooperative agreement	8/14/2013	8/14/2018	NPS; youth 8–12 grades; educators; professional teachers	Education, research, technical assistance.
Vermont Center for Ecostudies	Cooperative agreement	6/2/2015	6/2/2019	NPS; Science in the Parks	Science / BioBlitz.
Quebec Labrador Foundation and Atlantic Center for the Environment	Cooperative agreement	7/13/2012	7/13/2017 (in process for renewal)	NPS; collaborative leadership professionals and practitioners	Conservation, protection, and outreach.
University of Vermont	Cooperative agreement	8/22/2012	8/22/2017 (in process for renewal)	NPS; conservation leadership professionals; graduate students; scientific and education evaluation	Development and implementation of programs between park and Stewardship Institute.
Woodstock Union High School	Cooperative agreement	8/28/2013	8/28/2018	High school students; conservation leadership youth participants	Place-based education partnership.
Easement	Deed	N/A	N/A	Woodstock Inn	Inn holds deeded easement on park trails and carriage roads that enables it to operate and collect fees for winter nordic skiing.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Deed restriction	Deed	N/A	N/A	National Park Service	Restriction on deed of gift of property to National Park Service prohibits bicycles and motorized vehicles (except for administrative purposes) from park's carriage roads and trails and swimming, wading, fishing on park waters or camping and campfires on park lands.



**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park**

August 2017

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

James R. Kendall

8/10/17

RECOMMENDED

Rick Kendall, Superintendent, Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park

Date

Cynthia MacLeod

August 17, 2017

APPROVED

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region

Date



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

MABI 479/137246
August 2017

Foundation Document • Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park



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