RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIAL PARK

Prepared by: Jack Bigley 09/23/88

Chief, Division of Interpretation, Protection, & Resources Management, Lyndon B. Johnson NHP — Date

Recommended by: Harry O Bryant 9/26/88

Superintendent, Lyndon B. Johnson NHP — Date

Approved by: [signature] 10/31/88

Regional Director, Southwest Region — Date

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As stated in the needs and project statement sections of this plan there are several projects which are critical to the preservation of the cultural resources at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park.

The extension of the LBJ Ranch water system to the Junction School is extremely important. All the structures along Park Road 49 presently have no fire protection and this situation will continue until an extension of this system is installed.

The Historic Resource Study, LBJ Ranch, 1963-1973, is a critical project because many people possessing information crucial to the study are still alive. When they die their information dies with them to the great detriment of our research efforts.

The 11593 Survey and the Archeological Assessment and Survey are important as they will provide base information for management decisions about location and development of facilities both in Johnson City and at the LBJ Ranch.

The revision of the Collection Management Plan is crucial to the care and management of our museum collection. The plan must contain solutions to our most critical problems, i.e. the deterioration of the Friendship Stones and the resolution of the problems with the motor vehicles presently stored and exhibited under the hangar carport.

## SUMMARY OF NATURAL RESOURCES NEEDS

As stated in the Natural Resources Section of this plan there are a number of projects which are vital to the management of the natural resources in this park. These projects are also essential to the restoration and preservation of the historic landscapes in the park.

Foremost among these projects is a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management Program. In order to formulate this plan, investigation and identification of the plants, animals and insects in the park will be necessary. The IPM will allow park management to begin to return the various landscapes in the park to their appearance during designated historic periods.

Aerial photography and mapping is a project which is an integral part to all of the natural resources projects proposed.

Historic landscape restoration plans are needed to follow-up the recently completed Cultural Landscape Study. A very important part of these plans is the design of a strategy for the propagation and replacement of historically important plants.

Research is needed into the methods used to control erosion and water run-off at the LBJ Ranch so that these features can be restored to control present erosion problems.

## INTRODUCTION to LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The Resources Management Plan is a strategic planning document and a key factor in proper management of cultural and natural resources in the Park. The plan includes a set of project statements comprised of proposed actions for implementation as well as 5-year programming sheets for management and research actions. Project statements are determined on the basis of approved Statements for Management and consideration of previously completed research.

The plan provides continuity and serves as a manual for park and regional personnel in three ways: (1) for management activities which will help maintain natural ecological processes, (2) for the enlightened management of archeological and historical resources, and (3) a set of research recommendations and priorities which are designed to obtain additional information for management and interpretation.

### A. PURPOSE OF THE PARK

The purpose of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is to preserve and interpret historically significant properties associated with the life of Lyndon B. Johnson and his heritage. See Public Law 91-134 of December 2, 1969, which established the National Historic Site, the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and conversations between National Park Service Director George Hartzog and President Johnson (described later in this statement).

### B. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARK'S RESOURCES

Lyndon B. Johnson's life had a tremendous impact on this Nation and the world. The historic resources of the National Historical Park document the full story of his life from his grandparents' first settlement in this area, to his birth and boyhood years, to the years when the LBJ Ranch served as the Texas White House, and finally the retirement years and burial at the Johnson Family Cemetery. Here, as in few other historic sites, one can see the lands and structures that represents the origins, ancestry, and full life span of a major historical figure.

The National Historical Park consists of the Johnson City Unit (112.47acres) (45.51 ha) and, 15 miles (24 km) west, the LBJ Ranch Unit (1458.57 acres) (590.27 ha). Located in the Johnson City Unit are the Boyhood Home, where Lyndon Johnson lived during his formative years, and the Johnson Settlement area which President Johnson's grandfather used as headquarters for his open-range cattle business from 1867-1872. The original log house still stands as do several stone buildings constructed by later owners.

The frontier heritage, family, and community, all had a real influence on Lyndon Johnson's development.

The LBJ Ranch Unit contains the Texas White House and associated structures for communications, transportation, and security, the operating ranch with fields and pastures, showbarn, cattle pens, and registered Herefords, the reconstructed Birthplace House, the Junction School, and the Johnson Family Cemetery. The full impact of Lyndon Johnson's energy and power can be felt at the LBJ Ranch, scene of serious political decision-making as well as quiet times with family and friends.

In addition to the 98 historic structures maintained by the National Park Service, some 3,000 historic objects are used to furnish or interpret the various sites.

From the 1860's to the 1970's, the historic resources at the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park document and communicate the heritage of the 36th President of the United States.

## C. LAND CLASSIFICATION

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and as such, its 543.97 (220.31 ha) Federally-owned acres are classified as a historic zone, and are managed in compliance with the standards as outlined in Management Policies of the National Park Service (1975), which limit physical development to the minimum needed to preserve, protect, and interpret the historical, cultural, and archeological values, and which limit activities therein to sightseeing and the study of the cultural features.

## D. INFLUENCES UPON MANAGEMENT

### 1. Legislative and Administrative Constraints

Constraint documents can be found at Park Headquarters and at the Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Public Law 91-134, December 2, 1969, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire "by donation or by purchase with donated funds" lands for the National Historic Site. The Act authorized "to be appropriated not more than $180,000" to provide for development.

S.2363-1980 Parks Omnibus Bill Title VI Lyndon B. Johnson NHP, amends PL 91-134 by changing National Historic Site to National Historical Park, raising the development ceiling to $4,100,000 and authorizing theacquisition of land by purchase with appropriated funding not to exceed $1,400,000.

All management and development decisions and actions must comply with the provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1906; the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916; the Historic Sites Act of 1936; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971; the Historical and Archeological Data Preservation Act of 1974; the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; and the Handicapped Rehabilitation Act of 1973. In addition, applicable guidance and procedures are provided by the most current activities standards and management policies of the National Park Service.

President and Mrs. Johnson had meetings with a number of officials during which agreements were made which guide the development of the National Historical Park. Those officials included Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton, National Park Service Directors George Hartzog and Ronald Walker, National Park Service Regional Directors Frank Kowski and Joseph Rumburg, and Field Assistant to the Regional Director Charlie Boatner. The most important of these agreements and understandings may be summarized as follows:

President and Mrs. Johnson, along with other members of their family and business associates, would donate buildings and land to the National Park Service for the National Historical Park in increments over the years subject to concurrence by the donors that the justifications by the National Park Service for additional acreage were valid "by the needs of history, protection, and preservation." President Johnson accepted the recommendation of the National Park Service that he donate certain lands first at the LBJ Ranch (including the Ranch House complex, fields to the north, and river bottom lands) and the Johnson Settlement area (Bruckner and Cox tracts). As part of the donation understanding Director Hartzog agreed, as suggested by President Johnson, that the President and Mrs. Johnson have lifetime estate in the "LBJ Ranch headquarters building and accessory outbuildings and improvements, together with unrestricted right of ingress and egress", that a number of President Johnson's employees become National Park Service employees to continue operating the ranch as a "working ranch" rather than a sterile relic of the past, that the Johnsons be responsible for maintenance of the interior of the LBJ Ranch House as long as they continue to live there, and that the National Park Service be responsible for exterior maintenance of the LBJ Ranch House, that the Johnsons allow tours to be conducted via bus by the Ranch House on a mutually-agreed schedule, and that good

cooperative relations, including a continued sharing of personnel and equipment, as practiced by President Johnson, be maintained among all individuals, ranchers, community organizations, and local, State, and Federal Government agencies in the LBJ Ranch area. President and Mrs. Johnson expressed the firm view that admission to the Park should always be free. "What wasn't given, is coming out of their pockets as tax monies--State or Federal." He was speaking of both the State and Federal Parks.

Mrs. Johnson, her family and business associates, declared to Regional Director Joseph Rumburg their hope that they will be in a position to donate the remainder of the original portion of the LBJ Ranch and the 37-acre (15 ha) area south of the Johnson Settlement to the National Park Service in years to come.

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

In December 1984, Mrs. Johnson donated 307.89 acres of the LBJ Ranch to the National Park Service. As in previous donations, Mrs. Johnson reserved the Right of Life Estate, easements for ingress and egress, irrigation pumps and lines, and the right to use "A" Storage. The Right of Joint Use was not given in this donation and is being negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Other conditions are that any wildflower experiments in progress at Mrs. Johnson's death be allowed to continue for three years and that bus operations eventually be relocated to an area along the Klein Road, north of the Junction School.

By agreement among the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the National Park Service, and President and Mrs. Johnson, the State Historical Park on the south side of the Pedernales River includes visitor orientation for both parks, as well as a variety of recreational uses. The National Historical Park concentrates on historic preservation and interpretation with no development of recreational facilities. National Park Service buses pick up visitors at the State Historical Park Visitor Center for tours of the National Historical Park. There is coordination of park operational activities, signing, equipment use, publications, and training between the two parks.

The National Park Service has proprietary law enforcement jurisdiction. Good working relationships exist with nearby Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities who assist whenever called upon. At present the Johnson City City Marshall provides intermittent patrol services in the Johnson City Unit at night.

2. Regional Influences

The National Historical Park is located in the scenic, rolling, wooded Hill Country of Texas. Visually, it is an enjoyable land with an agriculturally-oriented economy. Some urbanization pressures are apparent, not in the small towns, but in the subdivision of ranches for speculative (and successful) "ranchettes" of five acres (2 ha) or more. The population of the Hill Country region is predominantly white and agrarian, but there are sizable groups of blacks and Hispanics scattered in different sections. Economically the region is stable, supported by a wide, viable range of income sources. Johnson City is a small, agriculturally-oriented town of about 1,000 people and is the county seat of Blanco County.

The area around the LBJ Ranch Unit, located near Stonewall in Gillespie County, is now a very attractive and viable environment mostly dedicated to ranching. Large and economical farm units prevail with a scattering of small villages and single-family residential units. The State has developed the Lyndon B. Johnson State Historical Park to preserve lands south of the ranch from commercial exploitation and purchased additional lands along the Pedernales River to preclude loss of pastoral, scenic, and historic qualities, as well as to provide space for additional park facilities and public use.

The LBJ sites are popular with visitors both from within and outside the State. With implementation of the various additional proposals, the "industry" generated could become second only to agriculture in regional economic impact.

Related regional public facilities show the same trend. The LBJ Library in Austin is one of the most popular Presidential libraries. The Admiral Chester W. Nimitz State Historical Park in Fredericksburg, 15 miles (24 km) west of the LBJ Ranch, is also a popular attraction, even partially developed. Both of these sites offer complementary interpretive opportunities to the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. Pedernales Falls State Park and Blanco State Park in Blanco County, Enchanted Rock State Park and Lady Bird Johnson Municipal Park in Gillespie County offer camping and a wide variety of recreational activities.

Surrounding the LBJ Ranch Unit on the west, north, and east is a proposed scenic protection zone. (To the south, scenic protection for the LBJ Ranch is provided by the LBJ State Historical Park.) The intent of this zone is to preserve the low density, agricultural character of the land. Local zoning or the purchase of restrictive easements by the National Park Service will accomplish this objective.

3. Within-Park Influences

The Lyndon B. Johnson sites draw large numbers of visitors from all over the United States and the world. For 1986, 138,504 visits were recorded at the Johnson City Unit; 169,620 visits at the LBJ Ranch.

Records kept for three specific functions during 1981 show 54,514 persons carried on the horse-drawn wagon interpretive tour, 94,132 persons conducted on tours through the Boyhood Home, and 159,705 visitors carried on the interpretive bus tour of the LBJ Ranch.

The greatest number of people come during the summer months, but visitation occurs year-round. During spring, and to a lesser extent in the fall, school groups and other special tour groups visit the park in large numbers. Visitors from the northern states come to south Texas for the winter and visit the park in large numbers. Except for an occasional day when visitation is unusually high, the Park does provide visitors with a high-quality park experience. If visitation substantially increases, however, the great popularity of the National Historical Park could destroy the quiet dignity of the place--the very thing people come to experience. Fortunately, however, some built-in constraints against overuse will help to preserve the present quality of the visitor experience as well as that of the resource integrity.

Two visitor-carrying-capacity problems exist at present in the Johnson City Unit. First, the temporary visitor center does not have adequate floor space to effectively accomplish the desired informational and interpretive functions. Secondly, with no parking facilities, visitors are forced to park along congested city streets.

The Boyhood Home can comfortably accomodate 20 people at a time on a 20-minute tour--about 60 people per hour, or as many as 480 per an 8-hour day. Of course, evening hours increase this capacity and the grounds and porches are used to accomodate other visitors. The Johnson Settlement is more spacious, and will not often be over-crowded because access is now restricted to walk-in only.

Access to the historical resources in the LBJ Ranch Unit is largely limited to tours originating from the State Park. Although there is access after hours to certain features by private car, tour bus service is the only means of getting onto the LBJ Ranch itself. The State Park facilities have been enlarged to handle more visitors to take into account the slower turnover factor that has resulted because of the bus tours which began on June 1, 1973. Traffic congestion, which in the past occurred at the Birthplace and Cemetery, has been relieved by closing Park Road 49 to private cars during the period the tour buses are running. One bus load of 60 persons at a time is considered the maximum carrying capacity for the LBJ Birthplace. Visits at the Birthplace take approximately 10 minutes. Thus, 360 persons per hour represents the carrying capacity at the Birthplace. On busy days at present, visitation approaches but rarely exceeds this carrying capacity.

In the future, the critical carrying capacity will be that of the main house. At that time, tours of the house can be designed to both maximize the visitor experience and minimize the adverse impacts on historical resources. Grounds and outbuildings can accommodate many visitors and, in fact, become an integral part of the overall interpretive story.

## E. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To identify, evaluate, preserve, and protect the Park's historical resources in a manner consistent with legislative mandates, management policies, and perpetuation of the values for which the National Historical Park was established, by acquiring the remainder of the LBJ Ranch and adjacent lands necessary to preserve the historic scene; acquiring property or restrictive easements near the Boyhood Home and the Johnson Settlement for development of visitor facilities and preservation of the historic scene; basing all maintenance, resource management, and interpretation on thorough historical research, to ensure that the Site is presented with a high degree of historical authenticity.

2. To provide visitors with opportunities for meaningful park experiences, by offering a varied and balanced interpretive program that offers insights into the heritage of Lyndon B. Johnson, with emphasis on his life at the LBJ Ranch, his family (including his parents and grandparents), and the Hill Country environment in which he was raised.

3. To cooperate with State and local officials and community organizations to further park objectives, to encourage compatible land uses adjacent to the National Historical Park and to work closely with the management of the LBJ State Historical Park to coordinate programs to provide visitors with an enjoyable and well-integrated visit to the National Park/State Park complex.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW AND NEEDS

## A. OVERVIEW AND NEEDS

At Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, the National Park Service is managing historic resources of considerable significance. Included in this park are sites which relate to Lyndon B. Johnson's ancestors, his birth, childhood years, public life, retirement and death. Few historic parks embrace the life of one person so comprehensively. The park is presently managed in two units: the Johnson City Unit includes the Boyhood Home and the Johnson Settlement areas; the LBJ Ranch Unit includes the Birthplace, Junction School, Johnson Family Cemetery, Texas White House, and the rest of the LBJ Ranch lands and buildings.

In December 1984, Mrs. Johnson donated the following tracts of land at the LBJ Ranch to the National Park Service:

Bailey Tract (River Bottom)
South Bailey Coastal
North Bailey Coastal
Headquarters Coastal
East Bailey Field
East Airfield Oatfield
Fish Tank Tract
Dales Trap
Hay Shed Tract
Portion of Fertilizer Field

The above tracts include nearly all the land and most of the structures, within the authorized boundary of the Ranch Unit, that the National Park Service did not previously own.

### 1. PRINCIPLE RESOURCES

#### a. LBJ Ranch House

The Ranch House was purchased by Senator and Mrs. Johnson in 1951. Over the years, the Johnson's remodeled and added to the house to accomodate the demands of the Senator's work, later Vice Presidential and Presidential activities, and the needs of his wife and their two daughters, Lynda and Luci Baines. It was after Lyndon Johnson became President, however, that the Ranch House assumed special significance as the Texas White House. When the President came home, it was the scene of incredible activity. National and world leaders conferred;

friends, neighbors, and relatives visited. Somehow the President of the United States managed to find personal solitude and renewal.

President and Mrs. Johnson donated the Ranch House complex to the National Park Service in December of 1972 with the understanding that they would have a life estate. At present, the National Park Service maintains the exterior and structural fabric of the house and Mrs. Johnson maintains the interior. The National Park Service conducts bus tours of the ranch which include a stop in front of the Ranch House. Visitors remain on the bus at the Ranch Headquarters complex and receive interpretation through the driver's commentary and a recorded message by Mrs. Johnson.

The long-range objective is to restore the house and grounds to their appearance during the last year of the Presidency ending in January 1969. An exception to this time frame will be made in several rooms which will be preserved and refurnished to interpret the retirement years. Conducted tours of the house will become the prime visitor attraction at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park.

To properly implement plans to preserve, restore and manage visitor use of the Ranch House, park personnel need studies which document the structural and human history, a furnishing plan, a landscape plan, and a visitor use plan. The Historic Structure Report and a Cultural Landscape Report were completed in 1986.

b. LBJ Hangar

The hangar was used by President Johnson to keep his airplane, to hold press conferences, to have parties and to show movies for guests and neighbors.

The Hangar is presently owned by the National Park Service with Mrs. Johnson retaining the right to use the Hangar.

The Hangar and other outbuildings are interpreted to visitors on the bus tour. The Park maintains the exterior of the Hangar to its appearance during the final year of the Presidency.

The National Park Service will continue to accurately preserve the exterior appearance of the Hangar. The interior of the main room in the Hangar may be restored to its appearance in January 1968 - January 1969. Visitors may receive orientation/interpretation here in the same manner that was used for LBJ's press conferences and

movie showings. Other rooms in the Hangar--restrooms, storage rooms, office, kitchen and quarters--may be put to adaptive use.

c. Ancillary Structures (Core Area)

Significant activity occurred in these structures during the Presidential years: objects for family and ranch use were stored in the Old Barn; communication with the President from all over the world came through the White House Communications Agency Switchboard Building; the Secret Service Command Post served as nerve center for the function of protecting the President; the Military Aid Trailer was used as an office and quarters; and the Communication Trailer was used for coding and decoding important messages for the President. These structures have been donated to the National Park with Mrs. Johnson reserving a life estate. The Park is attempting to maintain the buildings to their appearance during the final year of the Presidency. The Secret Service Command Post continues to function with Secret Service activity 24 hours a day.

Only a few minor restoration changes are needed for the exteriors. All of these buildings may be worthy of interior restoration.

Studies are needed which document the structural and human history of these buildings, refurnishing studies and plans, and maintenance and preservation guides.

d. Other Structures (Core Area)

The following structures served useful functions in the Ranch Headquarters Complex: Klein's Maintenance Shop, the Pump House, the Pressure Tank Building, the Water Well Pump House, the Freezer-Cooler Shed, the vehicle shelters, the Car Wash Shelter, the Welder Storage Shed, and the cabana and swimming pool. These structures have been donated to the National Park Service with Mrs. Johnson reserving a life estate. The Park is maintaining these structures to their appearance during the final year of the Presidency. The interiors are being used for the Park's maintenance activities.

We will continue preservation maintenance. Better documentation of the appearance of these structures during 1968 would help to perfect preservation maintenance. The interiors of these structures are not judged worthy of interior restoration and will continue to be adaptively used. Klein's Shop has a large interior which could accomodate adaptive use for orientation, visitor

restrooms, and an interpretive sales facility. Historical studies and preservation guides are needed.

e. Show Barn Area

In 1984, Mrs. Johnson donated the Show Barn and surrounding area to the National Park Service.

The Show Barn was a favorite place of President Johnson's. He brought visitors here to show his registered Herefords and to make cattle sales. The Show Barn is a popular stop for visitors on the LBJ Ranch bus tours. The National Park Service maintains the Show Barn area to its general appearance during the years 1963-73. The National Park Service ranching crew works out of this building because there are no other facilities available. Their activities contribute to the overall ranching scene and are in line with our objective here, which is to give visitors a feeling for and an understanding of the ranching atmosphere which was such an important part of President Johnson's life.

Total restoration of the historic scene is dependent upon construction of a new Operations Center. (See conditions of 1984 Land Donation on Page 5.) Modern ranching personnel and equipment will be moved to a location which does not intrude on the historic scene, which will probably be where Bus Maintenance and Interpretive Operations are presently located. The Show Barn can then be returned to its 1963-73 appearance including exterior and interior restoration; refurnishing of rooms, display of farm equipment used on the Ranch during the historic period; and, continued use by the registered Hereford herd. Interpretation may be accomplished by cowboys/ranch hands in period costume.

The LBJ Ranching Operations Study, presently in preparation, will be a great help in the restoration and interpretation of the Show Barn and surrounding area. Furnishings studies and plans, and exhibit plans will be needed before complete restoration can proceed.

f. White House Communications Building and Fertilizer Shed (Bus Barn Area)

The White House Communications Building was originally used to house communications facilities and repair shops. The Fertilizer Shed originally contained a liquid fertilizer plant.

Both structures and the surrounding area have been extensively altered to accomodate the bus operations and other administrative uses.

Relocation of Bus Operations to the previously mentioned Operations Center would open up the possibility of moving the modern ranching operation to this area.

g. Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse

President Johnson's grandparents, Sam and Eliza Johnson, made this their home in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was used as a rent house for President Johnson's employees during the late 1960's and early 1970's. Mrs. Johnson donated this property to the National Park Service in 1980.

The exterior of the house and the grounds will be preserved as part of the historic scene on the LBJ Ranch, 1963-1973. The interior may be adaptively used in the future.

h. Birthplace/Guest House (Sam E. Johnson Jr. Farmhouse)

Lyndon Johnson was born here on August 27, 1908, and lived here his first five years. That original house was torn down in 1935. President and Mrs. Johnson reconstructed the present Birthplace house in 1964. Based on the research he conducted "to establish the original appearance" of the house, the architect did a fair job with the reconstruction, but a few errors did occur. The house was used briefly as a guest house, then refurnished and opened with volunteers and taped recordings which interpreted President Johnson's childhood years. President and Mrs. Johnson donated the house to the National Park Service in 1970. The National Park Service, with Mrs. Johnson's approval, has made several changes designed to more accurately portray the historic scene of 1908-1913, such as: placement of wide boards on the Birthplace porch, reconstruction of the period barn, privies, fencing, reduction in the number of flower beds, relocation of modern maintenance shed, and limited furnishings adjustments. Interpretation emphasizes the childhood years. The visiting public also learns that President and Mrs. Johnson had the Birthplace reconstructed in 1964.

The Birthplace will remain as it is presently. Ultimately, the barn will be removed and the restrooms moved nearer the core area, possibly to Klein's Shop.

i. Junction School

At the age of four, Lyndon Johnson walked from the Birthplace House to the Junction School to attend classes with the older children. This historic school was purchased by the National Pasrk Service in 1972 with funds donated by President Johnson. A start toward restoration of the school has been made by the removal of modern additions. The school is presently interpreted to visitors from the tour bus.

The School's exterior will be restored to its appearance in 1912-1913. Pending the restoration work, the Park Staff will continue to provide maintenance to preserve the structure as it is. A preservation guide is needed.

A wayside exhibit to interpret the signing of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is planned. The use of the buildings interior is not presently established.

j. Johnson Family Cemetery

President Johnson, his parents, grandparents, brother, sisters, and other relatives and neighbors are buried here. Other family members will be buried here in the future. The National Park Service perpetuates the simplicity and the peaceful, rural atmosphere of the cemetery. Mrs. Johnson is consulted before any physical change or development takes place in or around the cemetery. The plans she approves (walks, plantings, burial policies, etc.) will become part of the historic scene at the cemetery and be preserved in perpetuity.

Recently it was discovered that when President Johnson donated the cemetery to the National Park Service, he donated only his interest, not the entire holding. The cemetery is owned by all the decendants of Sam E. Johnson, Sr. in equal shares. This presents a problem for park management in that there is not room for all these family members to be interred in the limited space available. The Park is attempting to obtain fee simple title to the cemetery and to negotiate an interment policy with surviving family members.

A history of the cemetery and an interment policy are needed.

k. LBJ Boyhood Home

Lyndon Johnson spent his boyhood years in this house. He had it remodeled in 1964 and donated it to the National Park Service in 1970. In 1973-1974, the National Park Service restored and refurnished the Boyhood Home to its appearance of 1922-1925 when Lyndon Johnson lived there as a growing boy. A period barn similar in size to the original barn was placed on the site of the original barn in 1972. Other outbuildings and fences were reconstructed. Visitors are conducted on guided tours daily.

Further refinement of the restoration and furnishings of the house, grounds, and outbuildings to more accurately reflect the historic scene of the boyhood years are desireable. The modern storage/restroom building will be removed when permanent restroom facilities are relocated across the street.

l. Sam Johnson Log Cabin

Lyndon Johnson's frontier heritage had an impact on his life. His grandparents made the log house headquarters for their extensive longhorn cattle business. A portion of this area was purchased for the National Park Service with funds donated by President and Mrs. Johnson in 1972. The National Park Service has restored the original log house. Visitors walking through this area experience the frontier heritage of Lyndon Johnson by seeing the log house, a fair view of the "open range" to the south with a few representative longhorns, a chuck wagon and costumed interpretation activity.

Refinement of the present program includes: cultivation of more native grasses, berries and weeds, relocation of the chuck wagon, and continued preservation maintenance.

m. Johnson and Bruckner Barns

The James Polk Johnsons (President Johnson's second cousin and founder of Johnson City) and the John Bruckners lived here during the latter part of the 19th century. This area was purchased for the National Park Service with funds donated by President and Mrs. Johnson in 1972. The National Park Service has restored the three original stone buildings and added period type fences, corrals, a windmill, crop land, and longhorn cattle. Visitors walking through this area see the transition from the open range cattle days to closed range ranching and farming.

2. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND CONCERNS

Historic research at Lyndon B. Johnson NHP encompasses two different areas and efforts. The first is that research which supports day-to-day park operations. This entails retrieval of historic information from available documents in the park's files, library, and, infrequently, outside sources. The product is documented information that provides background for accurate interpretive programs and publications. Frequent private sector and other agency requests are also satisfied through this effort. The second area of the park's historic research program is basic research. This is the on-going field research that includes oral history research and interviews, and the collection of any available material that pertains to the Presidential period and the Pre-presidential legacy of Lyndon B. Johnson as he lived "at home" in the Texas Hill Country.

In this effort, we are documenting the myriad activities which were happening at the Ranch when LBJ was President so that we will have information for future planning decisions, interpretive programs, furnishing plans, historic structure reports, etc.

Work currently in progress includes the LBJ Ranching Operations Study, an Administrative History, and a Furnishings Study of the Texas White House.

We have recently completed a research design for this Park which has been incorporated in this plan. The contractor made some very cogent suggestions as to what studies are needed. These suggestions have been incorporated in revisions of LYJO C-07 and LYJO C-09.

We have several areas of critical concern to future interpretation and planning at LBJ NHP. Foremost among them are the White House Communications Agency and Secret Service activities at the Ranch during the Presidency. These two agencies are by nature highly secretive in their activities and have not been very cooperative in providing the information which will be critical to the success of the future interpretive program at the Ranch.

Of utmost importance, all studies programmed for the LBJ Ranch Unit should be done as soon as possible since the primary resources, that is the people involved, are still alive and their input will be invaluable to the success of any research in the area.

## 3. CURATORIAL OPERATION AND NEEDS

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is unique among presidential parks and landmarks: within its boundaries are historic resources representative of the culture, ancestory and full life-span of the 36th President of the United States. The purpose of the park collection will at all times be consistent with the applicable provisions of the Master Plan, Interpretive Prospectus, Furnishing Studies and Plans, and other documents governing Park Management and Interpretation. Such purposes are:

a. To acquire original objects having appropriate documentable association with the life of Lyndon B. Johnson, during the years expressed in the structures and grounds of the Birthplace House (1908-1913), Junction School (1912), Boyhood Home (1922-1925), and LBJ Ranch (1963-1973).

b. To acquire original objects having appropriate documentable association with the structures, outbuildings, and grounds of the Johnson Settlement (1867-1900).

c. To acquire, when necessary, appropriate original objects (or reproductions) representative of the period, to effectively furnish and interpret the sites listed above.

d. To exclude from the park collection, objects--regardless of provenance or period--that are inappropriate to the interpretive objectives of the site indicated in the Master Plan, Interpretive Prospectus, Furnishings Studies and Plans.

e. To collect or acquire, as appropriate, natural history specimens that clearly and specifically illustrate the profound effect of the environment upon human history interpreted in the Park.

f. To recognize the intrinsic and irreplaceable value of all original objects in the Park collection, to make use of reproductions only in living history demonstrations, and to take all necessary measures to document, conserve, and safeguard the entire collection.

The Collections Management Plan, completed in 1978, has been implemented and most of the recommendations carried out. The status of the museum collection is generally excellent with records well done and up-to-date. A new Collections Management Plan is needed to deal with the problems outlined in LYJO C-20, Cultural Objects Preservation.

We have been working closely with Mrs. Johnson to determine which furnishings will be left in the Texas White House when she leaves. This project is approximately 75% complete; the work remaining consists of going through several rooms with Mrs. Johnson and her making a determination about items in the President's bedroom and her bedroom. The contents of the house are completely inventoried, described, and photographed. This information is being used to produce a Furnishings Study of the Texas White House.

The contents and use of the other structures at the Ranch are also generally well documented, with the following exceptions:

Here again, our major problems are documenting and obtaining the contents of the structures associated with the Secret Service and the White House Communications Agency. We have documented the Secret Service Command Post as it was in 1977, just before the interior was renovated. Furnishings removed before and since that time are probably still extant but we cannot obtain them. We have very little knowledge of the contents of White House Communications buildings and the agency has not been forthcoming with the needed information.

Two other areas of critical concern are with the motor vehicles, farm machinery, and the Friendship Stones. We have made substantial progress with the automobile and farm machinery; the Lincoln Continentals have been preserved and are properly exhibited; the Ford Hunting Car and Amphicar have been extensively rehabilitated; and the farm machinery has been stabilized. We now own, excluding the Lincoln Continentals, four other motor vehicles including the fire engine recently donated by Mrs. Johnson. It is of critical importance that some strategy be developed for the long term preservation of these valuable artifacts.

The Friendship Stones present a somewhat different problem. There are 144 Friendship Stones displayed behind the Texas White House. They are deteriorating due to weathering. We propose to replicate the stones, if at all possible, and place these replicas on display.

## 4. CULTURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION

The cultural resources at Lyndon B. Johnson NHP are generally well preserved. With the completion of the restoration work on the Boyhood Home and Johnson Settlement buildings, most of the work now consists of preservation maintenance.

There are 43 structures on the List of Classified Structures. We are in the process of up-dating this list which will ultimately contain approximately 98 structures.

The National Register Nomination forms have been completed.

The Park has accumulated a considerable body of material pertaining to the cultural resources in the Park. To synthesize and amplify this material we need at least three studies. These are: Historic Resource Study, LBJ Ranch (1963-1972), Archeological Assessment and Survey for the entire Park, and an 11593 Survey on at least those lands slated for acquisition.

PROJECT TITLE: STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-01

## 1.0 Statement of Problem:

This Park has approximately sixty structures which require fire protection. Thirty-three of them require fire detection systems. Local volunteer fire departments are not consistently reliable, and distance and time factors sometimes render them ineffective.

The LBJ Ranch is served by the Stonewall Volunteer Fire Department. This is an active, satisfactorily trained organization that serves a rural area. Its fire extinguishment equipment is designed to serve single residential units or comparable ranch headquarters sites. The Stonewall Volunteer Fire Department depends upon major assistance from the Fredericksburg Volunteer Fire Department, twenty minutes away. The Stonewall Volunteer Fire Department does not offer a fire prevention or pre-suppression planning program. This department does not maintain on-duty people at its station.

National Park Service's interests in Johnson City are served by a volunteer fire department. This is an active organization, but membership, training, and equipment are not sufficient for the task of residential fire protection services. The department maintains one 500-gpm structural fire engine and one 250-gpm/1200 gallon tanker. Assistance from other communities is twenty minutes away. No fire prevention or pre-suppression planning program is offered. There are no on-duty firemen at the station.

### 1.1 Background Information

The National Park Service has determined that it is necessary to train and equip a fire brigade of employees to augment the community services available to each park unit. Cooperative agreements between the National Park Service and the above Volunteer Fire Departments facilitate effective mutual aid. This includes training, manpower, and equipment that partially offsets the fire protection deficiencies of each cooperator. The Park's brigade relies on two obsolete, inadequate, unreliable fire trucks.

Effective fire control depends on early detection and suppression. At present, nine structures have fire detection systems. These are: the Park Library, Curatorial Storage, Birthplace, Boyhood Home, Johnson Cabin, Hangar, Klein's Shop, Old Barn, and the Texas White House, which also has a partial Halon Suppression System. This leaves twenty-four structures still unprotected.

With the installation of the water line at the Ranch and the fire hydrants near the Boyhood Home in Johnson City, our water supply problems are largely taken care of. The exception to this is those structures located along Park Road 49; Junction School, Birthplace, Sam E. Johnson place, Cedar Guest House, and Oriole Bailey House. These resources have no effective water supply for fire fighting.

The major problem which currently needs to be addressed is the need for Park Management to follow an alternate course of action or to procure a new fire truck at the LBJ Ranch. The present truck is a military surplus pumper, manufactured in 1959, that was discarded by the Defense Department. If a new truck is purchased, we would move the old "1959" to Johnson City where short distances to be traveled and the back-up of the Johnson City municiple truck would mitigate its possible unreliability. This would replace the Johnson City Unit tanker which is being surveyed because it is in need of repair and parts are not available.

## 2.0 Alternative Action and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative recognizes that we will accept the loss of irreplaceable historic resources.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

This alternative somewhat mitigates Alternative 2.1 as the fire brigade has at least a chance of saving some of the Park's resources. Also, many of the most significant structures have fire detection systems and a good water source nearby.

### 2.3 Install Fire Detection Systems as Needed, Extend Ranch Water System to Junction School, and Purchase New Ranch Fire Truck.

This alternative would measurably increase our chances of successfully fighting a structural fire anywhere in the Park.

2.4 Install Fire Detection Systems and upgrade Water Supplies. Install Fire Suppression Systems in Major Structures as well as Strengthening Cooperative Agreements.

This alternative furnishes the most protection for our historic resources even though installation would be difficult and expensive. Strengthening the cooperative agreements with Johnson City and Stonewall Volunteer Fire Departments, through common training exercise and with appropriate fiscal support would enhance the fire protection for these structures.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.4, Install Fire Detection Systems and Upgrade Water Supplies; Install Fire Suppression Systems in Major Structures, is the best course of action. This, in conjunction with the Park's fire brigade and a good fire inspection and hazard mitigation program, will provide very good fire protection for the Park resources. Cooperative arrangements with local volunteer fire departments will provide the opportunity for National Park Service manpower/training to augment local department's volunteer requirements.

Installation of suppression systems, particularly in the Texas White House where the Halon System should be completed as soon as possible, is the acknowledged preference to provide primary fire protection in advance of a response by local fire departments regardless of the department's capability.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: None (LBJ Ranch Historic Structures Report is in draft form).

Operations: Continue fire brigade training, etc., continue fire inspection and hazard mitigation.

Programming: 10-238's have been written for:
Package #137, Fire Detection or Suppression Systems, Revised 1985.
Package #B05, Extended LBJ Ranch Water System to the Junction School.
Package #B12, Replace Structural Fire Truck at LBJ Ranch.
Package #A77, Complete Halon System at LBJ Ranch House.
See also: Project LYJO C-14
Project LYJO C-15

PROJECT TITLE: HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-02

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

Park Management needs historic structures reports for all historic structures in the Park. These reports are needed to guide present and future maintenance, preservation, and planning.

### 1.1 Background Information

We have adequate Historic Structures Reports for the Lyndon B. Johnson Boyhood Home and the Sam Ealy Johnson Log Cabin. At the LBJ Ranch, we have a Historic Structures Report for the Texas White House in progress and one for the Junction School. We need Historic Structures Reports for seven major structures at the LBJ Ranch: Secret Service Command Post, Hangar, Airstrip, Communications Building, Military Aid Trailer Complex, Show Barn, Cedar Guest House, LBJ Birthplace, and the S. E. Johnson Farmhouse. Also at the LBJ Ranch there are approximately 30 structures that need less extensive research than the major structures previously listed. In Johnson City, Historic Structures Reports are needed for the Bruckner and James Polk Johnson barns.

The Historic Structures Report for the Texas White House is partially completed. The Historical Data Section is finished but the Architectural Data Section has not been completed. The Architectural Research has largely been finished and the Historic American Buildings Survey has completed drawings, however, this material is not yet ready for publication. All the data hither to collected is catalogued into the Park's Museum Collection.

## 2.0 Alternative Actions & Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This action recognizes that information will be lost as structures deteriorate and the people who were involved with their construction and use pass away.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Management is presently collecting information, as it becomes available, on all Park structures. This is a less than satisfactory substitute for the needed Historic Structures Reports.

2.3 Program & Execute Historic Structures Reports for All Remaining Structures

This is the most satisfactory alternative as it will integrate research already done with new research and additional architectural drawings. We are particularly interested in having the Texas White House Historic Structures Report completed.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program and Execute Historic Structures Reports for All Remaining Structures, is the recommended course of action as this would preserve the most information in the most useable form.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: Continue present management action

Operations: None

Programming: 10-238's have been written and approved for the following:
Package #150, Historic Structures Reports, LBJ Ranch (includes core area outbuildings)
Package #154, Historic Structures Report, LBJ Birthplace
Package #121, Historic Structures Report, S. E. Johnson, Sr. House

PROJECT TITLE: HISTORIC PRESERVATION GUIDES

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-05

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

It is our understanding that the new Maintenance Management System will not provide the detailed level of information necessary to maintain the historic structures in the Park. If this is the case, Park Management will need Historic Preservation Guides for all historic structures in the Park except the Boyhood Home. These guides are needed to assist and direct Park Management in the preservation of the historic resources in the Park. These guides will also simplify the "XXX" process as we will not have to have work approved which is covered by the preservation guides.

### 1.1 Background Information

Most of the historic structures in the Park are in good to excellent condition. The Historic Preservation Guides are needed so we can keep them in their present condition. All the historic structures at the Ranch need Preservation Guides but, in particular, the Texas White House, LBJ Birthplace, and the log cabin at the Johnson Settlement. The LBJ Boyhood Home is presently the only structure that has a Preservation Guide. The Withers-Spaulding Store is located in Johnson City. It is an adaptively used historic structure with the present use as the Johnson City Unit Maintenance Headquarters and the Park Library.

## 2.0 Alternative Action and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This action recognizes that the buildings may be improperly maintained with the consequent loss of historic integrity and historic fabric.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Park Management works closely with historic architects in the Southwest Regional Office in an attempt to properly maintain the historic resources.

### 2.3 Program and Execute Preservation Guides for Remaining Structures

This would give Park Management and maintenance the needed guidance in preserving the Park's historic resources.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program and Execute Preservation Guides for Remaining Structures, is the preferred action as this will best solve the problem, and allow us to preserve our resources in the best and most economical fashion.

4.0 Requirement to Accomplish Action

Research: None

Operations: Continue present management action.

Programming: 10-238's have been written and approved for Preservation Guides for:
Package #152, LBJ Ranch (all structures).
Package #155, LBJ Birthplace.
Package #149, Junction School.
Package #171, Withers-Spaulding Store.

PROJECT TITLE: ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND SURVEY

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-06

## 1.0 Statement of Problem:

Park Management needs an archeological assessment and survey. At present, we have little or no idea what the historic and/or prehistoric archeological resources of the Park are or where they are located.

### 1.1 Background Information

No archeological assessment or survey has ever been done for Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. As a result, we have little or no idea whether we have archeological resources or not. We do know that various state institutions, colleges, universities, etc. have conducted several archeological investigations in areas close to both park units. Two salvage digs have been done in the Johnson City Unit; one at the Johnson Settlement probably dated from the 1880's or more recent; and the second, the salvage of a portion of an ash pile near the Boyhood Home wash house dated circa. 1940. A salvage dig was done on the site during the construction of the Birthplace barn but no conclusion was documented.

When the assessment and survey are done, the information uncovered will be extremely useful in both long and short term planning. It will also facilitate Section 106 and "XXX" clearance for individual projects. The Remote Sensing parts of the assessment will provide photos and current, up-to-date, maps which can be used in many different phases of park planning and management.

## 2.0 Alternate Actions and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative recognizes that we are not in compliance with Executive Order 11593 or with NPS Cultural Resources Management Guidelines. The consequences of this are possible resource loss, and a complicated and unwieldy planning and compliance process.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Park Management is presently collecting such information as is available and checking each project for its affect on archeological resources.

2.3 Program and Execute Archeological Assessment Survey

This would locate all archeological resources in the Park and allow us to better protect them.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program and Execute Archeological Assessment and Survey, is the recommended course of action as this would bring us into compliance with Resource Management Guidelines and Executive Order 11593. Also, knowing what archeological resources we have and where they are located will enhance our planning and compliance efforts.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: Continue present action.

Operations: Continue present action.

Programming: A 10-238 has been approved:
Package #131, Archeological Assessment Survey.
Package # (unassigned), Aerial Photography.

PROJECT TITLE: HISTORIC RESEARCH, LBJ RANCH

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-07

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

If we are to properly manage, maintain, and interpret the LBJ Ranch, a number of historic research projects need to be undertaken.

### 1.1 Background Information

We have historic studies which cover some facets of the LBJ Ranch story, i.e., the soon to be completed LBJ Ranching Study, Texas White House Historic Stuctures Report, etc. However, the activities at the Ranch during the period 1960-1973 have not been thoroughly studied. In particular, the family's domestic life and the activities of various government agencies need to be identified in order to be interpreted. In 1984-85, we contracted with a researcher for a research design for LBJ NHP. The recommendations for a research design have been incorporated in our programming documents. See Appendix.

## 2.0 Alternative Action and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative recognizes that without these research projects, we will have inaccurate interpretive programs and poor management decisions.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Park Management presently collects information on all facets of LBJ Ranch history. This activity consists mainly of collecting information to be included in the various studies, reports, etc., when they are done.

### 2.3 Program and Execute Historic Research as Needed

This would give us the opportunity to have a professional research historian collect and synthesize information from all available sources into useable studies.

## 3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Preferred Alternative would be 2.3, Program and Execute Historic Research as Needed. This would give us the most information in the most useable form.

## 4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: Continue present management action.

Operations: None.

Programming: 10-238's have been written and approved for:
Package #153, Historic Resource Study, LBJ Ranch, 1963-73.
Ethnography of LBJ Ranch
Relationships Between LBJ Ranch & Locals
Johnson Networks as seen at the LBJ Ranch
Package #120, Research Johnson Family Cemetery
Transcribe Oral History Interviews
See also: Project LYJO C-16
Project LYJO C-17

PROJECT TITLE: HISTORIC RESEARCH, JOHNSON CITY

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-09

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

If we are to properly manage and accurately interpret the various park-owned resources in Johnson City several research projects are needed.

### 1.1 Background Information

The only study we have is the LBJ Historic Resource Study by Edwin C. Bearss which covers the Boyhood Home, Johnson Settlement and the Birthplace. The studies presently planned should give us more detailed information on the family activities at the Boyhood Home and the Johnson Settlement.

## 2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

Selection of this alternative recognizes that without this information the resource knowledge base will not be as complete as it should be. Consequences may be inaccurate restoration of historic scene and subsequent interpretation of this resource.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Management is presently collecting information to be used in these studies.

### 2.3 Program and Execute Studies as Needed

This would give us the opportunity to integrate new information with the information already collected resulting in a report useful to both management and field interpreters.

## 3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program and Execute Studies as Needed, is the preferred course of action as this would give us the most information in the most useable form.

## 4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: Continue present management action.

Operations: None

Programming: 10-238's have been written for:
Package #166, Research Rebekah Baines Johnson and Family; Historical Land Use and Economy of the Johnson City, Hye and Stonewall Area, 1860-1973.
Local Histories of Johnson City, Hye, and Stonewall, Texas.
LBJ's Ethnic and Racial Contacts
Transcribe Oral History Interviews
See also: Project LYJO C-17

PROJECT TITLE: EXHIBIT PLANS, HISTORIC FURNISHINGS PLANS AND STUDIES, LBJ RANCH

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-10

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

Exhibit Plans and Historic Furnishing Studies and Plans are needed for those structures at the LBJ Ranch which will be open to the public.

### 1.1 Background Information

Depending on what is decided when the revised Interpretive Prospectus is completed (CY 87), we will need either Exhibit Plans or Furnishings Studies and Plans for 10 to 15 structures at the LBJ Ranch. It is important that these studies and plans be carried out in a timely manner as most of the furnishings, etc., are still extant and many are still in their original locations. Also, many of the people who were involved are still alive and could be consulted. These studies and plans would give refined direction to the collection of museum objects and historic research in the Park.

## 2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative recognizes that invaluable information will be lost with the consequent reduction in the scope and accuracy of the plans and studies when finally completed.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

At present, management continues to document all historic structures and their contents. We also try to document changes as they occur.

### 2.3 Program and Execute Exhibit Plans and Furnishings Plans and Studies

This would integrate information collected to date with new research, thus giving us documents to guide the acquisition of furnishings and exhibit materials and further research.

## 3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program and Execute Exhibit Plans and Furnishings Plans and Studies, is the recommended course of action. This would preserve the information and guide acquisition and further research.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: Continue present action.

Operations: Continue present management action.

Programming: 10-238's have been written and approved for:
Package #151, Historic Furnishing Plans, LBJ Ranch
Package #175, Exhibit Historic Vehicles, LBJ Ranch
Package #147, Exhibit Plans, Junction School
Package #174, Exhibit Plans, White House Communications Buildings, LBJ Ranch
Package #176, Exhibit Plans, Hangar
Package #177, Exhibit Plans, Secret Service Command Post

PROJECT TITLE: REHABILITATION AND CYCLIC MAINTENANCE OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-11

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

Funding is needed for maintenance of cultural resources.

### 1.1 Background Information

This Park has 98 historic structures, 8 other structures, 26 miles of fences, 11 miles of roads, 5 separate water systems and 17 separate sewer systems (septic tanks) to maintain. It is unrealistic to expect that the Park maintenance budget base would be able to maintain all this to the required standards.

Many of the structures are in good to excellent condition due to recent restoration or construction. Our goal in these cases is to keep them in their present condition. On the other hand, many structures, particularly at the LBJ Ranch, were not built with permanence in mind. Speed of construction was more important than proper construction methods, materials, and good workmanship. These structures pose a major maintenance problem.

Funding provided through PRIP allowed us to make considerable progress. However, unless funding levels can be maintained through other programs, these gains will be lost. Also, the new donations by Mrs. Johnson will carry some maintenance responsibility beyond what we are already doing; although exactly what and how much is not yet clear.

## 2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative recognizes that we are allowing historically significant resources to deteriorate eventually to the point of loss.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

This action will somewhat mitigate 2.1; however, continuing as we are now only slows the deterioration.

### 2.3 Increase Base Funding for Maintenance of Cultural Resources

This would be an ideal solution as it would make available funds and manpower to maintain our resources at proper levels.

2.4 Increase Funding With the Cyclic Maintenance, and Repair and Rehabilitation Programs

An increase in funding for projects in these two areas would go a long way toward solving our resource maintenance problems.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 A combination of 2.3, Increase Base Funding for Maintenance of Cultural Resources, and 2.4, Increase Funding Under the Cyclic Maintenance, and Repair and Rehabilitation Programs, would be the best solution, but failing that, 2.4 would at least take care of the worst problems.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: None

Operations: Continue present management action and refine present Cyclic Maintenance, and Repair and Rehabilitation Programs.

Programming: Submit well-defined and well-justified projects for regional consideration and program 10-237's and 10-238's as necessary.

PROJECT TITLE: RESTORE JUNCTION SCHOOL

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-12

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

This structure has received partial restoration treatment to the point that nonhistoric additions were removed and the building stabilized but since 1979 no further work has been accomplished. Park development and present visitor use require this project to be finished.

### 1.1 Background Information

The Junction School house was acquired in 1972. At that time, it was being used as a residence. At the time of acquisition, modern additions were removed and minimal stabilization was done. Further stabilization was performed in 1979 when a new roof and replacement tin siding were put on and a chimney removed. General repairs and painting were also done. The current condition of the building exterior is good.

## 2.0 Alternative Action and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative recognizes the probable deterioration and loss of a primary cultural resource.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Continuing preservation maintenance will preserve the structure in its present stabilized state. This is less than desirable as this is the first stop on the bus tour and this unrestored building leaves a poor impression with the visitor.

### 2.3 Program and Execute Restoration

This would be the most desirable option as the building would then be easier to maintain and would be an appropriate beginning for a visit to the Ranch.

## 3.0 Recommended Course of Action

Alternative 2.3, Program and Execute Restoration, is the preferred action as this would best solve the problems and make the building easier to maintain.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Actions

Research: Junction School Historic Structures Report is completed. HABS drawing done, 1984.

Operations: Continue preservation maintenance.

Programming: A 10-238, Package #146, has been approved.

PROJECT TITLE: REPLACE SYSTEMS SPRINKLER AT LBJ RANCH AND BOYHOOD HOME

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-13

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

There are two major problems with the sprinkler systems on the grounds of the Texas White House, Birthplace, LBJ Boyhood Home and Family Cemetery. The first of these is that they are 20+ years old and in very poor condition. The second is that, when watering is done, structures, fences, etc., get wet. This causes a variety of maintenance problems which could be easily eliminated with the installation of underground irrigation systems.

### 1.1 Background Information

As stated above, the sprinkler systems are in very poor condition; repairing the frequent leaks causes unnecessary work and expense.

Unnecessarily rapid deterioration of historic fabric in buildings, fences and other resources is directly attributable to moisture from the sprinkler systems. At the Johnson Family Cemetery residue from this moisture disfigures headstones and decorations.

The solution to these problems is to replace the sprinkler systems with underground irrigation systems.

## 2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative acknowledges that the systems will shortly deteriorate beyond the point that they can be economically repaired with resultant loss of vegetation and drastic alteration of the historic scene. Also that resources will be unnecessarily damaged and have to be repaired/replaced.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

The result of this will ultimately be the same as 2.1.

### 2.3 Program and Execute Replacement of the Sprinkler Systems

This would solve both problems and in the long run also save money and conserve water and energy.

## 3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program and Execute Replacement of the Sprinkler Systems, is the preferred action. This would best solve the problems and ultimately save considerable money now being spent to repair both the sprinkler systems and damaged resources.

## 4.0 Requirements To Accomplish Actions

**Research**: None

**Operations**: Continue present management action

**Programming**: 10-238's have been submitted and approved for the following:

Package #A22, Rehab Well Pumps LBJ Ranch
Package #A30, Rehab Water Systems Birthplace/Cemetery
Package #A54, Rehab Ranch Water Lines
Package #45, Rehab Water System LBJ Boyhood Home

**Other**: Design assistance will be needed.

PROJECT TITLE: EXTEND LBJ RANCH WATER SYSTEM TO THE JUNCTION SCHOOL

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-14

1.0 Statement of Problem

The installation of the water supply system in 1980, largely solved our water supply problems at the LBJ Ranch. The exception to this is the structures along Park Road 49. There are 10 structures including the cedar guest house, S.E. Johnson/Jordan Farm Complex, the Birthplace and the Junction School, which have no effective water supply for fire protection. In addition, the new operations center which will eventually be built behind (north of) the Junction School will require fire protection. The proposed water line would provide water for fire hydrants, sprinkler systems and eventually domestic needs.

2.0 Alternative Actions and Probably Impacts

2.1 No Action

This alternative recognizes that we will accept the loss of irreplaceable historic resources.

2.2 Continue Present Management

In this case this alternative is much the same as 2.1. In that, even with such measures as have been and are being taken, with no water supply, if a fire breaks out, the loss of the structure is inevitable.

2.3 Upgrade Water Supply by Extending the Ranch Water System to the Junction School

This alternative would allow the park fire brigade and neighboring jurisdictions a chance to save these important historic resources.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Upgrade Water Supply by Extending the Ranch Water System to the Junction School. This would provide adequate fire protection and water for any future sprinkler systems which might be installed.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: None

Operations: Continue fire brigade training, inspections and hazard mitigation programs.

Programming: 10-238's have been written for this and related project statements C-01 and C-15:

Package #148/B05, extend LBJ Ranch water system to the Junction School

Package #137, Fire detection and suppression systems

Package #812, Replace structural fire truck at LBJ Ranch

Package #A77, Complete Halon system at LBJ Ranch House

Related RMP Project C-01 Projects

PROJECT TITLE: INSTALL HALON FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM IN LBJ RANCH HOUSE, PHASE II

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-15

1.0 Statement of Problem

The LBJ Ranch House is a Category A historic structure of irreplaceable value, filled with original historic artifacts. Yet we afford it such protection as to virtually guarantee its destruction in case of fire. A realistic assessment of our fire protection situation can only conclude that only under the best of circumstances would we have a chance to save this building.

1.1 Background Information:

The principal problem is response time; 10+ minutes for the park fire brigade in the day time, unknown at night; 15-20 minutes for the Stonewall Volunteer Fire Department and 20-25 minutes for the Fredericksburg Volunteer Fire Department. On the plus side, the house has a complete fire detection system and Halon suppression in five high hazard areas. Also, we have an excellent water supply for fire fighting.

2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts:

2.1 No Action:

This alternative accepts that, despite the best efforts, this structures may be lost to fire.

2.2 Continue Present Management Action:

The impact of this option is much the same as 2.1, in that our present structural fire program cannot solve this problem.

2.3 Install Sprinkler System:

There are two major problems with this otherwise adequate solution. The water damage to the furnishings and the structure would be nearly as destructive as the fire. The installation of a sprinkler system would be very destructive of original fabric.

2.4 Install Halon System:

This is an ideal solution in that it is less destructive to install and non-destructive to otherwise undamaged furnishings.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action:

3.1 Alternative 2.4, Install Halon System, is the recommended course of action. This would allow the park fire brigade and local fire departments time to respond and would be non-destructive to fabric and furnishings.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action:

Research: None

Operations: Continue present management action

Programming: A 10-238, Package #A22, has been submitted for this Halon System.

Related Programming:

Package #148/B05, extend water system

Package #137, fire detection and suppression systems

Package #B12, replace structural fire truck, LBJ Ranch

Related RMP Project C-01 Projects

PROJECT TITLE: HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY, LBJ RANCH

PROJECT NUMBER: C-16

1.0 Statement of Problem

We have historic resource studies covering the hitory of the park up to 1963. However, we do not have a resource study covering the most important part of the park story, LBJ's Presidency, retirement and death. This study is very much needed for interpretive and preservation purposes.

2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

2.1 No Action

This alternative recognizes that lack of action will result in inaccurate interpretive programs and poor management of the park's historic resources.

2.2 Continue Present Management Action

This consists of collecting information to be included in various studies and reports but this information needs to be organized and synthesized into programmed studies. Otherwise the results are much like alternative 2.1.

2.3 Program and Execute This Study

This would give us the opportunity to organize and synthesize already collected information as well as all other facets of park management.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 The preferred action is 2.3, Program and Execute This Study. This should be done as soon as possible.

4.0 Requirements to accomplish action

Research: Continue present management action

Operations: None

Programming: Pkg. #153 contains the 10-238 for this project.

PROJECT TITLE: TRANSCRIBE ORAL HISTORY TAPES

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-17

1.0 Statement of Problem

The oral history collection at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park contains approximately 350 hours of taped interviews which have not been transcribed. If this collection were transcribed, it would make available a tremendous data base in an easily used and copied form. This would be of great advantage to anyone using the collection as using the tapes is very time consuming. The information contained in this collection is invaluable for research, interpretation and resource management.

2.0 Alternative Actions and Their Probable Impacts

2.1 No Action:

This option perpetuates the inaccessibility of this important collection.

2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Some important interviews have been transcribed on an as needed basis. If we continue in this manner, it will take many years to transcribe the whole collection.

2.3 Program Sufficient Funds to Transcribe the Entire Collection

This would make the collection readily available.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program Sufficient Funds to Transcribe Entire Collection, is the recommended course of action. This would make this important body of information readily available for the use of researchers and for interpretative and resource management activities.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action:

Research: None

Operations: Continue present management action

Related RMP Projects:

C-02, Historic Structures Reports
C-05, Historic Preservation Guides
C-07, Historic Research LBJ Ranch
C-09, Historic Research Johnson City
C-10, Exhibit and Furnishings Plans

Programming: See individual project statements for 10-238's listed.

PROJECT TITLE: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, COMPUTERIZED MAPPING AND OVERLAYS

PROJECT NUMBER: C-18

1.0 Statement of Problem

At the present time there are no up-to-date maps or aerial photos of this park. We propose to use remote sensing technology to produce aerial photographs, computerized maps and overlays for Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. These could then be integrated with natural and cultural resources information into a comprehensive geographic information system. This system would be valuable in assessing threats to the park, resource planning and management, landscape documentation, restoration, monitoring, and maintenance.

2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

2.1 No Action

This action recognizes that planning activities will be hampered by lack of information and cultural and natural resources will not be well documented and monitored.

2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Management collects such information, photos, etc. as is available. However, this is neither a comprehensive or highly organized effort.

2.3 Program Funds to Accomplish the aerial photography, computerized mapping and overlays.

This solution would solve the problem outlined in 1.0.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program Funds to Accomplish the Aerial Photography, Computerized Mapping and Overlays. Accomplishing the above work would greatly facilitate resource management at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: None

Operations: Continue present management actions

Programming: 10-238, #215, has been written for this project.

Related RMP Projects:

N-06
N-08
N-12
N-14

PROJECT TITLE: CULTURAL OBJECTS PRESERVATION

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-20

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park has a large collection of artifacts which is generally well maintained. However, there are several problem areas, in particular the historic farm machinery, automobiles and "Friendship Stones" (guest signatures in concrete). These items are such a massive and complicated problem that they are beyond all but the most superficial efforts of the park's curatorial staff.

### 1.1 Background Information

The farm machinery consists of thirteen pieces of modern farm machinery ranging from tractors to plows to a feed grinder. They were in use up to the day of their replacement and are all in good to fair condition. They are stored inside. All have had minimal repair and stabilization work done to them.

The vehicles Mrs. Johnson has not yet donated present a somewhat different problem. These consist of three golf carts, reproduction chuck wagon, and a reproduction surrey. These are all stored under an open carport and are receiving minimal care. If they are donated to the Park, they will require complete restoration and proper storage conditions.

Mrs. Johnson has recently donated the Amphicar and the Ford Hunting Car. Both of these vehicles have had major preservation work done on them. She has also donated the fire engine which has not been restored. Mrs. Johnson would probably donate the remaining vehicles if requested. These would also need major restoration work.

The question is what to do with all of these motor vehicles. If we continue to store/display them unprotected under the open hangar carport, those that have been rehabilitated will inevitably deteriorate and those that have not been restored will deteriorate further. We must find some means of protecting these valuable resources.

The Friendship Stones represent another valuable but deteriorating resource. These are concrete blocks, 12" X 12" X 2", which were autographed by LBJ's friends, relatives, and visitors to the Ranch. One hundred forty-four of these blocks were used by Mrs. Johnson in the Friendship Walk, a display or exhibit located behind the Texas White House. The primary problems are weathering and mechanical abrasion. It is the opinion of the Park Staff that the deterioration is such that if something is not done soon, nothing will be salvageable. We propose that the blocks be replicated or, if this is not possible, that they be stored for indoor display and blank stones placed in the Friendship walk.

## 2.0 Alternative Action and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This action recognizes that gradual deterioration and subsequent loss of resources we are mandated to protect is acceptable.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Continue doing the best we can with limited staff and funds, recognizing that this is only a slower form of 2.1, No Action.

### 2.3 Program Funding Requests for Conservation/Restoration, Storage and Display

With funds in hand, we could contract with professionals for the conservation/preservation work needed and properly store and display the vehicles and replicate the Friendship Stones.

## 3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program Funding Requests for Conservation/Restoration Storage and Display, is the preferred course of action. This would allow us to have the work done by professionals and to have these items properly stored and exhibited.

## 4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: Continue to research and document machinery and vehicle use and care.

Operations: Continue present management action.

Programming: Programming done to date:

10-238's written and approved:

#218, Replicate Friendship Stones
#175, Exhibit Historic Vehicles

Cyclic Maintenance:

Boyhood Home Furnishings
Birthplace Furnishings
Care of Historic Vehicles

10-238's will be written for:

1. Study to determine Best Method of Storing/Displaying Motor Vehicles
2. New Collection Management Plan
3. Restore Fire Truck

PROJECT TITLE: PREPARE COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO C-21

1.0 Statement of Problem

The present Collections Management Plan was approved in 1978. Not only has this plan been substantially implemented but circumstances have changed to the extent that a new plan is needed. A number of issues have surfaced in recent years which need to be addressed. Among these are: the need for a new storage facility and how to reproduce fine arts type objects in the Texas White House. Also several issues from the old plan need to be looked at again, i.e., preservation and care of automobiles and farm machinery and climate control for the furnished historic structures.

2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

2.1 No Action

This action accepts the loss or degradation of important historical objects.

2.2 Continue Present Management Action

To continue as we are does not address the important issues mentioned in 1.0 with a coherent program which answers the questions and solves the problems.

2.3 Prepare New Collections Management Plan

This alternative would allow park staff and regional and Harpers Ferry Center professionals to address and solve our collection management problems.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 2.3 is the recommended course of action. This would provide an opportunity to solve our collection management problems.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: None

Operations: Continue present management action

Programming: Write 10-238 for new Collection Management Plan

## NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW & NEEDS

The management of the natural environment at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is primarily concerned with the maintenance of formal and informal domestic landscapes. Virtually every acre of the Park has been changed from its original, natural appearance. Overseeing these resources resembles conventional natural resources management only in that we are dealing with plants and animals. For the most part, the desired flora and fauna are non-native species. Much of our present resource management practice extends from President Johnson's statement that he wanted "the ranch to remain a working ranch, not a sterile relic of the past." Following this guidance, so that it does not contradict National Park Service policy directives, is the primary challenge to park staff and natural resources management professionals.

In his management of the ranch, President Johnson had two main goals: the first of these was to make a profit, the second was to maintain the ranch as a showplace of modern ranching techniques and practices. These goals were attained through the introduction of exotic grasses, extensive irrigation, large scale use of fertilizers and biocides, and complex rotation schemes in the grazing and feeding of the cattle herd. Also, other exotic plants and animals were introduced over the years. While NPS objectives are not exactly the same as President Johnson's, and we do not follow many of the practices that he used, we do have the obligation to devise cost effective, environmentally sound measures to maintain the landscape as it was during the approved historic period, 1963-1973. We have also assumed the obligation to carry out his wish that the ranch remain a working ranch. These two goals are not incompatible in that while operating the working ranch, we are also maintaining the historic scene and patterns of land use.

At the present time we are managing the formal landscapes, pastures, crop fields, and orchards for historic scene aesthetics. Also, in the case of the ranch pastures, hayfields, and cultivated fields, we are attempting to manage them for production. That is, we are trying to raise a quality product in quantities sufficient for the needs of park livestock. Our primary problem is that both quality and quantity of hay and forage crops have declined because of invasion of weed species. These invasions of weed species compromises not only crop production but the historic scene, i.e. a hay field full of thistles or a coastal pasture grown up in mesquite is not historically accurate. Likewise, insect invasions can dramatically alter the historic scene.

Another major management concern deals with re-establishment and management of the formal landscapes in the park. These areas are Texas White House and environs, reconstructed Birthplace, LBJ Family Cemetery, Boyhood Home, and Junction School. Utilizing information from the recently completed LBJ NHP Cultural Landscape Report, landscape restoration plans need to be done for each of the above areas. Also needed are vegetation management plans, a plan for the propagation and replacement of historically important plants, and a cyclic tree maintenance program.

Some other concerns are care of the lawns, trees, shrubs, and integrated management of insect pests that affect them, control of termites, carpenter ants, and other insects that affect park structures, and control of fire ants, mosquitos, flies, roaches, and other noxious insects.

The establishment of the Cooperative Parks Study Unit at Texas A&M University has been of great benefit to our Natural Resources Management Program. In the past year, several important projects were accomplished which otherwise probably would not have been completed. Many of the projects outlined here could be accomplished in this way if sufficient funds were available. If an increase in funding for the CPSU could be arranged, we feel that it would substantially increase the opportunities for completion of many of the projects in this plan.

The following is a priority list of the top five natural resource needs at Lyndon B. Johnson NHP.

1. Comprehensive Parkwide Integrated Pest Management Plan

2. Re-establishment and management of historical vegetation

3. Aerial photography and computerized mapping and overlays

4. Water Resources Management

5. Propagation and replacement of historically important plants

PROJECT TITLE: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO N-06

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

Water is a very important resource in this park and our success in its management and use will, in a large measure, determine our success in managing the historic landscapes in the park. Current problems are with water rights, cost of irrigation, and water quantity and quality.

### 1.1 Background Information

Water rights on the Pedernales River were adjudicated in 1979. The water rights granted to the NPS are shared with the LBJ Company. The LBJ Company reserves the first right-to-use on all of the shared water rights. This creates an obvious problem in that they could use all the water granted, leaving none for use by the National Park Service.

Beyond water rights, we have problems with periodic floods and droughts. Water quality is a problem because of possible contamination of both surface and subsurface waters. Water quantity becomes a difficulty particularly during drought periods when both water shortage and high costs for irrigation makes it very difficult to maintain the historic scene.

## 2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

If we take no action to manage our water resources, poor and costly maintenance of the historic scene will result.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

This alternative, as outlined in 1.0 and 1.1, is acceptable but recognizes that water may not be of an acceptable quality and/or quantity at all times.

### 2.3 Formulate a Comprehensive Water Conservation, Management and Use Plan for Lyndon B. Johnson NHP

This alternative will give management an opportunity to study the matter in an orderly and comprehensive manner and attempt to define strategies that will at least mitigate our water problems.

## 3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Formulate a Comprehensive Water Conservation, Management and Use Plan, is the recommended course of action.

## 4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research: Several studies will be needed to support the Comprehensive Water Conservation, Management and Use Plan. These are:

1. Collect and synthesize climatological data.

2. Surface water resource studies.

3. Water quality studies.

4. Monitoring of potable water sources.

Operations: Continue present management actions and attempt to further clarify and negotiate water rights with the donors.

Programming: 10-238's will be submitted for the above listed research projects and the Comprehensive Water Conservation, Management and Use Plan.

Related Resource Management Plan Projects: LYJO C-18 and LYJO C-19

PROJECT TITLE: NATIVE GRASS RESTORATION - JOHNSON SETTLEMENT

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO N-08

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

In all of the fields and pastures at the Johnson Settlement the ultimate goal is to have tall native grasses of the 1860's period. The goal is, to the extent possible, to restore the botanical distribution as it was during the subject period.

### 1.1 Background Information

The native grasses which were growing when Lyndon Johnson's grandparents came to this area have largely disappeared through farming, overgrazing and other land uses. Re-establishment of the native grasses is needed to more accurately restore the historic scene. In 1974 the park staff chiseled, disked and planted native grass seeds in the northwest portion of the Johnson Settlement.

The park has prepared a plan to further provide for the increase of native grasses. The plan calls for the planting of native grass seeds in certain areas, the scattering of native grass seeds in other areas, and the shredding or grazing of the land to be carefully timed to encourage the propagation of native grasses. This plan will be coordinated with interpretive programs and development plans. It will be reviewed and updated at least once each year. Soil Conservation Service personnel, research historians and other knowledgeable persons have been consulted.

### 1.2 Current Management Action

In the sping of 1981 a Soil and Water Conservation Plan was prepared by personnel of the Soil Conservation Service, USDA, Pedernales Soil and Water Conservation District Office. The soils and a vegetative resource inventory were documented. A conservation plan and schedule of action was prepared to accomplish the stated objective. Current area management is following the prescribed treatment.

## 2.0 Alternative Action and Probable Impact

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative implies acceptance of the status quo. The present landscape has been altered by 120 years of intensive agriculture use and abuse. The remaining botanical distribution is not accurate or representative of the historical period.

2.2 Continue Present Management Action

This alternative will gradually restore a more desireable historic mix of vegetation. It will require constant, patient nurturing of the available native species and reintroducing native species that have disappeared from the site. Hybrid varieties of pecan trees now on the site will be removed. Management accepts the fact that it will be impossible to exactly reproduce the target period botanical landscape.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.2, Continue Present Management Action.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish

Research: With assistance of the Soil Conservation Service, annually evaluate and amend the Johnson Settlement Soil and Water Conservation Plan. Solicit information: sources, practices and techniques used in similar projects on other Federal, state, local and private parklands and reserves.

Operations: Continue restoration and maintenance.

Programming: 10-238's have been written.

Package #173, Historic Landscape Studies and Plans.
Package # (unassigned), Aerial Photography.

PROJECT TITLE: COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO N-11

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

This project statement replaces Project Number N-01, Live Oak Management, N-03, Pasture Management, LBJ Ranch, N-04, Pecan Tree Management, N-05, Ball Moss Control, N-07, Rodent Pest Control, and N-10, Insect Pest Management.

To date problems with insects, weeds, rodents, plant diseases, etc., have been treated on a case-by-case "piece meal" basis. Major problems currently exist with noxious weeds in the coastal bermuda hayfields, pastures, and in the cultivated fields at the LBJ Ranch, management of the pecan groves, care and management of formal landscapes, and noxious and destructive insects in and nearby historic structures. The comprehensive IPM Program is needed so we can deal with these problems in a timely manner which conforms to the various NPS policies and guidelines, and also preserves the historic scene. The IPM Program must be adequate, practical, and cost effective in attaining these goals.

### 1.1 Background Information

We have in place an IPM Plan for the pecan trees and have recently finished a research project on Live Oak Wilt. We also have in place a Rodent Pest Control Plan and have recently completed a Cultural Landscape Report for various parts of the park. In preparation is a Prescribed Fire Program for vegetation management which should help with weed control and a monitoring program primarily dealing with specific trees for oak wilt and insect infestations. Major problems currently exist with insect control in historic structures, visitor use areas, formal landscape plantings, and individual specimen trees, also with weed invasion of coastal bermuda hayfields, pastures, and cultivated fields.

### 1.2 Current Management Action

Current management action consists of implementation of the various plans and studies listed above coupled with "piece meal" implementation of strategies negotiated with the Southwest Regional Office to solve specific pest problems as they arise.

## 2.0 Alternative Action and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative implies that loss of historic scene integrity and hazards to public health and safety are acceptable.

2.2 Chemical Controls Only

This alternative is inconsistent with National Park Service Management Policies, Chapter IV.

2.3 Continue Present Management Action

As previously described, present management action is marginally acceptable as it deals with the most frequently encountered problems as they arise.

2.4 Formulate Comprehensive IPM Strategies For This Park

This would provide Park Management a series of approved treatments for addressing pest management problems. This approach will minimize the time and administrative cost associated with pest management.

3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Preferred alternative would be 2.4 Formulate Comprehensive IPM Plan For This Park. This plan should be prepared as soon as possible.

4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Selected Action

Research: Several data bases will be helpful to support the IPM Plan which are:

1. Plant lists to include both domestic and wide species. (Resource Basic Inventory - RBI).

2. Entomological data base inventory (RBI).

3. Mammal data base inventory (RBI).

4. Aerial photography and analysis with computerized mapping and overlays.

These will be initiated in conjunction with preparation of the list of pest management strategies.

Operations: Continue present management action.

Programming: 10-238's will be submitted for the above research and for preparation of the IPM Plan.

Related Resources Management Plan Project: LYJO C-18

PROJECT TITLE: RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF HISTORIC VEGETATION

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO N-12

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

The historic landscapes for various parts of the park have changed considerably from what they were during the designated historic periods. The landscapes around the LBJ Ranch House and the LBJ Ranch generally are of particular concern as they are well documented during the historic period and have changed considerably. The other sites, LBJ Boyhood Home, Birthplace, Family Cemetery, Junction School, and Johnson Settlement, are not as well documented. However, plans for landscape restoration, to the extent possible, and management will still be needed.

### 1.1 Background Information

Recently completed Cultural Landscape Report for Lyndon B. Johnson NHP recommend that separate landscape restoration and management plans be prepared for the various sites in the park. This study also recommends that some means be found to propagate historically important plants for replacement purposes.

### 1.2 Current Management Action

Management action in this area has been somewhat restricted due to lack of information. The LYJO Cultural Landscape Report has provided this much needed information. Projects presently underway are Johnson Settlement Native Grass Restoration (LYJO N-08), Documentation of Present Landscapes, and Landscape Changes.

## 2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

If we are to comply with NPS-28 and NPS Management Policies this is not an acceptable alternative.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

This alternative is acceptable until further planning has been accomplished and implemented.

### 2.3 Program Action Plans as Needed

These plans will identify the specific tasks to be undertaken to restore and manage the various landscapes in a manner consistent with NPS Guidelines and Policies.

## 3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Program Further Studies and Plans as Needed, is the course of action recommended. Studies and plans will be programmed, accomplished, and implemented as soon as possible.

## 4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research:

1. Methodologies of Landscape Restoration and Management of Specific Sites at Lyndon B. Johnson NHP.

2. Methods of Propagation and Replacement of Historically Important Plants.

Operations: Continue present management action until plans are ready, then implement plans.

Programming: Program following studies and plans:

1. Historic Vegetation Restoration Plans

2. Historic Vegetation Management Plans

3. Plan for Propagation and Replacement of Historically Important Plants

4. Cyclic Tree Maintenance Programs

5. Aerial Photography and Analysis with Computerized Mapping and Overlays, LYJO C-18.

6. Comprehensive Parkwide IPM Plan, LYJO N-11.

7. Identification, documentation and preservation of historic landscape features (parkwide), LYJO C-19.

PROJECT TITLE: CONTROL OF WATER RUN-OFF AND SOIL EROSION

PROJECT NUMBER: LYJO N-14

## 1.0 Statement of Problem

Our main concerns with water run-off and soil erosion occur at the LBJ Ranch. Most of the water run-off and erosion control work at the Ranch such as terracing, waterways, etc., was done in the early 1960's. Our present problems stem from broken terraces, silting waterways, and other changes in the original Diversion and Control Plan.

## 2.0 Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

### 2.1 No Action

This alternative accepts on-going and increasing problems and destruction of significant landscape features.

### 2.2 Continue Present Management Action

Present management action consists of attempting to minimize damage as problems occur.

### 2.3 Restore Historic Erosion Control

This would allow Park Management to deal with this problem consistent with the integrity of the historic scene.

### 2.4 Augment Historic Erosion Control Methods

Methods of erosion control that were in place historically are satisfactory and have solved erosion problems. Future erosion problems, where historically restored methods are not sufficient, will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

## 3.0 Recommended Course of Action

3.1 Alternative 2.3, Restore Historic Erosion Controls, is recommended as the best course of action.

## 4.0 Requirements to Accomplish Action

Research

1. Identify historic terracing, waterways, etc. and engineering.

2. Methodically observe and analyze surface hydrology to assess sufficiency of historic methods. Preliminary observation can be accomplished by park staff.

Operations: Continue present management action.

Programming: 10-238's will be written for project funding to restore historic erosion control methods.

Related Resources Management Plan Projects: LYJO C-18 and LYJO C-19.

RESOURCES PROGRAMMING SHEET

Southwest (Region) Texas (State) ___ Natural X Cultural 10/01/88 (Date) Page 1 of 3

| Priority | Package Title (10-238) | 10-238 Pkg # | RMP Proj # | YR 1-1988 | YR 2-1989 | YR 3-1990 | YR 4-1991 | YR 5-1992 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88-1 | Extend Ranch Water System to Junction School | | C-14 | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| 88-2 | Historic Resource Study, LBJ Ranch | 153 | C-16 | 40 | | | | | 40 |
| 88-3 | Historic Structures Reports, LBJ Ranch Buildings | 150 | C-02 | 30 | | | | | 30 |
| 88-4 | 11593 Survey, Johnson City Unit | 203 | | No estimates | | | | | |
| 88-5 | Archeological Assessment and Survey | 131 | C-06 | 15 | | | | | 15 |
| 88-6 | Revise Collection Management Plan | new package | C-20 | | | | | | |
| 88-7 | Replicate Friendship Stones | 218 | C-20 | | | | | | |
| 88-8 | Storage and Display of Historic Vehicles | new package | C-20 | | | | | | |
| 88-9 | Rehab water lines, LBJ Ranch | A-54 | C-13 | | | | | | |
| 88-10 | Rehab Water Systems, Birthplace and Cemetery | A-30 | C-13 | | | | | | |
| 89-1 | Fire Detection and Suppression Systems | 137 | C-01 | | 159 | | | | 159 |
| 89-2 | Complete Halon Syste, Texas White House | 137 | C-15 | | | | | | |
| 89-3 | Transcribe Oral History Tapes | New Package | C-17 | | 30 | | | | 30 |

RESOURCES PROGRAMMING SHEET

Southwest Region | Texas State | ___ Natural | X Cultural | 10/1/88 Date | Page 2 of 3

| Priority | Package Title (10-238) | 10-238 Pkg # | RMP Proj # | YR 1-1988 | YR 2-1989 | YR 3-1990 | YR 4-1991 | YR 5-1992 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89-4 | Aerial Photography | 215 | C-18 | | | | | | |
| 89-5 | Collections Management Plan | new package | C-21 | | no estimates | | | | |
| 89-6 | Identification Decumentation Preservation of Historic Land-scape Features | new package | N-12 | | no estimates | | | | |
| 89-7 | Research Local History, Johnson City, Stonewall, Hye | new package | C-07 C-09 | | no estimates | | | | |
| 89-8 | Research Land Use and Ecomony of Johnson City, Stonewall, and Hye | new package | C-07 C-09 | | no estimates | | | | |
| 89-9 | Rehab Water System, LBJ Boyhood Home | | C-13 | | | | | | |
| 89-10 | Rehab Well Pumps, LBJ Ranch | | C-13 | | | | | | |
| 90-1 | Historic Structures Report, LBJ Birthplace | 154 | C-02 | | | 20 | | | |
| 90-2 | Historic Preservation Guide, Birthplace | 155 | C-05 | | | 8 | | | |
| 90-3 | Historic Preservation Guides, LBJ Ranch | 152 | C-05 | | | 15 | | | |
| 90-4 | Johnson Networks, LBJ Ranch | new package | C-07 | | | no estimates | | | |
| 90-5 | Research Ethnography, LBJ Ranch | new package | C-07 | | | no estimates | | | |
| 90-6 | Research Relationships, LBJ | new package | C-07 | | | no estimates | | | |

RESOURCES PROGRAMMING SHEET

Southwest Region | Texas State | ___ Natural | X Cultural | ~~10/1/88~~ Date | Page 3 of 3

| Priority | Package Title (10-238) | 10-238 Pkg # | RMP Proj # | YR 1-1988 | YR 2-1989 | YR 3-1990 | YR 4-1991 | YR 5-1992 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 90-7 | Research LBJ Ethnic and Racial Contacts | new package | C-07 C-09 | | | no estimate | | | |
| 90-8 | Research Johnson Family Cemetery | 120 | C-07 | | | 15 | | | |
| 90-9 | Restore Junction School | 146 | C-12 | | | 40 | | | |
| 90-10 | Historic Preservation Guide, Junction School | 149 | C-05 | | | 8 | | | |
| 91-1 | Furnishings Studies and Plans | 151 | C-10 | | | | 160 | | |
| 91-2 | Exhibits, Secret Service Buildings | 177 | C-10 | | | | 60 | | |
| 91-3 | Exhibit, Hangar | 176 | C-10 | | | | 70 | | |
| 91-4 | Exhibits, White House Communications | 174 | C-10 | | | | 50 | | |
| 91-5 | Convert Alexander House to Visitor Center | 172 | C-10 | | | | 140 | | |
| 91-6 | Historic Preservation Guide, Wither-Spaulding Store | 171 | C-05 | | | | 10 | | |
| 91-7 | Historic Stures Report, Johnson Sr. House | 121 | C-02 | | | | 62 | | |
| 91-8 | Rehab S.E. Johnson Sr. House | 157 | | | | | 58 | | |
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# RESOURCES PROGRAMMING SHEET

Southwest Region | Texas State | X Natural | ____ Cultural | 10/1/88 Date | Page 1 of ____

| Priority | Package Title (10-238) | 10-238 Pkg # | RMP Proj # | YR 1-1988 | YR 2-1989 | YR 3-1990 | YR 4-1991 | YR 5-1992 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88-1 | Comprehensive IPM | new package | N-11 | 25 | | | | | 25 |
| 88-2 | Plant lists | new package | N-11 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| 88-3 | Entomological Studies | new package | N-11 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| 88-4 | Mammal Studies | new package | N-11 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| 88-5 | Aerial Photography and Analysis With Computerized Mapping & Overlays | | N-11 N-6,N-4 N-12 | 20 | | | | | 20 |
| 88-6 | Historic Vegetation Restoration Plans | new package | N-12 | 15 | | | | | 15 |
| 88-7 | Plan for Propagation and Replacement of Historically Important Plants | new package | N-12 | 5 | | | | | 5 |
| 88-8 | Research Historic Erosion Control Methods | new package | N-12 | 5 | | | | | 2 |
| 89-1 | Cyclic Tree Maintenance Program | new package | N-12 | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| 89-2 | Historic Vegetation Management Plans | new package | N-12 | | 15 | | | | 15 |
| 89-3 | Restore Historic Erosion Control Reatures | new package | N-14 | | 20 | | | | 20 |
| 90-1 | Collect and Snythesize Climatological Data | new package | N-06 | | | 5 | | | 5 |
| 90-2 | Surface Water Resources Studies | new package | N-06 | | | no estimate | | | |

Estimate figures from ANRAAP

RESOURCES PROGRAMMING SHEET

Southwest Region | Texas State | X Natural | ____ Cultural | 10/01/88 Date | Page 2 of 2

| Priority | Package Title (10-238) | 10-238 Pkg # | RMP Proj # | YR 1-1988 | YR 2-1989 | YR 3-1990 | YR 4-1991 | YR 5-1992 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 90-3 | Water Quality Studies | new package | N-06 | | | 5 | | | |
| 90-4 | Monitoring of Potable Water Sources | new package | N-06 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| 90-5 | Comprehensive Water Conservation | new package | N-06 | | | 15 | | | 15 |
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# PART III
# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

## A. Overview

The following is a review of all actions proposed within the Resources Management Plan and outlined in four categories.

I. Those actions whose implementation will have a significant and measurable effect on the environment.

No such actions are planned. Each project in the plan was considered on its own merit and those actions planned do not have a significant effect on the environment. All actions fall into categories II, III, and IV.

II. Those actions that will continue existing maintenance.

Projects that fall into this category are: C-01, C-02, C-05, C-11, C-20, N-06, N-08, N-11, N-14.

III. Those actions which will initiate new maintenance.

Projects which fall into this category are: C-01, C-02, C-12, C-13, C-20, N-06, N-11, N-12, N-14.

IV. Those actions which will entail continuing study or research.

Projects which fall into this category are: C-02, C-05, C-06, C-07, C-09, C-10, C-12, C-20, N-06, N-11, N-12, N-14.

DETERMINATION

It is determined that all actions above are maintenance or research in character and do not significantly effect the environment or cause controversy.

Therefore, in accordance to the following paragraph of "Guidelines for the Preparation and Review of Environmental Assessments and Statements" (National Park Service, July 20, 1974, page 6)

> Based on an overview of all actions affecting the environment, the responsible official may determine that many plans, projects, and operational decisions have negligible potential to cause controversial or significant environment impact and therefore do not require preparation of environmental assessments.

NO ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WILL BE PREPARED.

# INFORMATION BASE CHECKLIST

The following project statements which have been removed from the 1983 Resources Management Plan are filed in the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park Library.

| | |
|---|---|
| C-03, Historic Landscape Studies and Plans | Completed |
| C-04, New Interpretive Prospectus | In Progress |
| C-08, Research LBJ Birthplace (combined with LBJ Ranch Research) | |
| N-02, Management of Registered Herefords | Completed |
| N-09, Erosion Control Pedernales River | Completed |

The following project statements were combined to form project N-11, Comprehensive Integrated Pest Managmeent Program.

N-01, Live Oak Management
N-03, Pasture Management
N-04, Pecan Tree Management
N-05, Ball Moss Control
N-07, Rodent Pest Control
N-10, Insect Pest Control

The following planning documents are presently approved and in effect. These may be found in the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park Library.

Master Plan
Statement for Management
Development Concept Plan
Land Protection Plan
Collection Management Plan
Scope of Collections Statement
Interpretive Prospectus
Resources Management Plan

The following studies and reports may be found in the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park Library:

Historic Resource Studies

Historic Resource Study, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
Lyndon B. Johnson and The Hill Country, 1937-1963

Historic Structures Reports

- LBJ Boyhood Home
- LBJ Birthplace
- Texas White House
- S. E. Johnson Log Cabin
- Junction School
- Withers Spaulding Store

Historic Furnishings Studies and Plans

- LBJ Boyhood Home
- LBJ Birthplace
- S. E. Johnson Cabin
- Texas White House (in preparation)

Cultural Landscape Reports

- LBJ Boyhood Home
- LBJ Birthplace/Cemetery
- Johnson Settlement
- Texas White House
- LBJ Ranch
- Junction School

Other documents of importance in the formulation of this plan which may be found in the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park Library:

- List of Classified Structures
- National Register of Historic Places Documentation
- Historic Base Maps for all park sites
  - Texas White House
  - Junction School
- Historic Landscape Drawings

Action Plans

- Fire Management Plans
  - Structural Fire Plan
  - Wildfire Management Plan
- Rodent Reduction Plan
- Pecan IPM
- Hereford Herd Management Plan
- Native Grass Restoration Plan
- Research Design, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park