National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Historic Property Project Documentation and Climate Change Treatment Plan
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

December 2024

Historic Property Project Documentation

and Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

West Branch, IA

December 2024

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Historic Property Project Documentation and

Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The purpose of the Historic Property Project Documentation (HPPD) and Climate Change Treatment Plan (CCTP) is to update cultural resource documentation and supplement vegetation treatment plans with stabilization recommendations in response to current and potential future effects of climate change at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site (NHS). The HPPD is a newly defined National Park Service (NPS) workbook template that collects available information from the Cultural Resource Inventory System (CRIS) and the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) to inform the scope of the project with updated cultural landscape resources. In this project, the HPPD informs a CCTP that will highlight vulnerable resources currently or potentially threatened by climate-driven environmental changes, such as flooding, erosion, vegetation community changes, and fire.

Herbert Hoover NHS is significant for its association with the life and work of Herbert Clark Hoover, the thirty-first president of the United States, who is also honored for his career as an elder statesman, humanitarian, and engineer. The site is significant under National Register Criterion A at the national level as an outstanding example of a district that commemorates the life and accomplishments of a president of the United States and National Register Criterion B at the national level as Herbert Clark Hoover's birthplace and boyhood home. It is also significant under National Register Criterion D at the national level for its intact archeological deposits, both verified and unverified, associated with the contributing resources of the district.

The site has two periods of significance. The first encompasses Herbert Hoover's boyhood in West Branch, from his birth in 1874 until 1885, when the orphaned Hoover left West Branch to live with relatives in Oregon. The second period of significance is 1935 to 1976, signifying the period in which Herbert Hoover and the Hoover family were actively creating a landscape that would reflect the elements that influenced Hoover's development and character (particularly a rural/agricultural lifestyle and his Quaker faith) and memorialize his accomplishments as a president, humanitarian, and statesman. The period of significance ends in 1976 with the final implementation of the birthplace to Gravesite vista, a crucial component of the commemorative landscape.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY BOUNDARIES

STUDY AREA

Herbert Hoover NHS is located in the town of West Branch, Iowa, approximately 12 miles east of Iowa City. The park is situated southwest of West Branch's main cross streets of Downey Street (Co. Hwy X30) and Main Street (Co. Hwy F44). I-80, the federal interstate, runs along the park's southern boundary. The NHS comprises 186.80 acres, with 181.11 acres owned by the federal government, 4.59 acres owned by the City of West Branch, and 1.10 acres owned by the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association. This HPPD and CCTP report addresses vegetation within all property owned by NPS within the boundary of Herbert Hoover NHS (Figure 1-1). Existing conditions documentation and treatment recommendations focus on designed areas of the park where vegetation management is not already addressed by the recently completed Prairie Management Plan (2023).

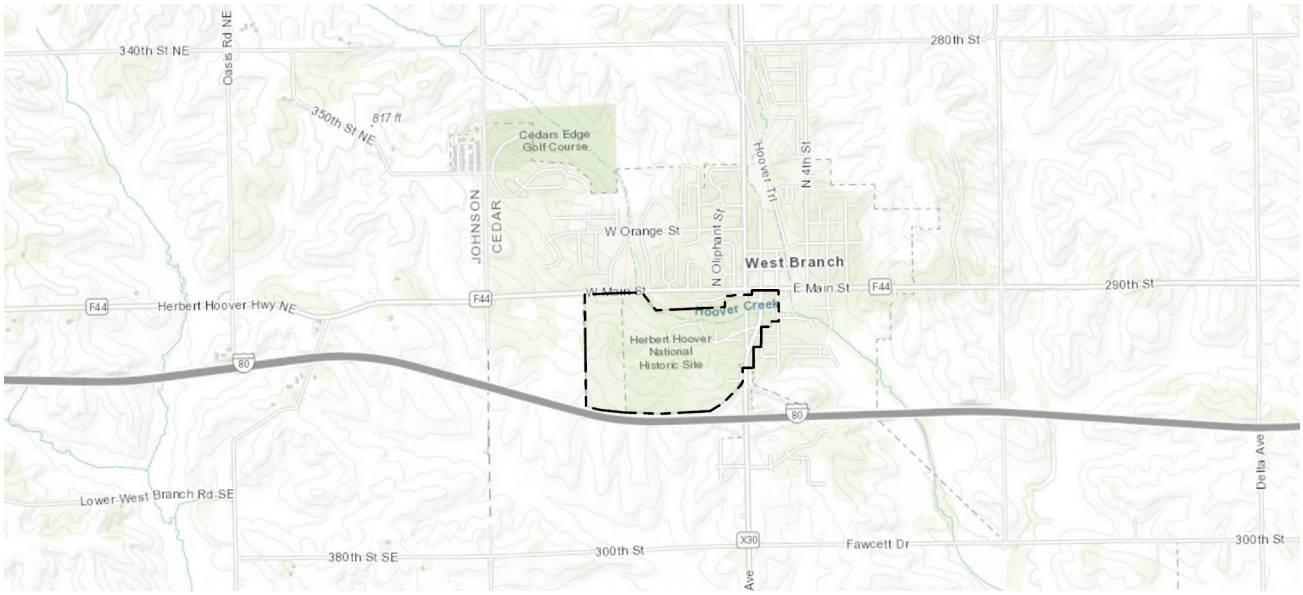


Figure 1-1. Herbert Hoover National Historic Site location within West Branch, Iowa

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

To understand which historic properties may be affected by proposed treatment recommendations, a draft Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is illustrated on Figure 1-2. As defined by National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) 36 CFR 800.16 (d), the APE is "...The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking."[1]

The draft APE was developed collaboratively with NPS regional and park staff to incorporate all areas that may be affected by the vegetation climate change treatment plan as well as any locations where these changes may impact the integrity of the cultural landscape. It does not include areas of restored prairie or the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum.

The draft APE is intended to inform the HPPD and help to guide the development of the project (work/undertaking) in alignment with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* to meet the NPS stewardship mandate. The final APE must be developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officers/Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO/THPOs) and other consulting parties and therefore may be different from the draft APE; however, integration of this step in the process supports stewardship and improved consultation.[2] Additional information on development of the draft APE is provided in Chapter 2.

1 NHPA 36 CFR 800.16 (d)

2 14 36 CFR 800.4 (identification of historic properties) – (a) Determine scope of identification efforts. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall: (1) Determine and document the area of potential effects, as defined in 800.16(d). The APE must be reviewed by or developed with CRS.

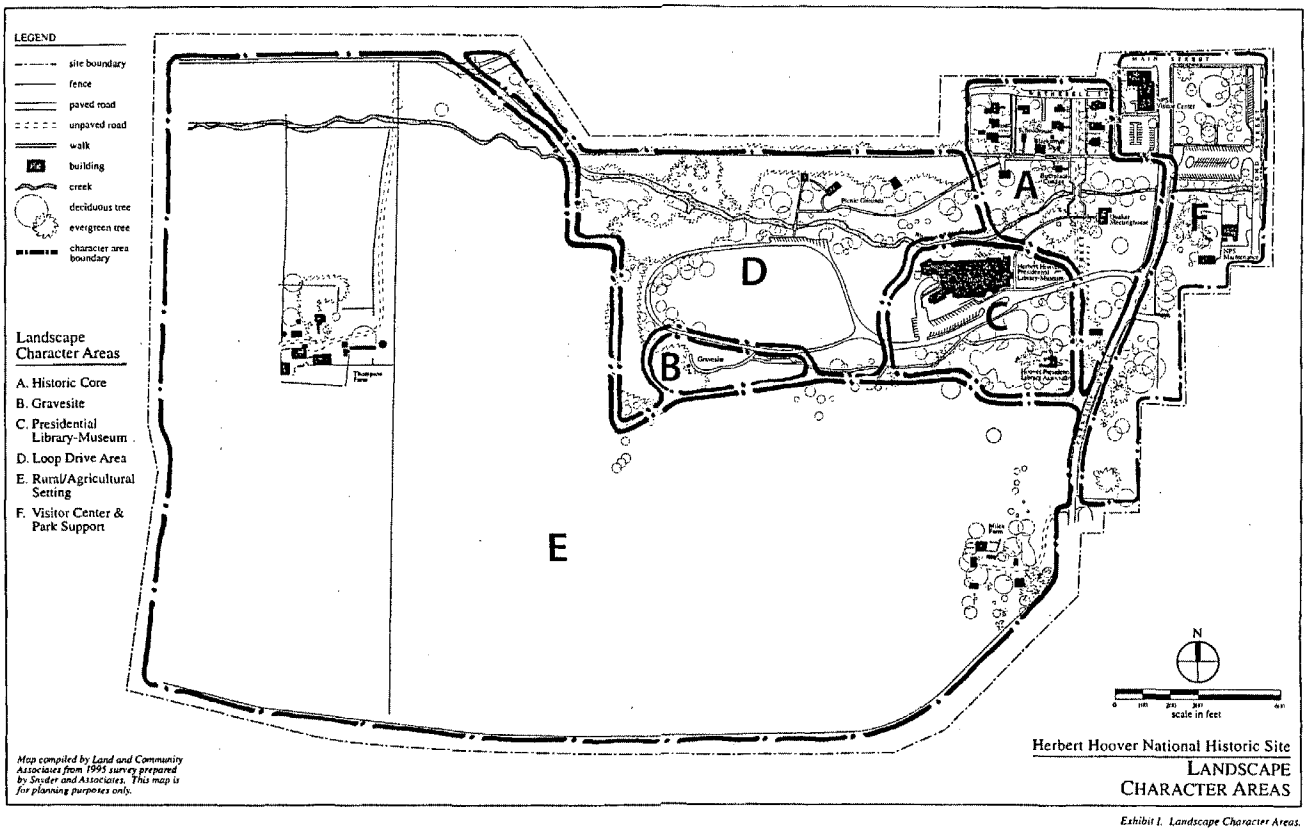


Figure 1-2. Landscape Character Areas per 1995 CLR.

To organize information in this report, the landscape is divided into seven landscape character areas (LCAs). The configuration of these LCAs builds on the landscape character areas defined in the 1995 Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) (Figure 1-2):

- Historic core
- Gravesite
- Presidential Library and Museum
- Loop Drive area
- Rural/agricultural setting
- Visitor center and park support

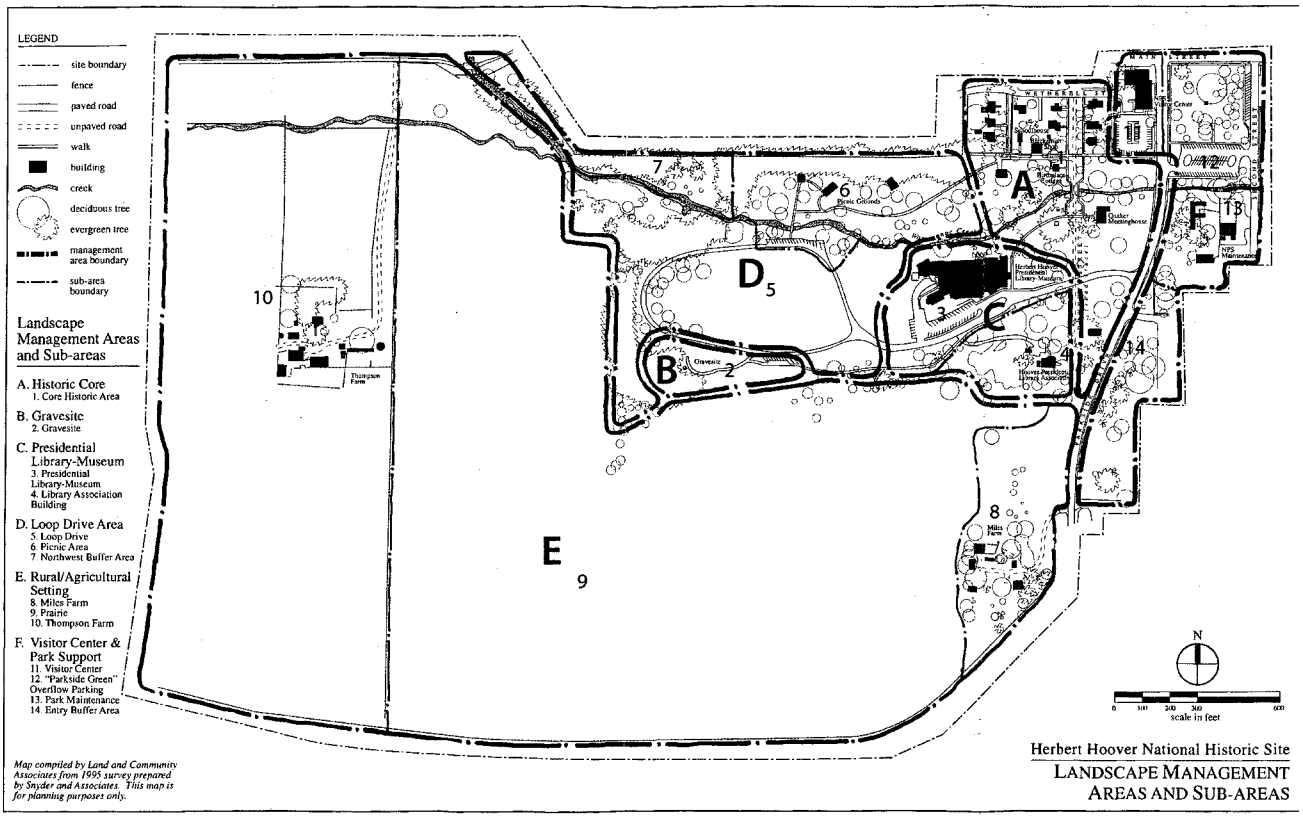


Figure 1-3. Landscape Management Areas and Sub-Areas per 1995 CLR.

In reviewing the APE in combination with the CLR landscape character areas, the project team determined the following:

- The Loop Drive should be sub-divided into three areas: Loop Drive, picnic area, and riparian corridor since these areas have distinct vegetative types and management needs. This is consistent with the CLR which also identified these as sub-areas (Figure 1-3).
- The APE does not fully encompass the rural/agricultural setting or the visitor center and park support areas. Only specific locations within these landscape character areas are included.
- The Presidential Library and Museum falls outside of the APE and treatment recommendations are not included for this area.

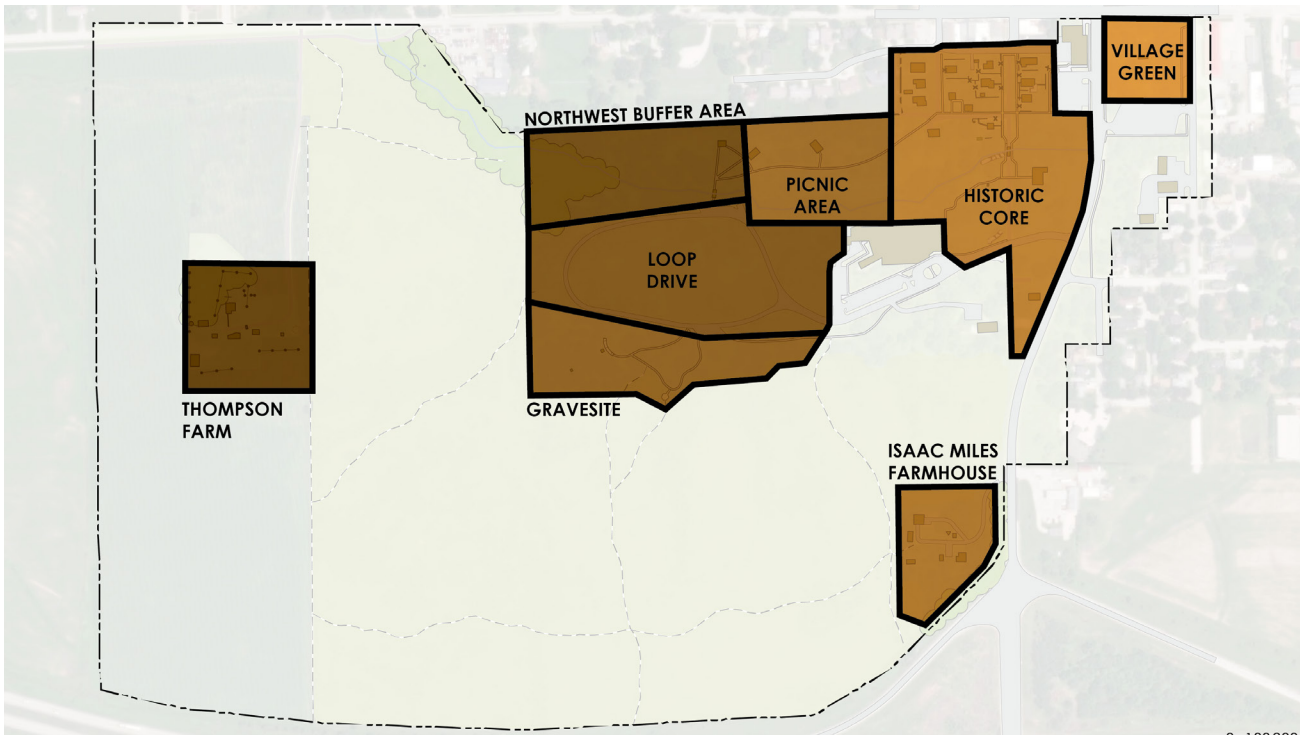


Figure 1-4. CCTP project landscape character areas.

The project finalized the landscape areas for the basis of this document is shown in Figure 1-54 and as follows:

- Village green (visitor center and park support)
- Historic core
- Picnic area (Loop Drive area)
- Northwest buffer area (Loop Drive area)
- Loop Drive (Loop Drive area)
- Gravesite
- Thompson farm (rural/agricultural setting)
- Isaac Miles farmhouse (rural/agricultural setting)

OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL RESOURCE DATA

This project builds on existing landscape documentation and treatment recommendations developed through the following documents:

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION (1967; UPDATED 2013)

Herbert Hoover NHS was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 (660000110). An updated 2013 nomination (13000594) expanded the period of significance to better reflect current documentation of the resource and updated the contributing status of several features accordingly. The updated nomination also applied a cultural landscape methodology to holistically evaluate the integrity of the landscape setting as well as its individual resources.[3] Evaluation status within the HPPD and CCTP report is consistent with the 2013 nomination.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY (2010; UPDATED 2021)

The Herbert Hoover NHS Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) was updated in 2021 to reflect changing conditions within the cultural landscape as well as amendments to the period of significance and evaluation of features identified in the 2013 National Register Nomination update.[4] This report draws on the organizational strategy, condition description, and evaluation provided in the CLI and associated CRIS data to update conditions based on the 2023 field investigations.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT (1995)

The most recent document providing overall cultural landscape treatment guidance for the site is the park's 1995 CLR.[5] However, park staff note that CLR recommendations are dated and do not provide accurate guidance for tree replacement. As part of development of the list of issues and considerations to be addressed in the CCTP, the consulting team reviewed CLR recommendations with park staff for applicability to the existing landscape.

3 National Register of Historic Places, Herbert Hoover National Historic Site (Amendment), West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa, National Register #660000110 and #13000594.

4 National Park Service, *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscapes Inventory*, revised 9/2021.

5 Land Community and Associates, *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report* (Omaha, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Region, 1995).

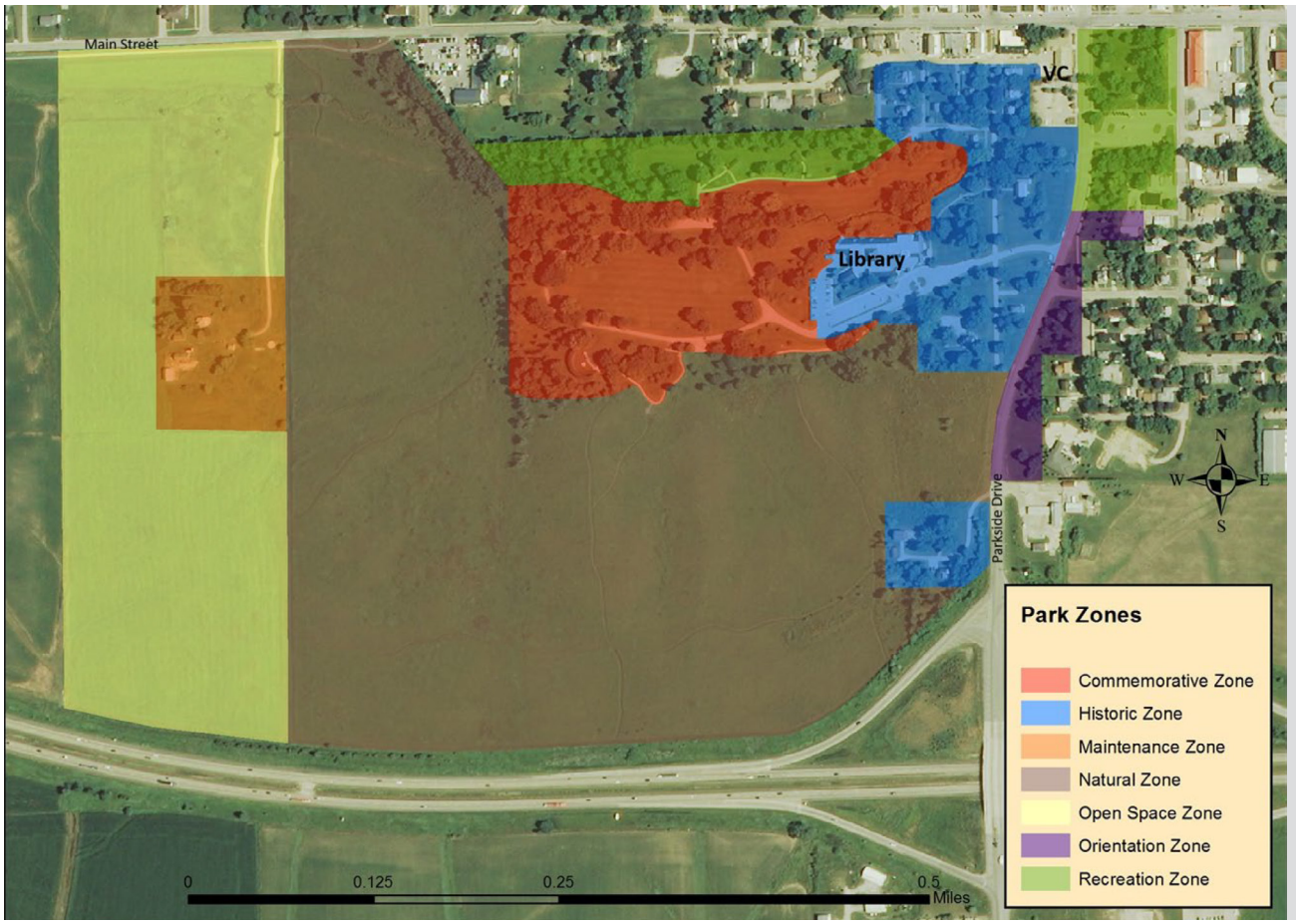


Figure 1-5. Herbert Hoover NHS GMP Management Zones (2023 Prairie Management Plan)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2004; 2023 AMENDMENT)

The park's 2004 General Management Plan (GMP) defines the purpose of the National Historic Site as: "Preserve the Birthplace Cottage, Gravesite, and other historically significant properties associated with the life of Herbert Hoover." The Herbert Hoover National Historic Site cultural landscape serves as the setting of the Birthplace Cottage, Gravesite, and other historically significant properties. The preferred treatment concept defines the majority of the APE (see Study Area section of this chapter) as either Commemorative, Historic, or Recreation Zones (Figure 1-5).[6] The 2023 GMP amendment resulted in several changes in park operations impacting how the historic landscape is managed, including reassignment of the Thompson Farm from a Maintenance Zone to a Commemorative Zone.

6 National Park Service, *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment,* April 2004.

PRAIRIE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2023)

The 2023 Prairie Management Plan describes management actions needed to maintain the park's existing 76-acre prairie, including a combination of prescribed fire, haying, mowing, and invasive species treatments.[7] The Prairie Management Plan is the primary treatment document for this area, and therefore the prairie will be addressed only in general recommendations in the CCTP.

STREAM REALIGNMENT PROJECT

NPS recently completed a large-scale stream realignment project within the historic landscape to address bank stabilization and flooding along Hoover Creek. The project included flattening creek bank slopes to increase water-carrying capacity between the picnic area pedestrian bridge and Second Street. Approximately 160 trees were removed to accommodate stream bank modifications and a detention basin constructed east of the Thompson Farm Access Road. NPS planted 53 new trees along the creek following completion, and a native herbaceous mix was replanted along the lower five feet of the stream bank slope with a mown turf grass mix on the upper portions of the slope.[8] The city is condemning land to the southeast, and restoration is anticipated to continue following a similar design in spring 2024.

SCOPE OF WORK

PROJECT STATEMENT

The Project Management Information System (PMIS) Project Identification Number for this project is 333132. This project updates cultural resource documentation and supplements existing vegetation treatment plans with stabilization recommendations in response to climate change impacts. The end product is a vegetation treatment plan focused on climate change impacts.

A Climate Change Treatment Plan highlights vulnerable resources currently or potentially threatened by climate-driven environmental changes, such as flooding, erosion, vegetation community changes, and fire.

Issues studied at Herbert Hoover NHS were defined through discussions with park and regional staff and identified through data mining and analysis to be completed by Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC). MWAC provided spatial/

7 Jessica Salesman, Sydney Foster, Ryan Elliot, Sherry Leis, Dave Peitz, Craig Young, Seth Goodspeed, and Pete Swisher, *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Prairie Management Plan* (National Park Service, 2023).

8 HDR, Inc., "Restore and Stabilize Hoover Creek for Flood Mitigation," Final Construction Drawings, August 2019.

mapping information to identify areas of vulnerability and create base maps. Issues addressed as a part of this project include:

- Performing a condition update with focus on vegetation in the historic core and overall prairie setting.
- Completing a planting plan with landscape maintenance guidelines to establish desired character of plantings in the historic core.
- Identifying a desired condition/landscape character for the prairie to fulfill its function as the park's rural backdrop.
- Providing class "C" cost estimates for work orders needed to implement the tree replacement/planting plan and prairie management recommendations.

The HPPD and CCTP report is organized into five chapters as described below.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The introduction provides the administrative context for the project. It includes a concise summary of relevant management information and historical data. It describes the project study boundaries, scope of work and methodology, and summary of findings.

Chapter 2: Historic Property Project Documentation (HPPD)

This chapter provides a summary of the landscape's significance, period of significance, and chronological development over time. The information is developed from the HPPD, which is in an appendix.

Chapter 3: Condition Assessment

This chapter presents an updated assessment of cultural landscape conditions based on field investigations conducted by Quinn Evans and Vireo in November, 2023. The assessment is provided in a table format that documents CRIS and FMSS data, evaluation status, current condition, and potential affects to integrity proposed by the CCTP for each landscape feature or aspect. The chapter also includes existing condition drawings of the study area. The contents of this chapter address Section 4, Current Condition Assessment, of the HPPD.

Chapter 4: Climate Trends, Vulnerabilities, and Impacts

Chapter 4 summarizes existing and anticipated threats and impacts to the cultural landscape based on climate trends for central Iowa and conditions present within the study area.

Chapter 5: Treatment Framework

This chapter provides a vision and goals for long-term vegetation management and explains rehabilitation as the preferred treatment approach.

Chapter 6: Climate Change Treatment Plan (CCTP)

The Climate Change Treatment Plan presents, analyzes, and correlates all pertinent information from Chapters 1–4 to guide rehabilitation of the landscape, with a focus on vegetation and the issues and considerations identified as part of this project scope.

Appendix: Historic Property Project Documentation (HPPD)

This chapter presents relevant HPPD data organized into six sections:

- Section 1: Proposed Project Information relays the project description and scope of work.
- Section 2: Administrative Data collects data from the baseline documentation, including the construction date, historic and present use, and location data for all historic structures and cultural landscapes in the draft APE.
- Section 3: Historic Properties Information summarizes the character-defining features, significance, and integrity for historic properties in the draft APE. This section is addressed in Chapter 3, Condition Assessment, of this report.
- Section 4: Current Conditions Assessment outlines the current condition of the historic structures and cultural landscape that may be affected by the proposed project.
- Section 5: Potential Effects of Project Scope to Historic Property Integrity makes a preliminary identification of potential effects to historic structures and cultural landscapes.
- Section 6: Historic Property Project Summary Report is not included in the current project.

METHODOLOGY

PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS

Prime: STRATA Architecture Inc. (STRATA), Kansas City, Missouri

STRATA managed the contract for this project and provided editorial guidance on the document.

Historical Landscape Architect: Quinn Evans (QE), Ann Arbor, MI

Quinn Evans provided historic landscape architectural services for this study, including development of the HPPD, condition assessment of the study area with a focus on cultural landscape integrity, and coordination of climate change treatment recommendations with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Landscape Architect: Vireo, Kansas City, Missouri

Vireo provided landscape architecture and ecological planning services for this study including development of the CCTP, existing condition assessment with a focus on the vegetative communities present, and development of the climate change treatment strategies and recommendations.

PROJECT KICKOFF

The consulting team facilitated a remote project kickoff meeting on October 6, 2023, to introduce the project team, confirm the study area boundary and APE, review the project scope of work and schedule, and establish a strategy for project startup and field investigations.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Quinn Evans conducted field investigations at Herbert Hoover National Historical Site on November 13 and 14, 2023, using autonomous GPS. Documentation of the landscape cross-referenced documentation from the 1995 CLR and included field notes and photographs for all visible landscape features.

Vireo team members Brett Spangler and Laurie Brown conducted field investigations at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site November 13–15, 2023. Existing conditions were documented using Amigo Collect, a cloud-based GPS platform. A total of 474 data points were collected to document vegetative features in the landscape. Photographs of these features along with the general character of the historic site were also collected. Data included the following:

- Feature type—erosion, site furniture, stormwater, utilities, vegetation, or other
- Vegetation type—deciduous tree, evergreen tree, shrub, herbaceous plant
- Tree diameter
- Contributing feature
- Condition and condition factors
- Age—approximate
- Damage—human-made or natural
- Action timeline
- Additional notes

TREATMENT WORKSHOP AND CLIMATE CHANGE TREATMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The consulting team conducted a remote treatment workshop with park and regional NPS representatives on April 12, 2024. Workshop attendees refined a series of concepts for stabilizing resources and minimizing climate-driven threats/impacts within the study area. Specific discussion topics included tree repair and replacement, turf management, and views and visual buffers. Proposed treatment guidelines and concepts are organized into Chapters 5 and 6 of this report in narrative and graphic format.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND VEGETATION ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Issues and considerations affecting the desired future condition and management of the cultural landscape in response to climate change impacts were documented through the project scope of work, October 2023 project kickoff meeting, and November 2023 field investigations. The issues and considerations build on treatment recommendations provided by the 1995 CLR and impacts noted in the 2021 CLI update. Refer to Chapter 4.

CLIMATE CHANGE TREATMENT SUMMARY

Recommended treatment for the Herbert Hoover NHS cultural landscape follows a rehabilitation approach consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. This approach provides an umbrella that allows for the preservation of contributing features and aspects while also allowing for new additions to the landscape to support safety and adapt to changing climate conditions, such as tree species not historically present but better suited to projected ecological conditions throughout the study area.

Selection of these elements requires careful consideration to provide additions that complement the historic character and features without creating a false sense of history. The treatment includes general guidance for the entire APE, followed by specific recommendations for each of the landscape character areas.

- The general treatment recommendations focus on enhancing genetic diversity and adapting to changing climate conditions. The guidelines emphasize the importance of avoiding monocultures by limiting the proportion of trees from the same species, genus, and family. Recommended trees aim to provide shade, infill, and maintain the historic character of the site while ensuring the landscape's resilience.
- **Village Green:** Vegetation recommendations for the village green address the decline of ash trees due to Emerald Ash Borer through phased

removal and replacement. The treatment plan also provides guidance for selective pruning of existing trees to minimize the risk of tree failure.

- **Historic Core:** The plan includes the removal and replacement of declining ash trees affected by the emerald ash borer, addressing invasive species like privet by replacing them with native shrubs, and removing trees with storm damage. Plantings will be replaced at the Isis statue to rehabilitate its historic setting. Selective pruning is recommended to prevent tree branches from touching or overhanging buildings. Additionally, streambank slopes will be managed to control invasive species but will retain much of their current plant composition. Alternative road trace surfaces are proposed to reduce herbicide use and improve accessibility.
- **Picnic Area:** The recommendations involve selective pruning of storm-damaged evergreen buffer trees and succession plantings to replace declining trees and maintain the vegetative buffer. Invasive species should be removed and replaced with native shrubs. Similar to the historic core, streambank slopes will be managed to control invasive species but will retain much of their current plant composition.
- **Northwest Buffer Area:** Treatment involves transitioning from turf-type grass to low-growing, understory native vegetation to reduce long-term management efforts and maintain a wooded corridor. Establishing test plots for native vegetation is recommended to evaluate performance and inform broader implementation.
- **Loop Drive:** The recommendations focus on removing and replacing damaged hackberry and maple trees that pose safety hazards. Selective pruning of trees with dead limbs and branch dieback is advised. A uniform maintenance policy for turf grass is recommended, with the exploration of vegetated alternatives like "Victorian mix" in experimental test plots.
- **Gravesite:** The plan includes selective pruning of storm-damaged white pines to improve safety and appearance. A phased replacement approach for white pines is recommended to maintain visual and ecological integrity. Transitioning the mown turf area to drought-tolerant turf-type fescue species is suggested. Enhancing soil pits and installing new shade trees in the parking area will improve aesthetics and provide shade.
- **Thompson Farm:** Treatment recommendations involve removing dead trees and performing selective pruning of evergreen windbreaks to enhance safety and appearance. Invasive bush honeysuckle should be mechanically removed and stumps treated with herbicide. Establishing a new on-site tree nursery is recommended to grow trees for the NHS site.
- **Isaac Miles Farmhouse:** The plan includes the removal and replacement of dead and declining trees in the evergreen visual screen. Selective pruning of deciduous and evergreen trees with branch dieback is advised. Invasive bush honeysuckle should be mechanically removed and stumps treated with herbicide to maintain the site's historic character.

Chapter 2: Historic Property Project Documentation (HPPD) Introduction

The HPPD compiles critical information for sharing and analyzing cultural resources data when needed for project planning and development. It is a collaborative tool that enables NPS staff to select and implement an appropriate level of research, documentation, and treatment for historic structures and cultural landscapes. The HPPD provides a consistent format that can be used to inform and document federal decision-making related to the treatment of historic structures and cultural landscapes.

This chapter summarizes the key parts of the HPPD that inform treatment, including the chronology and significance of the resource and the current National Register status. The entire HPPD document is included in the Appendix.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

Herbert Hoover NHS was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district on October 15, 1966, and documented in a National Register nomination in 1978. Additional National Register documentation was completed in 2013. This amendment provides additional information on the district's history, significance, and contributing resources, including the historic landscape.

SIGNIFICANCE

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site is significant for its association with the life and work of Herbert Clark Hoover, the 31st president of the United States, who is also honored for his career as an elder statesman, humanitarian, and engineer. It is significant under Criterion A at the national level as an outstanding example of a district that commemorates the life and accomplishments of a president of the United States and Criterion B at the national level as the birthplace and boyhood home of Herbert Clark Hoover. It is also significant under Criterion D at the national level for its archeological resources.

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The NHS has two periods of significance. The first encompasses Herbert Hoover's boyhood in West Branch from his birth in 1874 until 1885, when the

orphaned Hoover left West Branch to live with relatives in Oregon. The second period of significance is 1935 to 1976, signifying the period in which Herbert Hoover and the Hoover family were actively using the landscape that would come to reflect the elements that influenced Hoover's development and character (particularly the rural/agricultural lifestyle and his Quaker faith) and memorialize his accomplishments as a president, humanitarian, and statesman. The period of significance ends in 1976 with the final implementation of the birthplace to gravesite vista, a crucial component of the commemorative landscape.

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC VEGETATION

Village Green

Commemorative Landscape, 1935–1976

In 1969, Dairy Industry Company sold the remaining 83 acres of the Isaac Miles farm to the US government for inclusion with the park. This included a Gulf service station fronting South Downey Street (now Parkside Drive), which had deteriorated by 1970. The park space, including bandstand, were present by 1974, although specifics associated with the plantings are not extensively documented.[1]

Historic Core

Hoover's Boyhood, 1874–1885

The 1995 CLR notes, through Lou Henry Hoover's memories, vegetables and flowers were historically located around the Hoover house, including "phlox, wild sweet William, columbine, petunias, balsam and verbenas... I especially remember the dark red tulips. The walkway was bordered with portulaca. And the flower beds were edged with shells. Iris or 'flags' are also remembered, and of course lilacs and peonies in a few years."[2] The streets of West Branch were unpaved during the historic period. By 1885, a sidewalk ran along the east side of Downey Street from Main Street to Wapsinonoc Creek.[3]

Commemorative Landscape, 1935–1976

Following acquisition of the property by Lou Henry and Herbert Hoover's son Allan Henry Hoover in 1935 and incorporation of the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Society in 1939, a series of development projects were undertaken to maintain the house, yard, and surrounding property as they appeared during the late nineteenth century. The Isis statue was installed in 1939 surrounded by a

1 Land and Community Associates et al., *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report* (Omaha, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Region, 1995), 2-58 and 2-64.
2 Lou Henry Hoover, "Memories of a Little House," quoted in *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-11.
3 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-13.

"background of evergreens."[4] Also in 1939, the banks of Wapsinonac Creek were regraded and seeded with grass.[5] Plantings for the property were provided from Kaiser's Wayside Gardens, Inc., of Marion, Iowa. In 1940, at least one blue spruce, one Pfitzer, two smaller blue spruce, eight Boston ivy, eight Japanese quince, nine red barberry, and three cistena plum were placed on site.[6] Additional plant materials were placed in 1941:

> Plantings· listed for the fence line included (sic) Syringa varinella, Snowball, Honeysuckle, Lilac (white), Golden Elder, Black Haw, Fem Leaf Sumac, Coral Commars, Dogwood, Lilac, American Highbush Cranberry, and Spirea Thunbergia. Sistina Plum was listed for both sides of the gate between the two structures. Along the west fence, east of the pond the list identifies Persian Lilacs and American High Bush Cranberry. Plantings listed for the comers and sides of the "Brown House" included Pyramid Comunus, Juniper Spruce, Spirea Thungeria, Spirea Anthony Waterer, Concolor Fir, and Green spruce. Plantings listed for "Along Street" were "Hedge, Spirea Von Houti" and for "Along south line" were "Hedge, High bush cranberry, Lantana." Correspondence to Lou Henry Hoover for the same year identified vegetation used in the Hoover's restoration scheme as including tulips in brick-bordered beds, pansies, bleeding hearts, bluebells, peonies, iris, columbine, shrubs, pines, and weeping willows.
>
> The Kaiser list also identifies plant materials for the sides of the statue as follows:
>
> Behind statue - Douglas fir, Norway Spruce, Douglas Fir
> Sides of statue - Blue Spruce
> Front side of statue - Mugho Monana Pine
> East of statue - Austrian Pine
>
> Additional plant materials and locations identified include the following:
>
> By tables - 3 Scotch Pines
> North of creek - Concolor Firs
> By Grape Arbor - Austrian Pines
> By Creek and on Retaining Wall - Pfitzer Junipers[7]

Aerial photographs beginning in the 1930s illustrate the character of shade trees and mown turf within the historic core. In 1966, representatives of garden clubs met with Robert Dyas, a landscape architect and professor at Iowa State University, to develop a long-range plan for the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site. The plan aimed to enhance the site's commemorative and memorial nature, and reinforced the parklike pattern of trees and mown turf within the historic core.

4 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-37.
5 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-39.
6 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-40.
7 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-40–2-41, quoting Mrs. Stratton to Lou Henry Hoover, Genealogy File: Box 17, "West Branch Little House" Correspondence, 1938-1941, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum.

Picnic Area

Commemorative Landscape, 1935–1976

The Herbert Hoover Birthplace Society developed a picnic area beneath willows along Wapsinonoc Creek in 1940.[8] The picnic area was formalized in 1953 with the construction of two picnic shelters.[9] The Hoover family was supportive of the park-like character that developed in this area during the post-presidential period, including the direct association between Hoover and the picnic shelter dedications. Recently planted trees scattered within the open mown turf and along the property perimeter are visible in 1950s and 1960s aerials of the area.

Northwest Buffer Area

Commemorative Landscape, 1935–1976

The riparian corridor along the north edge of the current APE was occupied by cropland during the 1950s.[10] Although trees are still limited in this location in a 1973 aerial, plantings are identified for this location in both the 1968 Dyas plan and 1970 Perkins and Will master plan and were likely placed in the 1970s to screen adjacent development.[11]

Loop Drive

Commemorative Landscape, 1935–1976

Herbert Hoover acquired additional property adjacent to the birthplace cottage for a park in the late 1940s. The Loop Drive in the vicinity of the old race track was developed between 1951 and 1957. [12] The concept of creating a vista between the gravesite and the birthplace cottage, crossing over the area of the Loop Drive, was proposed by Franz Lassner, director of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, in 1965. The Cedar Rapids Garden Club and the Des Moines Founder's Garden Club supported this idea and raised funds for the project, which was incorporated into a long-range plan by Robert Dyas.[13] Beginning in 1968, a number of plantings were installed to frame the vista, including two shadblow serviceberry trees, two Eastern redbud, nine cornelian cherry dogwood, ten downy hawthorn, and a selection of bitternut hickory, shagbark hickory, butternut, white oak, bur oak, shadblow serviceberry, Eastern redbud, cornelian cherry dogwood, downy hawthorn, white mulberry, and American plum trees planted over the next several years.[14]

8 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-41.
9 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-45.
10 Aerial photographs, 1951 and 1957, in CLR, 2-33 and 2-34.
11 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-61, 2-71, 2-79.
12 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-44 –2-45.
13 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-55–2-56.
14 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-56.

Gravesite

Commemorative Landscape, 1935–1976

In October, 1964, Herbert Hoover died and was buried at the site on the southwestern edge of the park that had previously been chosen as an overlook. Lou Henry Hoover, who had died twenty years earlier, was reinterred beside him. The gravesite was developed according to architect William Wagner's design, which originally began as a plan for an overlook but was adjusted to a burial location because of the president's advancing age and illness. The planting design included several hundred trees located behind the gravesite, including chestnuts, hickories, and black walnuts that Herbert Hoover recalled from his childhood. Adjacent to the graves, dense evergreens were specified:

> ...an indeterminate number of Thuja occidentalis (east~ arborvitae) to be installed as large as possible and with a notation that the existing number could be sufficient, one-hundred 10" - 12" - extra heavy Taxus cuspidata desniformis (dense yew) to be planted as close together as possible, ten 30" - 36" Taxus cuspidata (spreading yew), thirty 30" - 36" Juniperus chinensis sargenti (sargent juniper), ten 24" - 30" Taxus media browni (browns yew), and six 4' - 5' Picea pungens viridis (Colorado green spruce).[15]

The original design intent for this area was a dense carpet of yews and juniper. In the mid-1990s, NPS began pruning the yews to read as individual plants rather than as a massing.

Thompson Farm

Hoover's Boyhood, 1874–1885

By the 1880s, the Thompson farm was owned by David Stratton. It comprised a combination of meadow, woodland, orchard, and cultivated fields, and produced apples, hay, corn, honey, and wax.[16]

Commemorative Landscape, 1935–1976

NPS identified the Thompson farm for inclusion in the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site in 1965 and purchased it in 1974, with life tenancy granted to the owners. Aerial photographs dating to the second period of significance (1935–1976) document a cluster of trees near the farmhouse, with agricultural fields surrounding the farmstead. A woodlot was no longer present on the farm.[17]

15 Wetherell, Harrison, Wagner Architects, Planting List, Overlook Area, March 24, 1995, HEHO Birthplace Plantings File, Maintenance Division, Herbert Hoover NHS, from *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-52.
16 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-13–2-14..
17 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-33 and 2-34

Isaac Miles Farm

Hoover's Boyhood, 1874–1885

During the first period of significance (1876–1885), this farm was owned by Esther and Isaac Miles. Of the 100 acres of the Miles farm, 73 were cultivated with corn, oats, rye, potatoes, and apples. The remainder of the land included woodland and pastures. The farm maintained various animals, including horses, mules, milk cows, cattle, pigs, and chickens.[18]

Commemorative Landscape, 1935–1976

The Miles farm was acquired by NPS in 1969 for inclusion in the NHS.[19] Between 1935 and 1969, vegetation at the Miles farm is not well documented. 1951 and 1957 aerial photographs illustrate clusters of trees near the farmhouse, surrounded by agricultural fields to the north, west, and south.[20] Cornfields at the Miles farm were replaced with prairie in 1971, and over the next 10 years the prairie was expanded to include the majority of the Miles farm and portions of the Thompson farm that had been previously protected by an easement.[21]

18 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-13.
19 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-65.
20 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-33 and 2-34.
21 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-66.

TABLE 1: CHRONOLOGY AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Start Year or Era	End Year or Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1869	1871	Built	Mackey house constructed
1869	1872	Built	Staples house constructed
1869	1872	Built	Laban Miles house constructed
1869	1869	Built	Hildebrand house constructed
1870	1870	Built	Methodist Church constructed
1870	1872	Built	Garvin house constructed
1870	1872	Built	Hayhurst house constructed
1870	1879	Built	Well/pump installed at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage
1870	1879	Planted	Garden established at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage
1871	1871	Built	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage constructed
1871	1871	Built	Jesse Hoover's blacksmith shop constructed
1873	1873	Built	Wright house constructed
1874	1874	Built	P. T. Smith house constructed
1874	1879	Purchased/ Sold	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage was Herbert Hoover's residence between 1874 and 1879
1874	1879	Removed	Garden at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage not extant past 1885
1874	1885	Removed	Well/pump at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage not extant past 1885
1874	1899	Built	South Downey Street bridge constructed of wood.
1877	1877	Built	Miles farmhouse and barn built
1879	1884	Purchased/ Sold	Hildebrand house was Hoover residence between 1879 and 1884
1880	1890	Built	Miles outbuildings constructed
1884	1884	Built	Plank sidewalk installed
1888	1888	Moved	Jesse Hoover's blacksmith shop moved to a new site on Main Street
1890	1890	Altered	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage rotated 90 degrees and Scellars' two-story building added
1892	1892	Built	Parsonage built
1895	1895	Demolished	Jesse Hoover's blacksmith shop demolished, prior to 1895
1899	1899	Built	Varney house constructed

TABLE 1: CHRONOLOGY AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Start Year or Era	End Year or Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1899	1899	Built	Two shed roofs added to rear of Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage
1905	1905	Built	Director's house constructed
1908	1908	Built	Concrete sidewalks were installed on S. Downey Street as early as 1908
1913	1915	Moved	Methodist Church was moved or demolished c. 1913–1915
1917	1917	Built	South Downey Street bridge rebuilt in concrete
1920	1920	Built	Leech house constructed
1923	1923	Demolished	Hildebrand house demolished
1935	1936	Built	Plank sidewalk replaced by boardwalk, concrete sidewalk
1938	1938	Restored	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage restored
1938	1938	Built	Fence installed
1939	1939	Built	Retaining wall installed, regrading and seeding banks
1939	1939	Built	Footbridge, Isis statue, and flagstone walk installed
1940	1940	Built	Miles outbuildings: corncrib constructed
1940	1940	Built	Picnic area developed
1945	1949	Built	Miles outbuildings: oat bins, chicken house, machine shed constructed.
1948	1948	Planted	Row of evergreens planted
1951	1952	Built	Loop Drive developed
1952	1952	Built	Park gateway constructed
1953	1953	Built	Boy Scouts shelter constructed
1955	1961	Built	"Overlook" developed
1956	1956	Moved	Penn Street moved 80 feet north. Parsonage moved
1956	1956	Built	Sidewalk installed
1957	1957	Built	Blacksmith shop constructed
1962	1962	Built	Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum constructed
1964	1964	Altered	Director's house restored and painted yellow. Auditorium added to the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum
1964	1964	Moved	Quaker meetinghouse moved to site
1964	1965	Built	Maintenance building constructed
1965	1965	Built	Guard shelter constructed at gravesite
1965	1966	Planted	Several hundred nut trees planted
1965	1967	Built	Gravesite landscaped, granite walkway and white marble blocks, installed, ledger stones placed on graves.
1967	1967	Restored	P. T. Smith house restored

TABLE 1: CHRONOLOGY AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Start Year or Era	End Year or Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1967	1967	Moved	Varney house relocated
1967	1967	Built	Bandstand constructed
1968	1968	Moved	Schoolhouse moved to park
1968	1968	Built	Vista established. Vista plantings in 1970, 1974, 1975, 1976
1969	1969	Moved	C. E. Smith house relocated
1970	1970	Moved	Downey Street realigned and renamed Parkside Drive. Penn Street was moved back to original location and restored as a trace
1970	1970	Built	Federal Building (post office and visitor center) constructed
1971	1992	Altered	Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum additions in 1971, 1974, 1992
1974	1974	Built	Fence replaced, privy constructed
1974	1974	Planted	Vegetable garden planted, Siberian crab apple trees planted
1977	1977	Restored	Schoolhouse restored
1977	1977	Built	Boardwalks installed
1985	1985	Altered	South Downey Street bridge railings replaced with wood
1987	1987	Rehabilitated	Gravesite rehabilitated
1992	1992	Restored	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage restored
1996	2005	Rehabilitated	Gravesite rehabilitated
2002	2002	Built	ADA ramp built at schoolhouse prior to November 2002
2003	2003	Built	Replace wood boardwalk on east side of Poplar Street trace with Durawood boardwalk
2004	2004	Planted	Trees around Isis statue replaced with black hills spruce
2004	2005	Planted	Two maples planted at site of the Second Hoover house (Hildebrand house)
2006	2006	Rehabilitated	Hoover birthplace cottage scraped and painted
2007	2009	Rehabilitated	C. E. Smith house rehabilitated
2009	2009	Rehabilitated	Peter T. Smith house painted and Dr. Leech house and Isaac Miles farmhouse rehabilitated
2010	2010	Rehabilitated	William Wright house lead abated and repainted

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Chapter 3: Condition Assessment and Existing Condition Drawings

This chapter presents an updated assessment of cultural landscape conditions at Herbert Hoover NHS based on field investigations conducted by Quinn Evans and Vireo in November 2023. Existing conditions are illustrated on five drawings of the study area (EC-0 through EC-4):

- EC-0: Overall Study Area
- EC-1: Historic Core and Village Green
- EC-2: Picnic Area, Loop Drive Area, and Gravesite
- EC-3: Thompson Farm
- EC-4: Miles Farm

Note that the Library and Museum area and prairie are not within the APE, and therefore they are not detailed on individual drawings or described in the assessment table.

The existing conditions of landscape features at Herbert Hoover NHS are assessed according to landscape characteristics. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible features and elements of a landscape that, individually and collectively, give a landscape character and aid in understanding its cultural value.[1] The landscape characteristics relevant to the study area include the following.

Natural Systems and Features are those natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the study area,. Within the APE, the primary natural system is Hoover Creek (Wapsinonoc Creek). The creek is retained from both periods of significance, and its condition was recently improved by streambank stabilization efforts.

Views are groupings of features that create or allow a range of vision, which can be natural or designed and controlled. The APE includes important historic designed vistas primarily dating to the post-presidential period of significance, notably the view between the Hoover birth site and gravesite. Current impacts to views are primarily due to vegetation decline and adjacent modern development.

Vegetation is indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, herbaceous plants, and mown turf. The NHS contains three general vegetation types: manicured areas of mown turf and canopy trees, reconstructed prairie,

1 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Processes, and Techniques* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998), 139.

and agricultural fields. Documentation and treatment for this CCTP focuses on manicured areas, where the overall patterns of windbreaks, open turf, shade trees, and designed ornamental plantings are retained from the post-presidential period of significance. Integrity of vegetation at the NHS is slightly diminished due to disease impacts, climate change, and weather damage.

Circulation consists of the features and materials that constitute systems of movement, including vehicular routes such as roads and parking areas and pedestrian routes such as walks and trails. The pattern of roads, farm drives, and walkways within the site is largely retained from the periods of significance, with minor impacts due to volunteer vegetation and surface maintenance. Within the historic core, perception of the site's circulation patterns is dominated by the boardwalks, a non-contributing recreation of 19th century circulation patterns.

Buildings and Structures are three-dimensional built features such as houses, outbuildings, and bridges. In the landscape, these features create mass and scale and contribute to character with their style and appearance. The APE contains 45 buildings and structures including village houses, garages, and sheds; farm structures; the visitor center and maintenance buildings; and the Village Green bandstand. The majority of the buildings and structures are in good to fair condition and contribute to the historic character of the landscape. Thompson and Miles Farm buildings exhibit more deterioration than those in the historic core. Foundation rehabilitation is ongoing for several buildings within the study area.

Small-Scale Features are landscape elements that provide specific functions at the site. These include fences, signs, water pumps, lighting fixtures, flagpoles, and benches, among others. Within the historic core, many small-scale features are contributing memorial or commemorative items. Other non-contributing elements support site use and maintenance as an NHS, or are recreations of typical village features. Remnant fences, gates, pumps, and other items to support agricultural production are retained at the two farm sites.

The assessment is provided in a table format that documents CRIS and FMSS data, evaluation status, current condition, and potential affects to integrity proposed by the CCTP for each landscape feature or aspect. The data in this table ties directly to Section 3 and Section 5 of the HPPD in the Appendix. The existing condition of the landscape is evaluated using the following criteria:

Good: There are no major problems and the features do not require intervention. Only minor or routine maintenance is needed.

Fair: Some deterioration, decline, or damage is noticeable; the feature may require immediate intervention. If intervention is deferred, the feature likely will require attention within five years.

Poor: Deterioration, decline, or damage is serious; the feature is seriously deteriorated or damaged, or presents a hazardous condition. The feature requires extensive and immediate attention.

Condition assessments provided in this report are specific to the role of the feature or aspect in the cultural landscape and do not provide assessment of building condition, structural stability, or program utility. Vegetation condition is

the primary focus of this effort, but other features' conditions were noted during November 2023 field investigations. Additional information can be found in FMSS.

OVERALL LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITION

The Herbert Hoover NHS APE includes a variety of features, many of which are historic, in good to fair condition, and contribute to the integrity of the cultural landscape. Overall landscape existing condition is illustrated in Drawings EC-1 through EC-4 and Figure 3-1 through Figure 3-6. The NHS, as it currently exists, more accurately reflects efforts to create a Hoover memorial during the period of 1935 to 1976 than it does the West Branch neighborhood of Hoover's boyhood. Overall, features that contribute to the historic character of the landscape are in good to fair condition, with significant improvements to flooding risk and building condition following recently completed stream and building rehabilitation projects. Landscape features that reinforce the overall historic character of the NHS retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association.



Figure 3-1. Downey Street, looking northwest (QE, 2023).



Figure 3-2. Gravesite area, looking west (QE, 2023).



Figure 3-3. Birthplace cottage and North Downey Street, looking north (QE, 2023).



Figure 3-4. Thompson farmhouse and outbuildings, looking west (QE, 2023).



Figure 3-5. Picnic area, looking northeast toward Boy Scout Pavilion (QE, 2023).



Figure 3-6. Overview of Loop Drive looking northeast toward Hoover Birthplace Cottage (QE, 2023).

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA INTEGRITY

Village Green

The village green was primarily developed to support use of the NHS as a unit of the National Park Service. Although the park space was present by 1974, specifics related to plantings have not been identified. The features within the village green are compatible with the historic character of the NHS but have no relation to Herbert Hoover or the creation of the commemorative landscape. The village green contains no contributing features and does not retain historic integrity.

1995 CLR recommendations to reorient Parkside Drive, visitor parking, and the park space in this area have not been implemented.

Historic Core

The historic core retains integrity due to its historic association with Herbert Hoover's boyhood and his efforts to commemorate and interpret his life. Despite some reversible changes that have affected its integrity over time, the historic core retains integrity of association; some aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished for both periods of significance. The area retains more of these aspects of integrity for the period of significance from 1935–1976 than it does for the period 1874–1885.

The historic core represents a layered landscape with tangible cultural resources from Hoover's entire life, including features from his boyhood that have endured. The core retains its characteristic spatial organization, contributing to its feeling and design, and has integrity as an early twentieth-century presidential memorial site influenced by Hoover and his family. The Hoover birthplace cottage remains the only original building from his boyhood, with other elements replaced or reconstructed to convey the environment of that period. Significant post-boyhood features, like the statue of Isis, also reflect Hoover's legacy. The core's integrity is diminished for both periods of significance as a result of changes that occurred following each period.

Vegetation within the historic core is largely reflective of early- and mid-twentieth century efforts to interpret the historic birthplace. The tree-lined streets and open mown turf of the neighborhood setting are consistent with the character of this space since the 1930s. Contributing vegetation within the historic core includes:

- Deciduous trees in yards and adjacent to streets

Vegetable and flower planting beds are representative of the interpretive and commemorative character established by the Hoovers from 1935–1976 and historic accounts from the period of 1874–1885, although original plant materials

in these spaces are not retained. Evergreen trees around Isis statue were replaced in 2004 and are therefore non-contributing but are also representative of the historic design intent.

The historic core is relatively consistent with the desired condition described in the 1995 CLR. The site continues to convey the overall 19th century feeling and setting established by the Hoover's initial restoration efforts and continued by NPS. Buildings and structures are maintained in the locations identified in the 1995 CLR, the pedestrian bridge is re-established between the birthplace cottage and statue of Isis, and vegetation continues to be used to evoke the interpretive intent of the landscape. However, street surfaces have not been replaced with either consolidated earth used during the 19th century or asphalt used during the post-presidential period.

Picnic Area

The picnic area retains strong associations with Herbert Hoover, who supported development of the park-like space during the post-presidential period and attended celebratory functions here during his lifetime. The location, design, materials, and workmanship of major site elements including the picnic shelters and planting scheme are retained from the 1935–1976 period of significance, although design is slightly diminished due to the addition of new features after 1976. The picnic area's setting and feeling are protected by direct connections to related historic features and vegetated buffers between the NHS and adjacent properties.

The pattern of shade trees and open mown turf within the picnic area is consistent with the 1968 Dyas plan for the NHS, and historic aerials illustrate young trees within the area's mown turf by the 1950s and 1960s. Contributing vegetation within the picnic area includes:

- Open mown turf
- Shade trees

Although the dates associated with the evegreen buffer have not been confirmed, Eastern white pine and Scotch pine are specified on the 1968 Dyas planting plan, and young trees are visible on historic aerials along the northern boundary of the NHS as early as 1951.

At the time of field investigations in 2023, the picnic area continued to exhibit the park-like character specified in the 1995 CLR. Evergreen buffer replenishment is needed to support the tasks described in the CLR.

Northwest Buffer Area

During both periods of significance, this area along the Wapsinonoc Creek was primarily associated with the rural and agrarian landscape of Hoover's youth. It was occupied by cropland or pasture through the 1950s and 60s.[2] Both the 1968 Dyas plan and 1970 Perkins and Will master plan identify trees along the creek, although the trees were likely not planted until the late 1970s and may postdate the period of significance.[3] The forested character of this area is a departure from its previous agrarian use, and it no longer retains integrity. The existing woodland vegetation is non-contributing but compatible with the historic character of the NHS.

The existing condition of the northwest buffer area is consistent with the native stream bank vegetation specified in the 1995 CLR.

Loop Drive

The Loop Drive area retains strong associations with Herbert Hoover and retains integrity of design, location, feeling, setting, and materials from the post-presidential period. The road approximates a portion of the western alignment of the oval racetrack that existed during the Hoover boyhood, and the Hoover family supported development of the park-like character that developed in this area from 1935–1976. Vegetation in this area reflects the designed vista between the gravesite and the Hoover birthplace established through the 1968 Robert W. Dyas plan, and it includes many of the original tree plantings. The Loop Drive area's setting and feeling are maintained through its continued spatial and visual connections to the gravesite, Library and Museum, historic core, and picnic area within the rural setting of West Branch. Contributing vegetation within the Loop Drive includes:

- Open mown turf
- Shade trees

The Loop Drive area continues to align with desired condition expressed in the 1995 CLR. The loop arrangement and characteristic open quality of the area is maintained, and the contributing vista between the gravesite and Hoover birthplace is preserved within the landscape. Removal of the evergreen buffer screening views of the Thompson Farm and replacement of existing turf with a "Victorian mix"have not been implemented. The 1995 CLR does not define "Victorian mix" but notes it should have a more textured and colorful appearance while requiring less cutting.

2 Aerial photographs, 1951 and 1957, in CLR, 2-33 and 2-34.
3 *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-61, 2-71, 2-79.

Gravesite

The gravesite retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as the burial place of Herbert Hoover and Lou Henry Hoover. The area maintains the original design elements in the locations developed by architect William Wagner prior to Hoover's death in 1964 and was substantially complete by 1966. Although some plant material has been replaced and added, the palette remains consistent with the original design. The gravesite's setting and feeling of commemoration and memorialization is maintained through the strong visual relationship to the historic core, Loop Drive, and picnic area, with minor alterations due to the prairie reconstruction and Library and Museum expansion.

The minimal palette of mown turf, dense yews, juniper, green spruce, arborvitae, and woodland backdrop is carefully maintained within the landscape today. However, the vegetation is now maintained as individual plantings rather than the massing established in the Wagner design. The Eastern white pines were not specified as part of the original design but are part of the woodland matrix intended to include species Herbert Hoover recalled from his childhood. Contributing vegetation at the gravesite includes:

- Sparse evergreen vegetation behind the gravesite
- Closely trimmed turf
- Low-lying evergreen massed planting defining the inner portion of the semi-circle
- Vertical evergreen planting providing backdrop behind the lower evergreen plantings

Consistent with recommendations in the 1995 CLR, the existing space respects the original Wagner commemorative landscape design, with the exception of encouraging a more naturalistic appearance of plant materials.

Thompson Farm

The significance and integrity of the Thompson farm is related to its vernacular layout and character. The farm reflects characteristics of a typical farmstead from the period of Hoover's boyhood. The farm substantially retains integrity of feeling, association, location, design, workmanship, and materials. The aspect of setting is impacted by signs and modern buildings that visually intrude on the farm site; due to its location at the top of a rise, screening these uses would require substantial modifications to the site.

As early as the 1930s, aerial photographs document a cluster of trees near the farmhouse, with agricultural fields surrounding the farmstead. An existing tree row and individual shade trees near the farmhouse are consistent with this

vegetation pattern. Non-contributing prairie vegetation now surrounds the farmstead. Contributing vegetation within the Thompson farm includes:

- Deciduous tree row west of Thompson farm farmhouse

The existing condition of the Thompson Farm is consistent with the character specified by the 1995 CLR.

Isaac Miles Farm

The Isaac Miles farm possesses integrity as an Iowa family farm from the general farming era and also contributes to integrity of association for the NHS because of the kinship of the Miles and Hoover families. The farm site substantially retains aspects of integrity of location, design, association, workmanship, feeling, materials, and setting. In particular, the Isaac Miles farm barn's visibility from other parts of the NHS especially contributes to integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. Similar to the Thompson farm, the Miles farm's location on a rise increases the visual impact of adjacent signs and property uses, somewhat diminishing integrity of setting.

Consistent with other farmstead patterns in the area, clusters of shade trees and evergreens occupied the farmstead during the period of significance. These trees are visible as early as 1930s aerial photographs. Construction at the time of field investigations impacted vegetation condition, along with changing climate conditions and storm damage. Contributing vegetation within the Isaac Miles farm includes:

- Evergreen windbreak

The existing condition of the Miles Farm is consistent with the character specified by the 1995 CLR.

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Area of Potential Effect
Existing Condition of LCAs

Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

EC-1
EC-2
Northwest Buffer Area
EC-3
Thompson Farm
EC-4
Miles Farm
Village Green
Historic Core
Picnic Area
Loop Drive Area
Library-Museum Area
Gravesites
Maxar, Microsoft

Legend

- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Clothesline
- Creek
- Fence posts
- Stone wall
- Wire fence
- Wood fence
- Trail
- <Null>
- Cattle Guard
- Asphalt Road
- Boardwalk
- Building
- Structure
- Concrete Sidewalk
- Missing Feature
- Ornamental Vegetation
- Stone Walkway
- Road Trace
- Bottomland Ruderal Wetland
- Lawn
- Pasture and old field
- Restored tallgrass prairie

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N
0 110 220 440 660
Feet

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Drawing EC-0

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Historic Core and Village Green
Existing Condition

Sources

1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By

Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend

- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Bench
- Fire hydrant
- Hitching post
- Monument
- Pump
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Herbaceous
- Shrub
- Clothesline
- Creek
- Stone wall
- Wood fence
- Asphalt Road
- Boardwalk
- Building or Structure
- Concrete Sidewalk
- Garden Bed
- Road Trace
- Mown Turf

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N

0 40 80 160 240

Feet

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Drawing EC-1

Maxar, Microsoft

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Picnic Area, Loop Drive, and Gravesites
Existing Condition

Sources

1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By

Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend

- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Bench
- Flagpole
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub
- Creek
- Trail
- Asphalt Road
- Boardwalk
- Building or Structure
- Concrete Sidewalk
- Stone Walkway
- Bottomland Ruderal Wetland
- Mown Turf
- Restored tallgrass prairie

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N

0 40 80 160 240

Feet

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Drawing EC-2

Maxar, Microsoft

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Thompson Farm
Existing Condition



Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Fire hydrant
- Pump
- Tree fort
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub
- Clothesline
- Fence posts
- Wire fence
- Trail
- Cattle Guard
- Building or Structure
- Concrete Sidewalk
- Missing Feature
- Road Trace
- Bottomland Ruderal Wetland
- Mown Turf
- Pasture and old field
- Restored tallgrass prairie

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N
0 20 40 80 120
Feet

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Drawing EC-3

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Miles Farm
Existing Condition

Sources

1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By

Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend

- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Pump
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Wood fence
- Trail
- Asphalt Road
- Building
- Structure

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N

0 20 40 80 120

Feet

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Drawing EC-4

Bank Barn
(CRIS-HS #6152)

Windmill
(CRIS-HS #6158)
and Pump

Garage
(CRIS-HS #6154)

Pole Shed /
Machine Shed
(CRIS-HS #70095)

Chicken House
(CRIS-HS #70096)

Shed
(CRIS-HS #6155)

Isaac Miles
Farmhouse
(CRIS-HS #6151)

Farm Drive

Parkside Drive

Evergreen windbreak

Maxar, Microsoft

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TABLE 1: CURRENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES: HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name (Historic Property in APE)	**CLI Feature ID**	**CRIS-HS Record Information**	**FMSS Record Number** (Location /Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Current Condition**	**Condition Narrative** (Impacts identified)	**Existing Condition Graphic Reference**	**Proposed Treatment Effect to Integrity** (for contributing features only)	**Scope of Project**
Buildings and Structures									
Hoover birthplace cottage	170934	0659	64114	Contributing	Good	The one-story, side-gable house was built in 1871. It has a stone foundation and board-and-batten wood cladding. The facade of the vernacular two-room cottage is symmetrical. Windows are six-over-six wood units and there is a covered wood stoop on the front facade and a partially enclosed full-width shed-roof porch on the rear elevation. Before being restored for the first time in 1938, the cottage was privately owned and several improvements were made, including new siding and enclosing part of the rear porch. Since its acquisition by NPS, the house has been restored as the birthplace of Herbert Hoover. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Peter T. Smith house	170938	0662	64115	Contributing	Fair	A two-story house with a rectangular footprint, the Peter T. Smith house was built ca. 1874. It has a stone foundation and a hip roof and is clad in wood. The facade is symmetrical and has a full-width porch with columns and a shed roof. There is a one-story section on the rear. The house was restored in 1967. It currently exhibits minor degradation of exterior paint, wood siding, and trim.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Hannah Varney house	170940	6144	64117	Contributing	Good/fair	The Varney house was built in 1899. It is a one-and-a-half story house with a hip roof and gable wall dormer. The front facade has a partial-width porch with a hip roof and detailed wood support columns. Windows are one-over-one wood units. The house was moved to the site in 1967. The porch and roof have minor damage.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Laban Miles house	170942	6146	64124	Contributing	Fair	The two-story house was built ca. 1850. It has a front gable roof and one-story section on the rear. The house is clad in wood siding with fish scale shingles and wood detailing in the gable end. The foundation is brick. Windows are two-over-two single- or double-hung wood units. The roof and porch have minor damage, and the house has peeling paint.		Removal of branches rubbing structure will improve condition of contributing feature.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Laban Miles house shed	170944	6171	64207	Contributing	Good	The shed has a side gable roof and rectangular footprint. The roof is covered in metal and the shed is clad in wood. Window openings are infilled with wood. There are two single-leaf doors on the front facade. The shed has minor wear to the paint, but no other condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Dr. Leech house	170946	6145	64118	Contributing	Good/fair	The one-and-a-half story wood-clad house was built 1920. It has an intersecting gable roof and full-width porch. Most windows are one-over-one single- or double-hung units, with some leaded glass transom windows. The roof and porch have minor damage and moss growth and the house has peeling paint.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Amanda Garvin house	170948	6147	64125	Contributing	Fair	The two-story house was built ca. 1870–1872. It has a front gable roof with cornice detailing and wood cladding. There is a one-story hip roof section on the side elevation. The facade has a full-width hip roof porch with wood columns and ornate brackets. Windows are one-over-one single- or double-hung units. The porch roof is damaged and missing numerous shingles, and the house has peeling paint.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.

* Please note that CLI Feature IDs are associated with CRIS-CL Record #500401.

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TABLE 1: CURRENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES: HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name (Historic Property in APE)	**CLI Feature ID**	**CRIS-HS Record Information**	**FMSS Record Number** (Location /Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Current Condition**	**Condition Narrative** (Impacts identified)	**Existing Condition Graphic Reference**	**Proposed Treatment Effect to Integrity** (for contributing features only)	**Scope of Project**
Amanda Garvin house shed	170950	6164	78139	Contributing	Fair	The shed is a utilitarian building with a front gable roof and exposed rafter tails. It is clad in wide horizontal wood siding and has a single-leaf door on the front elevation and a multi-light wood window in the gable end of the rear elevation. The structure has peeling paint, damage to roof shingles, and cracking and spalling of the concrete foundation.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Charles E. Smith house	170952	6148	64126	Contributing	Good	The Smith house is one-and-a-half stories with an irregular roof. It is clad in wood and has a brick foundation. There are fish scale shingles in the gable ends. The semicircular porch has detailed wood supports. Windows are one-over-one single- or double-hung wood windows. The house was built 1903 and moved to this location in 1969. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
James Staples house	170954	6149	64127	Contributing	Under rehabilitation	This two-story gable and wing house was built ca. 1869–1872. Previous photographs show it with a full-width enclosed porch. At the time of field investigations in November 2023, the building was undergoing rehabilitation.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
E.S. Hayhurst house	170956	6150	64129	Contributing	Good	The two-story gable and wing house was built ca. 1870–1872. It has an intersecting gable roof, a brick foundation, and is clad in wood. There is a partial porch on the front facade. Windows are one-over-one wood units. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Jesse Hoover blacksmith and wagon shop	170958	0661	64163	Contributing	Good	The blacksmith shop is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint. It is clad in wood. The front gable roof has a false parapet on the facade. There is a shed-roof section on one elevation. The front facade has three sets of double doors. Windows are six-over-six single- or double-hung wood units. The interior is open to the public and is interpreted as a late nineteenth-century blacksmith shop. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
First West Branch schoolhouse	170960	0660	64168	Contributing	Good	The one-story schoolhouse has a front gable roof and wood cladding. It was built ca. 1853. It has a stone foundation and a symmetrical facade. Windows are six-over-six single- or double-hung wood units. There are simple details like cornice returns and simplified engaged columns in the corners. It is open to the public. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
David Mackey house	170962	6156	64169	Contributing	Fair	The vernacular two-story Mackey house was built ca. 1870. It has a front gable roof and a symmetrical facade with a brick foundation. There are one-story sections on the rear. The doors are sheltered by shed-roof overhangs with corbels. Windows are one-over-one wood units. The house exhibits some deterioration of wood elements.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
William Wright house	170964	6157	64170	Contributing	Under rehabilitation	Built in 1873, the two-story wing and gable house has a cross-gable roof and partial shed-roof porch on the front facade. It has a brick foundation. There is a bay window. At the time of field investigations in November 2023, the building was undergoing rehabilitation.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.

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TABLE 1: CURRENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES: HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name (Historic Property in APE)	**CLI Feature ID**	**CRIS-HS Record Information**	**FMSS Record Number** (Location /Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Current Condition**	**Condition Narrative** (Impacts identified)	**Existing Condition Graphic Reference**	**Proposed Treatment Effect to Integrity** (for contributing features only)	**Scope of Project**
William Wright house garage	170966	6170	81720	Contributing	Good	The garage is a front-gable building with a rectangular footprint. It has a double-width garage door on the front facade. The roof has exposed rafter tails and appears to have wood shingles. The construction date is unknown but the materials are in good condition and appear new.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Friends (Quaker) meetinghouse	170968	6143	64116	Contributing	Good	The one-story meetinghouse has a front gable roof and rectangular footprint. It is clad in wood and has a stone foundation. A shed-roofed porch on the side elevation connects to another section with an asymmetrical gable roof. Two single-leaf entries provide access to the divided interior. A wall separates two areas with pews. Windows are six-over-six single- or double-hung wood units. It is open to the public. The building's paint is peeling, but overall few condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Presidential Museum and Library (non-NPS)	170970		N/A	Contributing	Not in APE; not evaluated	The Presidential Library and Museum is a one-story limestone building that was completed in 1962. There were additions throughout the 1970s and it was expanded significantly in 1992. Design features include the entrances, which are sheltered by large porticoes with columns, and large multi-light windows.		Not within APE	Not within APE
Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association Building ("Yellow House") (non-NPS)	170972		N/A	Contributing	Not in APE; not evaluated	This two-and-a-half story Queen Anne house was built in 1905. The house has an irregular gable roof, wood siding with fish scale in the gable ends, and one-over-one wood windows, some with leaded glass in the transoms. Its most distinctive feature is a curved, wraparound porch that is currently under construction. The house was purchased by the Birthplace Foundation in 1964 as a home for the director of the Presidential Library.		Not within APE	Not within APE
Boy Scout shelter and plaque	170974	70087	64423	Contributing	Good	The Boy Scout shelter is an open-air picnic shelter with a gable roof built on a concrete pad. It is supported by timber framing with a large stone fireplace and chimney on one end. It was built in 1953. No condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Isaac Miles farmhouse	170976	6151	64131	Contributing	Under rehabilitation	The Miles farmhouse is a two-story wing and gable house with an intersecting gable roof and a hip roof partial porch. It is clad in wood. Windows are one-over-one single- or double-hung wood units and there is a bay window on the side elevation. It was constructed ca. 1877. At the time of field investigations in November 2023, the building was undergoing rehabilitation.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Isaac Miles bank barn	170978	6152	64132	Contributing	Good	The bank barn is built into a grade change with access points on two levels. It has a front gable roof and is clad in wood. Windows are six-over-six single- or double-hung wood. It was built ca.1877. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Isaac Miles garage	170982	6154	64157	Contributing	Fair	The garage is a simple front gable wood-clad building with a roll-up door on the front facade. The rear elevation has a small shed-roof section. It was built sometime between 1925 and 1935. The building exhibits minor wood deterioration and peeling paint.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.

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TABLE 1: CURRENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES: HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name (Historic Property in APE)	**CLI Feature ID**	**CRIS-HS Record Information**	**FMSS Record Number** (Location /Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Current Condition**	**Condition Narrative** (Impacts identified)	**Existing Condition Graphic Reference**	**Proposed Treatment Effect to Integrity** (for contributing features only)	**Scope of Project**
Isaac Miles shed	170984	6155	64159	Contributing	Fair	The shed is a side gable wood-clad building with a single-leaf door. There are no windows. It was built ca. 1900. The building exhibits minor wood deterioration and peeling paint.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Isaac Miles windmill	170986	6158	122058	Contributing	Fair	The windmill was built ca. 1900. It is supported by three steel poles with cross-bracing and has metal fins. A steel ladder provides access to the fins for servicing. Any connection to operate machinery is non-extant and steel members exhibit areas of rust.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Isaac Miles pole shed/machine shed	170988	70095	64193	Contributing	Poor	A side gable building with four open bays, the pole shed was built sometime in the 1940s. It has timber framing and walls, no foundation, and the roof is covered in metal. Rot is evident in the timber.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Isaac Miles chicken house	170990	70096	64191	Contributing	Good	The chicken house was built in the 1940s. It has a front gable roof and a rectangular footprint. Window openings have been infilled with wood.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Thompson farmhouse	170992	70097	241812	Contributing	Poor	The vernacular two-story house was built between 1916 and 1917. The irregular gable roof has asphalt shingles. It is clad in wood and has a stone foundation. There is a one-story shed-roof section on the side elevation. Windows are one-over-one single- or double-hung wood units, and several are infilled with wood. The porch is deteriorated, paint is peeling throughout, and wood is rotting in locations near the ground surface.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Thompson farm garage	170994	70098	241813	Contributing	Poor	The garage is a front gable building with wood cladding. It was built sometime in the 1920s or 1930s. There is a small shed-roof section on the rear. A timber frame holds the sliding garage door in the open position. It exhibits minor wood rot, rust, and peeling paint, and is missing a window on its west side above the shed roof.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Thompson machine shed	170996	70101	239113	Contributing	Good	The machine shed has an asymmetrical side-gable roof and a rectangular footprint. It is clad in wood siding and has no windows. The front facade has two open bays for machine storage. It is estimated to date to some time in the 1940s. It has minor wood deterioration along the foundation and peeling paint.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Thompson brooder house	170998	70102	241814	Contributing	Fair	Built in 1938, the brooder house has a gambrel roof and rectangular footprint. It is clad in wood and has two multi-light windows and a single-leaf door. The structure is moved off of its original foundation and placed on temporary piers. It is missing shingles but otherwise exhibits no condition issues.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.

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TABLE 1: CURRENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES: HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name (Historic Property in APE)	**CLI Feature ID**	**CRIS-HS Record Information**	**FMSS Record Number** (Location /Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Current Condition**	**Condition Narrative** (Impacts identified)	**Existing Condition Graphic Reference**	**Proposed Treatment Effect to Integrity** (for contributing features only)	**Scope of Project**
Thompson corn crib	171002	70104	239117	Contributing	Good	The corn crib is a front gable building with a double door opening that was built in 1959. It has horizontal wood siding with space between the slats for airflow. The roof appears to be covered in modern asphalt shingles. The structure has peeling paint, but no other condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Thompson chicken house	171004	70106	239118	Contributing	Poor	Built between 1938 and 1940, the chicken house has a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails and wood cladding. It has a concrete foundation. The roof appears to have modern asphalt shingles. Window openings are infilled with wood. The structure has peeling paint and some wood rot, including a minor sag in the roof.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Thompson storage bin	171024	70109	34817	Contributing	Poor	The grain storage bin dates to the 1950s and is made of corrugated metal. It has a metal roof and a circular footprint. The storage bin is extensively rusted and portions of the cladding are deteriorated.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Thompson silo foundation				Contributing	Poor	A circular concrete foundation in the former location of a silo is east of the Thompson brooder house. The foundation is overgrown and used for materials storage.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Downey Street bridge	170806	6162	83240	Non-contributing compatible	Good	A wood pony truss bridge was first built in this location in 1877. A single-span concrete and steel beam replacement with concrete abutments was built in 1917 and reconstructed in 2021.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Hoover Creek pedestrian bridge	170878		77801	Non-contributing compatible	Good	A single-span steel truss bridge with wood deck and railing connects across Hoover Creek near the west end of the picnic area. The bridge was constructed in 1994 and exhibits minor wear and moss growth.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Birthplace cottage privy	170936	6160	64174	Non-contributing compatible	Good	The outhouse is a front gable building with a small rectangular footprint and wood siding. It is a 1974 reconstruction of a period-appropriate outhouse. Although no condition issues were identified during field investigations, the structure's location under a tree and the narrow distance between the siding and the ground surface may contribute to rapid degradation of its wood members.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Comfort station				Non-contributing	Good	The comfort station is a small rectangular building with a concrete foundation and a shingled gable roof. The walls are constructed of rusticated stone blocks on the bottom half and brown wood vertical siding on the upper half. A shed-roofed porch on the east side shelters the two doors into the rest rooms, and there is a service door on the south elevation. It was built in 1979.		Removal of invasive winged burning bush will improve sight lines to the building.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.

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TABLE 1: CURRENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES: HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name (Historic Property in APE)	**CLI Feature ID**	**CRIS-HS Record Information**	**FMSS Record Number** (Location /Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Current Condition**	**Condition Narrative** (Impacts identified)	**Existing Condition Graphic Reference**	**Proposed Treatment Effect to Integrity** (for contributing features only)	**Scope of Project**
East picnic shelter (Negus Family Association Shelter)	171032			Non-contributing	Good	Built in 1966, the picnic shelter is a square post open-frame building on a concrete slab foundation. It has a shingled gable roof with exposed framing and vertical boards in the gable ends. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Visitor center/post office	171036			Non-contributing compatible	Good	The visitor center is a one-story L-shaped building constructed of brick and characterized by off-set shed roofs covered with asphalt shingles. The visitor center occupies the south half of the building while another business is located in the north half facing Main Street. The building was constructed ca. 1970. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Maintenance building west of the birthplace cottage	171026			Non-contributing	Fair	Constructed in 1952, the maintenance building is a one-story barn with a rectangular footprint, board and batten walls, and a shingled gable roof. It has a small enclosed lean-to on the west elevation. An open, shed-roofed addition with fenced walls extends the length of the east elevation. Two sets of double barn doors are located on the north elevation and there are small square windows in the gable ends. The building has minor wood deterioration and is missing a window on its south facade.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Charles E. Smith house gazebo	171028			Non-contributing compatible	Fair	A wood hip-roof open air gazebo was constructed south of the Charles E. Smith house in 1974. The roof exhibits minor damage.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Lighting/irrigation system shed and fire cache west of the gravesite	171030			Non-contributing compatible	Fair	A small shed-roof structure with vertical wood siding and a wood shingle roof houses irrigation and lighting systems west of the gravesite. A wood door on the south facade provides access to the interior of the shed. The wood door and siding exhibit damage and deterioration and the paint is peeling.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.
Bandstand in the village green	171034			Non-contributing compatible	Good	The bandstand is a small hip-roofed gazebo that occupies the center of a rectangular wood framed platform. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of buildings and structures not included within project scope.

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TABLE 1: CURRENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES: HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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Natural Systems and Features									
Hoover Creek	141933		1019255	Contributing	Good	The tributary of the West Branch of Wapsinonoc Creek now known as Hoover Creek crosses the study area from east to west. The creek was present within this landscape during both periods of significance, and is an organizing element within the historic landscape. A recent large-scale stream realignment project within the historic landscape addressed bank stabilization and flooding by flattening creek bank slopes to increase water-carrying capacity between the pedestrian bridge and Second Street. A native herbaceous mix was replanted along the lower five feet of the stream bank slope, with a mown turf grass mix on the upper portions of the slope. West of the pedestrian bridge, the stream retains steeply cut banks at risk for sloughing.		Treatment will provide additional erosion protection to the banks of the contributing stream, and will provide a practical maintenance strategy that will allow staff to more effectively maintain the character of the feature.	Recognize that broadening the native vegetation beyond the streambank increases climate resiliency and decreases the potential for weekly turf maintenance. Maintain at a minimum the established five feet of native grasses beyond water's edge, with the potential to extend the native vegetation up to five feet beyond the top-of-bank/ slope dependent on the overall desired and expected viewshed and/or visitor experience. The height of the native vegetation should be no more than three feet and include a mix of native grasses, sedges, and forbs. Understand that increases to the native grasses includes inherent increases in natural resources management, although this may predictably be less than the weekly turf grass work.
Circulation									
Wetherell Street	170802		64256	Contributing	Good	Wetherell Street runs along the northern boundary of the park within the historic core. The street is asphalt-paved with a concrete curb that follows the historic road alignment established between 1935 and 1966. Between the visitor center and Downey Street, it is a two-way vehicular access road. It transitions to a one-way eastbound road between Poplar Street and Downey Street and becomes a two-way dead-end road east of Poplar Street. Cracking within the surface has been patched.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Downey Street				Contributing	Fair	Within the park, the historic alignment of Downey Street is paved in pea gravel. In heavily used areas, the surface is relatively compacted and free of extensive vegetative growth. In less trafficked areas, particularly at the south end of the road alignment, the pea gravel is less consolidated and volunteer vegetation within the circulation feature is common. The road in these locations requires frequent maintenance and does not provide an accessible surface.		Treatment will protect the historic character of the roads while reducing herbicide application and improving accessibility.	Replace pea gravel street surfaces with a new surface visually reminiscent of the dirt road present in the 1874-1885 period of significance.
Poplar Street				Contributing	Fair	Poplar Street follows the north–south alignment of a historic road route established between 1935 and 1966. Like other historic road traces within the historic core, it is paved in pea gravel. At the time of field investigations in November 2023, portions of Poplar Street were incorporated into the construction zone for work associated with the William Wright house and James Staples house. It exhibits condition issues similar to the Downey Street road alignment.		Treatment will protect the historic character of the roads while reducing herbicide application and improving accessibility.	Replace pea gravel street surfaces with a new surface visually reminiscent of the dirt road present in the 1874-1885 period of significance.
Penn Street				Contributing	Fair	The Penn Street road alignment extends east–west through the historic core. The route follows a historic alignment established between 1935 and 1976 and is paved in pea gravel. The road exhibits some rutting and vegetation growth where the gravel is relatively unconsolidated.		Treatment will protect the historic character of the roads while reducing herbicide application and improving accessibility.	Replace pea gravel street surfaces with a new surface visually reminiscent of the dirt road present in the 1874-1885 period of significance.
Entry Drive to Presidential Library and Museum	170812		64288	Contributing	Good	The Library and Museum is accessed via an asphalt-paved road extending west from the current alignment of S Downey Street to the Library and Museum Parking Area and Loop Drive. It was designed as part of the entrance to the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Park ca. 1951–1957. The road supports two-way traffic and does not have curbs. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.

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Loop Drive	170822	70090	64290	Contributing	Good	The park Loop Drive was developed in the vicinity of an abandoned race track between 1951 and 1957. It continues to follow the alignment of the Loop Drive established as part of the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Park design. The road is a one-way route incorporating two small parking areas, connecting at its east end to a two-way route and the Library and Museum parking area. It is asphalt paved and does not incorporate curbs. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Isaac Miles farm drives	170824		64291	Contributing	Good	A single-lane gravel road connects from the current route of S Downey Street to the Miles farm and branches off into several short service routes within the farmstead. New gravel was recently placed on primary portions of the drive, although segments connecting to the lower level of the barn are becoming grown in with volunteer vegetation.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Thompson farm drives	170826		239792	Contributing	Fair	The Thompson farm is accessed via a gravel-paved single-lane road extending south from Main Street. Within the farmstead, the road creates a loop extending between the house and garage, around the corn crib, and rejoining itself between the garage and chicken house. Northern portions of the drive have been recently repaved with additional gravel. Within the farmstead site, the road becomes overgrown.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Concrete walks, Loop Drive area	170830		1128749	Contributing	Good	A concrete sidewalk connects from the Library and Museum parking area to the parking area on the south side of the Loop Drive. The walks were installed during the period of significance. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Concrete approach walk at gravesite	170832		1128752	Contributing	Good	A concrete sidewalk extends from the small parking area east of the gravesite to the gravesite designed landscape at the top of the hill. The walkway is part of the historic design of the gravesite and Loop Drive. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Elliptical granite block walkway	170834		1130770	Contributing	Good	A concave elliptical granite walkway with marble curb and end blocks creates a dramatic viewing location for the gravesite of President and Mrs. Hoover. The walkway was constructed in 1965 and was recently rehabilitated.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Path alignment—original entry to Isis statue	170836		N/A	Contributing	Good	A concrete walkway extends between the Presidential Library and Museum and the Isis statue. The walkway alignment was established in 1962 as part of the designed entrance to Herbert Hoover Birthplace Park. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Concrete walks, Isaac Miles	170838		70094/ 1168437	Contributing	Not identified during field investigations	Possibly buried or disturbed due to ongoing construction.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.

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Thompson walkways	170840	70099	34806	Contributing	Poor	A cracked and heavily overgrown concrete walk connects between the Thompson farmhouse and the farm drive. The walkway has been in place since 1938 and reflect historic patterns of circulation at the farmstead.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Concrete walks, picnic area				Undetermined	Good	An east–west concrete sidewalk connects through the picnic area from the Penn Street road trace to the Hoover Creek pedestrian bridge. Short walkways extend from this primary spine to the picnic shelters and comfort station. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Concrete walks, visitor center area				Non-contributing	Good	Concrete sidewalks provide access around the visitor center parking lot, across Downey Street, and to the boardwalk walkways within the historic core. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Prairie overlook boardwalk				Non-contributing	Good	A short wooden boardwalk and gathering area provides seating, interpretive waysides, and connections to trails through the tallgrass prairie. The overlook is situated south of the Loop Drive and is a modern site addition. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Asphalt walk between prairie overlook and gravesite				Non-contributing	Good	A curving asphalt walkway connects from the prairie overlook to the concrete sidewalk at the gravesite. It is a modern site addition. The walkway exhibits limited cracking.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Concrete drive west of Garvin house	170846			Non-contributing compatible	Good	A single-lane concrete driveway extends south from Wetherell Street on the west side of the Garvin house lot. No condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Historic core boardwalks	170872			Non-contributing compatible	Good	In 1977, NPS constructed a series of on-grade boardwalks throughout the historic core to enhance the nineteenth-century feeling of the neighborhood. The boardwalks extend along both sides of Downey Street north of the Quaker meetinghouse and on the east side of Downey Street south of the meetinghouse. Boardwalks also run east–west along the north side of Penn Street and north–south along the east side of Poplar Street. Short segments of boardwalk access individual buildings within the historic core. The segment of walkway connecting to the birthplace cottage replaced a stone path installed ca. 1938 based on research conducted by Lou Henry Hoover. The boardwalks provide accessible routes throughout this portion of the site, and no condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.

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Limestone stepping stone paths, historic core	170874			Non-contributing compatible	Good/fair	Limestone stepping stone paths provide short connections from the boardwalk to the Charles E. Smith house and Garvin house. The paths are narrow and somewhat overgrown.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
ADA walkway at schoolhouse/ blacksmith shop	170880			Non-contributing compatible	Good	A ramp extends from west of the blacksmith shop to the schoolhouse to provide an accessible route from Penn Street to the interior of the building. NPS constructed the walkway in 2002, utilizing the visual language of boardwalks present throughout the historic core. Metal pipe railings are attached to the exterior of the ramp and stairs. No condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
ADA boardwalk at birthplace cottage	170882			Non-contributing compatible	Good	A sloped walk designed to be visually consistent with historic core boardwalks extends from Penn Street to the west (back) entrance of the birthplace cottage. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment not included within project scope.
Vegetation									
Deciduous trees and open mown turf, Village Green				Non-contributing compatible	Good to Poor, see narrative	The village green is characterized by a mix of mature deciduous shade trees with an open mown turf understory. Many of these trees appear to have been limbed up and have fairly open canopies. The shade tree species observed include ash, oak, maple, hackberry, walnuts, river birch, and linden. The following summarizes the varied conditions of these shade trees: • Oak trees with nice canopies and form • Other deciduous species in fair to good condition with declining and/or dead branches • Trees with prior damage, some of which appears to have been previously pruned • Tree species (hackberry and maple) appear to have undesirable forms with multiple leaders Evergreen trees (spruces) in fair to good condition are mixed in with the deciduous shade trees within the north half of the village green. Although the park space was present by 1974, features within the Village Green have no relation to Herbert Hoover or the creation of the commemorative landscape.		Treatment will improve the overall composition and resilience of vegetation at the NHS, but does not affect contributing features.	Provide selective pruning of these trees (overseen by a Certified Arborist) to minimize the likelihood of tree failure.
Ash trees, Village Green				Non-contributing compatible	Poor	A grove of approximately eight (8) existing Ash trees is in decline due to Emerald Ash Borer. Although the park space was present by 1974, features within the Village Green have no relation to Herbert Hoover or the creation of the commemorative landscape.		Treatment will improve the overall composition and resilience of vegetation at the NHS, but does not affect contributing features.	Since the Ash trees are currently being treated to prevent large die-off of the trees at one time, a phased removal and replacement of the trees (two or three at a time) is recommended. Prior to removal and replacement, NHS staff should evaluate the condition of the Ash trees and those in the poorest condition should be removed first.

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Open mown turf, Village Green				Non-contributing compatible	Good	The open mown turf is well manicured with consistent turf coverage. Although the park space was present by 1974, features within the Village Green have no relation to Herbert Hoover or the creation of the commemorative landscape.		Treatment does not impact contributing features.	Continue to maintain mown turf in good condition following existing turf management practices.
Deciduous and evergreen shade trees, Historic Core	170906		1162703	Contributing	Good to Poor, see narrative	The historic core includes a consistent canopy of mature deciduous shade trees along historic Downey Street and into the fenced yard landscapes of the existing home structures. The tree lined-streets and open mown turf of the neighborhood setting are consistent with the character of this space since the 1930s. Deciduous species observed included maple, ash, oak, walnut, and beech. Most of the deciduous trees are in fair to good condition except for the ash trees, which appear to be in decline due to Emerald Ash Borer. Trees considered in fair condition showed evidence of storm damage, branch dieback, and dead limbs. In limited locations, tree branches in proximity to buildings could cause damage to the roofing, siding, windows, etc., during extreme weather events. Houses at the western end of the historic core were under construction and deciduous trees in those areas were subject to construction disturbance. Evergreen trees planted within the historic core include white pine, hemlock, Norway spruce, arborvitae, and junipers. Most of these trees appear to be in poor to fair condition due to storm damage. Tree branches are also in proximity to buildings, and may cause damage to the roofing, siding, windows, etc., during extreme weather events.		Treatment will improve the condition of contributing vegetation.	Remove and replace trees with extensive damage and/or dead limbs. Perform selective pruning to minimize tree branches touching or overhanging buildings. Ensure pruning results in a balanced canopy. Remove and replace declining Ash trees. Re-planting in kind is not recommended as any new Ash trees will be vulnerable to the Emerald Ash Borer.
Vegetable and flower planting beds, Historic Core	170908		1478157	Non-contributing compatible	Undetermined	Vegetable and flower planting beds were dormant during field investigations and were unable to be reviewed. Vegetable and flower planting beds are representative of the interpretive and commemorative character established by the Hoovers from 1935-1976 and historic accounts from the period of 1874-1885, although original plant materials in these spaces are not retained.		Treatment will support overall historic character.	Continue to follow CLR recommendations for maintenance of vegetable and flower planting beds.
Evergreen trees around the Isis statue, Historic Core	170910		1478159	Non-contributing compatible	Poor	Four Black Hills spruce are planted around the Isis statue. Evergreen trees around Isis statue were replaced in 2004 and are all six feet or less in height. The trees are non-contributing, but are representative of the historic design intent. There appears to be one empty spot where a tree is missing. NPS staff noted fungal diseases are a recurring problem with the Black Hills spruce trees.		Treatment will reestablish dense evergreen vegetation as a backdrop to the statue consistent with the site's historic condition while promoting resilience.	Remove Black Hills Spruce and replace them with more disease resistant upright evergreen trees. Create a formal planting bed around the Isis statue with evergreens to create a visual backdrop and frame the statue. The CLR notes there is a strong historical association between the Isis statue and the birthplace cottage restoration efforts of the Hoover family. The planting bed would reduce the need to mow around the evergreen trees, while adding additional landscape interest to highlight the statue. The planting bed should accommodate the ability to walk around and view the statue from all sides.
Ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plantings, Historic Core				Undetermined	Undetermined	Ornamental trees, shrubs, and other understory plantings in the yard landscapes include viburnums, spireas, privets, and lilacs. Although the dates associated with these plantings has not been confirmed, the palette is consistent with the selection of lilacs, spirea, viburnum, and other ornamentals identified on 1940s planting lists. At the northern edge of the historic core along Wetherell Street, there is an existing shrub hedge of privet, a known invasive species. Condition of ornamental perennials was not assessed during field investigations due to plant dormancy.		Treatment will maintain the condition of possibly contributing vegetation.	Continue to maintain ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plantings in good condition following existing management practices. Remove and replace privet shrub hedge with non-invasive shrub species.

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Evergreen buffer, Picnic Area				Undetermined	Good/fair	The picnic area includes an evergreen buffer of white pine and spruce trees along the northern property line that provides visual separation from the adjacent residential areas. Storm damage is visible on several trees. Newly planted spruce trees are in line with the white pines at the west end. Although the dates associated with these trees have not been confirmed, Eastern white pine and Scotch pine are specified on the 1968 Dyas planting plan, and young trees are visible on historic aerials along the northern boundary of the NHS as early as 1951.		Treatment will improve the condition of possibly contributing vegetation.	Perform selective pruning to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the overall health of the trees. Ensure pruning results in a balanced canopy. Continue succession plantings of new trees to take the place of existing evergreen trees as they decline and require removal. New spruce tree plantings have already developed needle cast and additional species will need to be considered to provide better diversity and mitigate disease concerns. This includes both deciduous shade trees and deciduous conifer trees. A phased and more layered approach should be considered to allow new trees to establish and develop enough size over time before removing existing trees.
Deciduous shade trees, Picnic Area	170924		1478160	Contributing	Good/fair	Vegetation within the picnic area primarily consists of a mix of mature deciduous shade trees, young deciduous and evergreen trees, and open mown turf areas along the stream bank. The pattern of shade trees and open mown turf within the picnic area is consistent with the 1968 Dyas plan for the NHS, and historic aerials illustrate young trees in this area by the 1950s and 60s. Tree species observed include maple, hackberry, oak, spruce, ginkgo, sycamore, linden, Kentucky coffeetree, serviceberry, mulberry, redbud, and cork tree. Tree conditions for mature trees appear to be fair to good and the young trees appear to be in generally good condition.		Treatment will maintain the condition of contributing vegetation.	Continue to maintain deciduous shade trees in good condition. When trees require replacement, follow recommendations for shade trees in the Historic Core or Village Green.
Mown turf, Picnic Area	170924		1478160	Contributing	Good	The mown turf throughout the picnic area appears manicured and consistent in coverage. Open mown turf within the picnic area is consistent with the 1968 Dyas plan for the NHS, and historic aerials illustrate mown turf in the area by the 1950s and 60s.		Treatment will maintain the condition of contributing vegetation.	Continue to maintain mown turf in good condition following existing turf management practices.
Ornamental shrubs, Picnic Area				Non-contributing, incompatible	Fair	Existing invasive species shrub (Winged Burning Bush) at the restroom building. The threat to natural areas from burning bush is that it shades out native herbs and crowds out native shrubs. The shrub is also large and overgrown, obstructing views to and from the restroom building. The shrub is not on an original planting list for the picnic area, and is associated with a building that was not part of the space's historic design.		Treatment will improve the overall composition of vegetation plantings at the NHS by removing invasive non-contributing vegetation, and will support overall historic character.	Remove and replace with medium-height native shrubs to provide a landscape buffer and improve restroom sight lines.
Trees, Northwest Buffer Area				Non-contributing, compatible	Good to poor, see narrative.	This landscape area is north of the Loop Drive and is bisected by Hoover Creek. The number and proximity of both deciduous shade trees and evergreen trees gives this area the feeling of open woodland. There is a diverse mix of trees north of the creek including oak, mulberry, white pine, sycamore, walnut, catalpa, maple, ash, buckeye, and linden. Tree conditions vary from poor to good with several trees showing storm damage or having dead limbs. South of Hoover Creek there are groves of both white pines and walnut trees. These trees are generally in fair to good condition with some showing storm damage and dead limbs. Some white pines even appear to have been topped due to storm damage. Young white pines have been planted in gaps between mature white pines. Historic aerials illustrate crop or pasture fields in this location during the 1950s and 1960s. The trees in this area were likely not planted until the late 1970s and may post-date the period of significance.		Treatment will improve the resilience of vegetation at the NHS and protect the stream banks of Hoover Creek, but does not affect contributing features.	In the short-term, selectively prune damaged white pines to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the overall health of the trees. Once the newly planted white pine trees have matured enough to replace the visual impact of the existing trees, the damaged white pine trees should be removed.

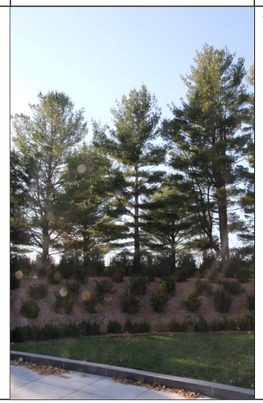
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Mown turf, Northwest Buffer Area				Non-contributing, compatible	Fair	The mown turf area here is less consistent in coverage as shade from the trees and leaves/needle debris appear to limit consistent turf growth. The mown turf area south of Hoover Creek appears more manicured and consistent in coverage. A mix of trees, understory shrubs, and unmowed grass lines both sides of the creek. Historic aerials illustrate crop or pasture fields in this location during the 1950s and 1960s. The mown turf was likely not established until the late 1970s and may post-date the period of significance.		Treatment will improve the resilience of vegetation at the NHS and protect the stream banks of Hoover Creek, but does not affect contributing features.	Transition from turf-type grass to low-growing, understory native vegetation appropriate for the open woodland-like condition to reduce long-term management efforts in this area and maintain a wooded corridor along the creek. The Northwest Buffer Area provides a good test site location with its limited visibility and similar conditions to the mown turf areas in the Loop Drive. A contiguous area around several of the existing trees with both sun and shade conditions is preferred.
Open mown turf, Loop Drive Area	170924		1478160	Contributing	Fair	The open mown turf within the Loop Drive area is consistent with the 1968 Dyas vista design between the gravesite and Hoover birthpace, as well as the parklike character supported by the Hoover family during the post-presidential period. The mown turf appears to be nicely manicured, however varying conditions of sun, shade, drainage, and competition from tree roots are not conducive to uniform turf grass without maintenance challenges. Drainage culverts underneath the south Loop Drive outlet into what appears to be a shallow drainage way in approximately the center of the open mown turf.		Treatment will improve the condition of contributing vegetation and protect the significant vista.	Adopt a uniform maintenance policy designed to keep the existing park-like character, but do not strive for a weed-free turf because pesticides are expensive and inconsistent with NPS management policies and pesticide guidelines. Dandelions and clover are tolerable, but vegetation needs to be managed to continue to provide a pleasant setting. Consider replacing the existing turf with a "Victorian mix" that will have a more textured, colorful appearance, which can be cut less frequently, and which can be allowed to grow higher than the existing groundcover. Conduct experimental patches of "Victorian mix" in discrete areas of the NHS where they can be observed and maintained over time. Choose areas with little visibility to the public for test patches. If the NHS staff desires to reduce mowing in this area, then setting up experimental test plots to help inform a phased transition from turf grass to a vegetated alternative is the recommended approach. There are potential test sites within the Loop Drive and adjacent Northwest Buffer Area. Within the Loop Drive, the existing drainage swales are good choices to test out vegetation alternatives since their variable slopes and moisture fluctuations provide challenges to regular mowing operations. Establishing vegetation within the drainage way which requires less mowing (1-2 times per year) and tolerates a range of moisture conditions should be a good first step to reducing management efforts in the Loop Drive.

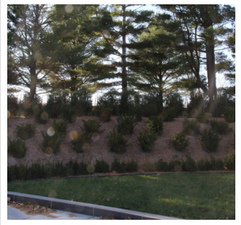
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Shade trees, Loop Drive Area	170924		1478160	Contributing	Good to Poor, see narrative	The landscape area within the Loop Drive includes a large open mown turf area framed by groupings of mature deciduous shade trees located near the edge. Tree locations and species within this area are consistent with the 1968 Dyas vista design between the gravesite and Hoover birthpace, as well as the parklike character supported by the Hoover family during the post-presidential period. There is a diverse mix of shade trees including oak, catalpa, hackberry, maple, sycamore, honeylocust, crabapple, and hickory. Tree conditions vary from poor to good. Several trees are noted as having significant storm damage and are a potential hazard in the landscape because they are located in visitor and employee use areas. Trees in fair condition consistently showed dead branches in their canopies.		Treatment will improve the condition of contributing vegetation and protect the significant vista.	Remove and replace the damaged hackberry and maple trees within three (3) months. New trees should be selected from the 'Deciduous shade trees for the Picnic Area, Loop Drive, & Village Green' in General Recommendation #4. The maple tree could be replaced in-kind with a drought and heat tolerant maple from this list. The replacement trees should be sited to maintain the vista between the birth cottage and the gravesite. Perform selective pruning to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches on other deciduous shade trees to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the overall health of the trees.
Vertical backdrop of evergreen and deciduous trees, Gravesite	1182027		1182027	Contributing	Good to Poor, see narrative	At the top of the slope are two rows of upright evergreen arborvitae trees. All trees appear to be newly planted and stabilized with three tree stakes. Most appear to be in good condition but some exhibit foliage browning, most likely due to environmental stresses that have not been determined. The trees are spaced close together and form the appearance of an evergreen hedge above the gravesite. Beyond the arborvitaes is a grove of mature white pine trees and deciduous shade trees that provides a tall evergreen backdrop to the gravesite. The trees range from poor to good condition. Those in fair to poor condition appear to have suffered storm damage, exhibit branch dieback, and have dead limbs. Those in good condition have more consistent branching habits and visually interesting forms. These trees are representative of the original planting design, which included several hundred trees behind the gravesite, incorporating species that Herbert Hoover recalled from his childhood.		Treatment will protect the contributing design of the gravesite.	In the short-term, perform selective pruning of the White Pines to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the overall health of the trees. In the long-term, conduct a phased replacement of white pines. While the White Pines do not appear to be part of the original design intent for the Gravesite, the complete removal and replacement of the trees would be a significant visual disruption. NHS staff has also identified this tree grove as Monarch roosting site during Fall migration, so wholesale removal of the White Pine Trees is not desirable.

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Turf grass, Gravesite	170914		1132306	Contributing	Good	The turf grass in this area has a highly maintained appearance and is the only landscape feature within the property to receive automatic irrigation due to underground drainage tiles located within this area. The turf grass is retained from the original design of the gravesite.		Treatment will protect the contributing design of the gravesite.	Consider transitioning the focal mown turf area to a mix of drought tolerant turf-type fescue species. This mix could include the following: • Turf-type Tall Fescues • Dwarf Turf-type Tall Fescues The new turf mix should include a minimum of three (3) turf-type tall fescue cultivars. The cultivar selections should be those that recieved top ratings from the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program's (NTEP) most recent tests for tall fescue. In order to minimize disruption to the visual appearance of the gravesite, the preferred transition approach is to strip the existing mown turf vegetation and replace with new turfgrass sod. This work should be able to be accomplished within a day and provide a finished appearance immediately.
Low evergreen shrubs, Gravesite	Low evergreen planting: 170916 Vertical layers of evergreen plantings: 170918		1182026 34732	Contributing	Good	A sloped and curving planting bed wraps around the gravesite and is planted with four rows of evergreen yew shrubs. All shrubs appear to be newly planted, appear to be in good condition, and have not yet reached their mature size. The first row of yew shrubs at the bottom of the slope is tightly spaced to provide the appearance of a low hedge. The rows of yew shrubs above are more openly spaced, approximately three feet on-center. The planting bed is completely mulched with steel edging along the bottom of the slope. The yews are consistent with the original Wagner design of the gravesite, although they are no longer maintained as a massing as initially established.		Treatment will protect the contributing design of the gravesite.	Consider use of an organic plant guard in lieu of fencing. This type of product can be painted on the trunks and branches of shrubs and uses natural oils to deter pests and rodents. Allow yew shrubs to achieve a more naturalistic form and appearance by limiting pruning to the following: • Removal of diseased or dead branches • Removal of broken branches • Removal of branches which appear overgrown and/or have an undesirable appearance
Parking area, Gravesite					Poor	The gravesite and overlook parking area includes dead tree stumps. The missing plantings are visually unattractive and lacks shade for park visitors.		Treatment will improve visitor comfort, but will not affect contributing features.	Remove tree stumps and increase the size of the soil pits by removing concrete pavement on each side (minimum five feet) of the existing soil pits. Remove all existing soil to a depth of three feet, replace it with good quality topsoil, and install new shade trees. Remove all existing plants within the planting bed. Install new shade and ornamental trees to provide additional shade on the adjacent walkways. Install understory sedge plantings beneath the new trees to provide additional landscape interest during the fall and winter seasons. Over time the sedges will fill and act as living green groundcover, reducing the need for annual mulching while offering a naturalistic and uniform appearance in keeping with the intended simplicity of the site as noted in the CLR.

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Evergreen windbreak, Thompson] farm	175048		1162933	Contributing	Fair	A windbreak of mature spruce trees starts at the northwest corner of the Thompson farmhouse. The windbreak is approximately 80–90 feet long to the north before turning due east for another 80–90 feet. Most of the trees are in fair condition due to branch thinning related to shade and competition. There is at least one dead tree and broken limbs to be removed. An invasive shrub, bush honeysuckle, was also observed growing within the windbreak. Trees in this location are consistent with historic aerial photographs of the farm.		Treatment will improve the condition of contributing vegetation.	Remove dead trees and replace them with new trees. Perform selective pruning on remaining trees to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the trees' overall health. Mechanically remove honeysuckle and treat stumps with herbicide to kill their root systems. Consider this location for setting up a new on-site tree nursery to grow trees for the NHS site.
Deciduous trees, Thompson farm	170926			Contributing	Fair	Mature shade trees are scattered around the Thompson farmhouse and include a state champion mulberry at the southeast corner of the site. Additional deciduous trees include walnuts, a hackberry, maple, and clump growing crabapple, and clump-growing crabapple. Most of these trees are in fair condition. A large evergreen arborvitae is also located directly south of the farmhouse. West of the farmhouse and the evergreen windbreak there is a young, mixed deciduous tree grove with an understory of brome grass. Trees in these locations are consistent with historic aerial photographs of the farm.		Treatment will improve the condition of contributing trees as well as resilience of vegetation at the NHS.	Perform selective pruning on remaining trees to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the trees' overall health. Consider this location for setting up a new on-site tree nursery to grow trees for the NHS site.
Evergreen windbreak, Isaac Miles farm	170928		1478161	Contributing	Poor	A windbreak of mature evergreen trees is planted within the mown turf area along the southeast edge of the Isaac Miles site and provides a vegetative buffer from the I-80 on-ramp and highway. The windbreak includes a mix of mature Norway spruce and white pine trees, most of which show branch dieback and appear to be in poor condition. Around the house south of the gravel driveway there is an intermingled mix of deciduous and evergreen trees, most in fair condition, exhibiting both branch dieback and dead limbs. Trees in these locations are consistent with historic aerial photographs of the farm.		Treatment will improve the condition of contributing vegetation patterns.	The dead trees should be removed and replaced with new trees as soon as possible. A phased replacement approach for the declining trees is recommended to preserve the screen's integrity. A small number of trees should be removed initially and replanted with new evergreens. Once the new evergreens mature, additional declining trees should be removed and replanted with new evergreens.
Deciduous trees, Isaac Miles farm				Contributing	Fair/Poor	North of the house and gravel driveway is a mixed deciduous tree grove prevalent with walnuts, hackberries, and honeylocust trees. Within this tree grove, declining and dead trees could be potential hazards for employees and visitors. An invasive shrub, bush honeysuckle, is also present in the understory vegetation. Trees in these locations are consistent with historic aerial photographs of the farm.		Treatment will improve the condition of contributing vegetation.	Perform selective pruning to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and the trees' overall health. Mechanically remove honeysuckle within the tree grove and treat stumps with herbicide to kill their root systems.
Views and Vistas									
Views to/from the gravesite and birthsite	141943			Contributing	Good	Views between the birthplace cottage and gravesite were emphasized in the choice of location for the gravesite and landscape design between the two locations. NPS regularly trims or removes trees within the viewshed to retain this visual connection. Recent streambank stabilization and associated tree removal has further enhanced the view.		Treatment will protect historic character of the view.	Rehabilitation of poor condition trees and turf will protect the significant vista.

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Open panoramas and long vistas	141939			Contributing	Good	The relatively open character of mown turf and canopy trees throughout the historic core, Library and Museum area, and picnic area creates visual connections between multiple features within the study area. Most of this central area can be seen from vehicular and pedestrian routes in and around the historic site. Recent streambank stabilization and associated tree removal has further expanded these views.		Treatment will protect historic character of the views.	Rehabilitation of poor condition trees and continued maintenance of mown turf will protect views between historic features in the NHS. Remove invasive weeds from the streambank buffer vegetation and supplement with new native plantings (3' height or less) to preserve views while stabilizing the streambank.
Enclosed views to specific buildings	141945			Contributing	Good/Fair	Linear walkways and large canopy trees along Downey Street, Penn Street, and Poplar Lane create linear, enclosed views of specific buildings and the circulation corridors within the historic core. These corridors also create visual links to portions of West Branch outside of the historic site. Due to the decline of evergreen trees throughout the study area, visual screens to modern development are struggling in some locations.		Treatment will protect historic character of the views.	Rehabilitation of evergreen buffers within the historic core will protect views within the NHS from impacts by adjacent modern development.
Views to/from the Thompson farm	141937			Contributing	Fair	Thompson farm has relatively limited visibility within the farm site. It can be seen from the western end of Main Street and from the edge of the woods along the gravesite. The farmstead can also be seen from I-80. From the high point at the farmstead, modern development is prominently visible in several directions and impacts historic character (see graphic reference).		No anticipated direct impact.	Changes to vegetation are not likely to impact views to/from the Thompson farm.
Views to/from Isaac Miles farm	141941			Contributing	Fair	Within the historic site, the Miles farm is visible from the Thompson farm and segments of trail within the prairie. Due to woodland vegetation within and adjacent to the study area, the Miles farm has limited visibility from the I-80 exit 254 interchange. Adjacent modern development on the opposite side of Parkside Drive impacts views from the farmstead to the east (see graphic reference).		Treatment will protect historic character of the view.	Rehabilitation of the evergreen windbreak will maintain a visual buffer between the farm and adjacent modern development.
Small-Scale Features									
Dr. Leech house retaining wall	171066	70091	1106688	Contributing	Good	A short mortared cut stone retaining wall occupies the southwest corner of the Leech property. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Isis statue	171074	6175	64682	Contributing	Good	A bronze statue of the Egyptian goddess Isis sits atop a poured concrete base near the northwest corner of the Library and Museum. The statue, created by sculptor A. Puttemans, was placed on site in 1939 to commemorate Hoover's war relief work in Belgium. No condition issues were noted for the bronze sculpture during field investigations. The concrete base exhibits minor cracking and spalling.		Treatment will reestablish dense evergreen vegetation as a backdrop to the statue consistent with the site's historic condition.	Create a formal planting bed around the Isis statue with evergreens to create a visual backdrop and frame the statue.
Hoover graves	171078	6174	1183313	Contributing	Good	Two white marble gravestones resting atop a polished black granite base mark the burial sites of President and Mrs. Hoover. The site was recently rehabilitated and the features are in good condition.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.

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Entry gate to Presidential Library and Museum	171086		1107837	Contributing	Good	Iowa architect Raoul Demare designed the mortared stone entrance gate framing the entrance to the Library and Museum in 1952. The gate initially defined the entrance to the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Park. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Barbed wire/woven wire fences Thompson farm and in park	171054		1101335	Contributing	Poor	Remnant barbed wire and woven wire fences delineate property boundaries and spaces associated with the Miles and Thompson farms. Multiple fence styles are employed throughout the park and include both wood and metal posts. The fences are typically rusted, partially collapsed, or missing sections, and do not fully enclose related spaces.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Hoover birthplace cottage well and pump	171056	6166	122261	Contributing	Good	NPS placed a replica well, pump, and pump cover in the location of the well and pump site that served the cottage. The original well is dry. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Amanda Garvin cottage well and pump	171058	6167	122071	Contributing	Good	A metal hand pump is situated on a wood platform off the southwest corner of the Amanda Garvin cottage. The feature dates from the period of significance. Although no condition issues were identified during field investigations, the wood planking's proximity to the ground surface may accelerate damage and deterioration.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Hoover Birthplace fences and gates	171060	6169	1101435	Contributing	Fair	A white-painted picket fence lines the east and north sides of the birthplace cottage lot. A fence was originally constructed in this location in 1938 and replaced in 1974, using a design based on research conducted by Lou Henry Hoover. The fences exhibit minor deterioration at ground level and some mower damage.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Iowa award plaques	171076	6176	1123998	Contributing	Good	Two bronze plaques are affixed to a small pink granite base immediately east of the statue of Isis. The plaques date to 1951 but were relocated from their original location near the birthplace cottage. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Gravesite memorial benches	171080	70088	34718	Contributing	Good	Two white marble benches are situated along the concrete walkway approaching the President and Mrs. Hoover gravesite. The site was recently rehabilitated, and the benches are in good condition.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.

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Gravesite memorial flagpole	171082	70089	34721	Contributing	Good	The flagpole immediately east of the gravesite was placed in 1964. NPS recently rehabilitated this area, and no condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Wooden light posts and luminaries	171084		N/A	Contributing	Fair	Wooden light posts topped with luminaries provide lighting along Downey Street and the sidewalk to the Isis statue within the historic core. The light posts were placed in 1974. Luminaries on some of the posts are tilted or offset, and posts exhibit limited mower damage. Differentiation between wooden light posts and luminaries (CLI Feature ID 171084), pedestrian scale lights on wood poles (CLI Feature ID 171072), and Methodist Church streetlamp (CLI Feature ID 171062) was unclear during field investigations. All three lighting types are contributing.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Isaac Miles hand pump	171088	70093	34701	Contributing	Fair	The hand pump at the Miles farm was installed sometime between 1897 and 1940. It is situated immediately west of the windmill on a circular concrete base. The hand pump exhibits extensive paint loss and some rust. Its functionality is not known.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Thompson cattle guard	170828	70108	34816	Contributing	Fair	A cattle guard is situated within the Thompson farm entrance drive southeast of the farmhouse. The cattle guard is intact but is no longer associated with a fence or gate. Herbaceous vegetation is growing within the pit below the guard.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Thompson pumps	171090	70100	34807	Contributing	Poor	Two metal hand pumps are situated along the southern side of the Thompson farm entrance drive and date to the period of active farming. The pumps are nonfunctional and heavily rusted, and only one remains standing. The pump adjacent to the house identified in a 2010 CLI photo was not located during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Thompson fence/entrance gate	171092	70107	34815	Contributing	Poor	Short segments of fences and remnant fence lines delineate portions of the west, south, and east boundaries of the Thompson farmstead site. The fences date to the period of active farming and typically consist of metal or wood posts strung with barbed wire. Posts are displaced or missing in some locations, and the fences are not continuous. The entrance gate is no longer extant.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.

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Thompson farmhouse fence posts	171094	70107	34815	Contributing	Poor	A series of worn wood fence posts without wire or wood rails extends north–south along the Thompson corn crib. The fence posts likely date to the period of active farming. A metal gate is affixed to the north end of the posts. Another series of metal fence posts without wire extends north–south along the eastern side of the farmhouse yard.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) monument	171096	7177	1123997	Contributing	Good	The DAR monument consists of a bronze plaque affixed to a red granite boulder situated on a flagstone pad near the visitor center parking area. The monument, which commemorates the birthplace of Herbert Hoover, was added to the site in 1929 and was relocated from its original location near the birthplace cottage in 1971. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Thompson clothesline				Undetermined	Fair	Two painted metal posts associated with a clothesline are in the mown turf on the north side of the Thompson farmhouse. The line is no longer strung across the posts, and they exhibit peeling paint. The clothesline's date of placement is unknown.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Fire hydrants (2)				Undetermined	Good	Two fire hydrants are within the study area: at the east side of the Thompson farm, and immediately north of the P. T. Smith house in the historic core. No condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Hoover Creek retaining wall	171064	70092	120806	Non-contributing compatible	Good	A mortared limestone retaining wall originally constructed in 1939 extends along Hoover Creek near the Downey Street bridge. It was reconstructed in 2021. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Birthplace cottage clothesline				Non-contributing compatible	Good	Two wood posts strung with line are in the mown turf southwest of the birthplace cottage. The clothesline is a modern interpretive feature. No condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Hitching posts near historic structures/buildings	171068			Non-contributing compatible	Good	Hitching posts were installed in 1977 along Downey Street near the Charles E. Smith house, Hannah Varney house, and birthplace cottage. The hitching posts vary in style and size and are accompanied by stone or wood steps. The Smith house hitching post consists of a metal post topped by a horse head finial, and is accompanied by a set of movable wood steps. At the Varney house, a metal pole spans between two wood posts to form the hitching post. The birthplace cottage hitching post is a simple wooden pole and stone step. Although all features exhibit minor wear, no major condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.

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Wood fences—residential	171070		64238	Non-contributing compatible	Fair	Post-and-board, vertical board, or picket fences delineate residential properties within the historic core. Almost all fences are painted white and exhibit minor mower damage, wood deterioration, and paint peeling. The fences were installed in 1977 to enhance the nineteenth-century feeling of the area.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Wood benches	171098			Non-contributing compatible	Good	Wood benches form small seating areas at key locations in the historic core. Bench styles are consistent throughout the study area except for the marble features at the gravesite. No condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Trash receptacles	171100			Non-contributing compatible	Good	Modern trash receptacles with wood slat exteriors are situated in key locations near benches in the historic core. Trash receptacle styles are consistent throughout the study area. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Outdoor drinking fountain	171102			Non-contributing compatible	Good	An aggregate-finished concrete drinking fountain is within a seating area near the Isis statue. No condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Flagpoles (3)	171104			Non-contributing compatible	Good	Flagpoles placed after the end of the period of significance are in two locations within the study area: one flagpole is located southwest of the Boy Scout picnic shelter in the picnic area (pictured), and two are located in a parking lot island at the Library and Museum entrance. No condition issues were noted during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Signs: directional	171124			Non-contributing compatible	Good	A routed wood directional sign identifies the route between the historic core and Library and Museum. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Signs: street	171122			Non-contributing compatible	Good	White painted street signs identify historic routes within the historic core. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.

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Signs: buildings and structures	171130			Non-contributing compatible	Good	Multiple styles of small interpretive signs identify key structures within the historic core. The signs typically include brief historical information on the building or inhabitants. Some include sketches or photographs. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.
Signs: interpretive	171130			Non-contributing compatible	Good	Interpretive waysides and vertical panels within the historic core interpret Herbert Hoover's life and associations with the landscape as well as the development of the surrounding town of West Branch. No condition issues were identified during field investigations.		No anticipated direct impact.	Treatment of small-scale features not included within project scope.

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Chapter 4: Climate Change Trends, Impacts, and Vulnerabilities

Documenting and evaluating climate change trends, impacts, and vulnerabilities is critical to the development of a climate change treatment plan for the Herbert Hoover NHS. The goal of the treatment plan is to highlight vulnerable resources currently or potentially threatened by climate-driven environmental changes, such as flooding, erosion, vegetative community changes, and fire. This chapter presents both regional climate trends with the potential to affect the NHS, as well as specific issues and considerations to be addressed by the CCTP.

At the national level, a growing collection of scientific research focused on climate change in US national parks has been published in peer-reviewed journals and through the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Published field research from national parks has contributed to the detection of twenty-first century physical and ecological changes and to the attribution of the cause of those changes to human-induced climate change. According to the IPCC, if we do not reduce greenhouse gas emissions from power plants, cars, and deforestation, continued climate change may fundamentally alter many of the globally unique ecosystems, endangered plant and animal species, and physical and cultural resources that national parks protect.[1]

Gonzalez notes that in order to answer the basic question of whether a species, resource, or ecosystem is changing, there must be statistically significant changes over time. By analyzing the relative weights of different causal factors, we can guide resource management toward the predominant factor that is causing change.

1 Patrick Gonzalez, "Climate change trends, impacts, and vulnerabilities in US national parks," in *Science, Conservation, and National Parks*, ed. S. R. Bessinger, D. D. Ackerly, H. Doremus, and G. E. Machlis (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2016).

TRENDS AND IMPACTS

Information on climate trends for Cedar County, Iowa, was sourced from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Monthly US Climate Divisional Database, which provides data for temperature, precipitation, drought indices, and heating and cooling days.[2] Data from 1895 to the present is available for states and counties across the nation.

The average yearly temperature trend for Cedar County has increased 1°F from May 1900 to April 2023, with a yearly average of 48.5°F. During this time frame, the warmest yearly average was from August 2011 to May 2012 at 53.2°F, and the coolest yearly average was from June 1903 to July 1904 at 44.3°F. The graph in Figure 4-1 shows the variation in yearly temperatures for this time period.

The yearly precipitation total from May 1900 to April 2023 increased 4.4 inches, with a yearly total of 35.7 inches. The wettest yearly total was September 1992 to August 1994 at 60.0 inches, and the driest yearly total was July 1933 to June 1934 at 17.2 inches. The graph in Figure 4-2 shows the variation in total yearly precipitation for this time period.

Climate changes can have both physical and ecological impacts. Gonzalez notes that there has been a statistically significant increase in global temperatures and other climate changes since 1850, with the cause attributed to an increase in atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gases.[3] Seasonal shifts are also occurring, including an advance of spring warmth and stream flow by one week. Vegetative communities within the NHS are and will continue to be influenced by these changes. Most notably, vegetative species will need to be more heat and drought tolerant. Thus, species like black walnut and cottonwood, which are generally associated with stream corridors and moist soils, likely will not survive in the future and if replaced will need more appropriate species selection.

2 USA Facts. 2023. Climate in Cedar County, Iowa. Available at: https://usafacts.org/issues/climate/state/iowa/county/cedar-county/. Accessed January 3, 2024.

3 Gonzalez, "Climate change trends, impacts, and vulnerabilities in US national parks."

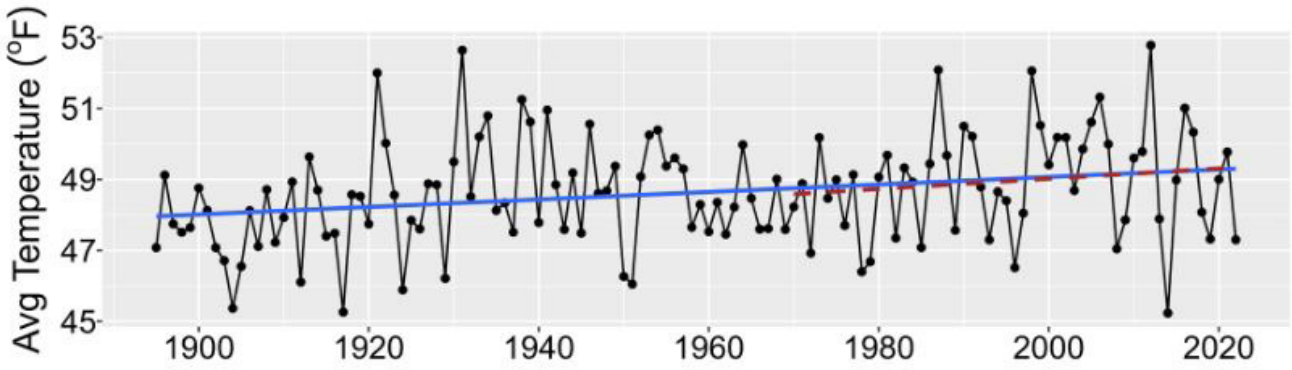


Figure 4-1. Graph illustrating yearly temperature averages in Cedar County, Iowa from 1895–2022.

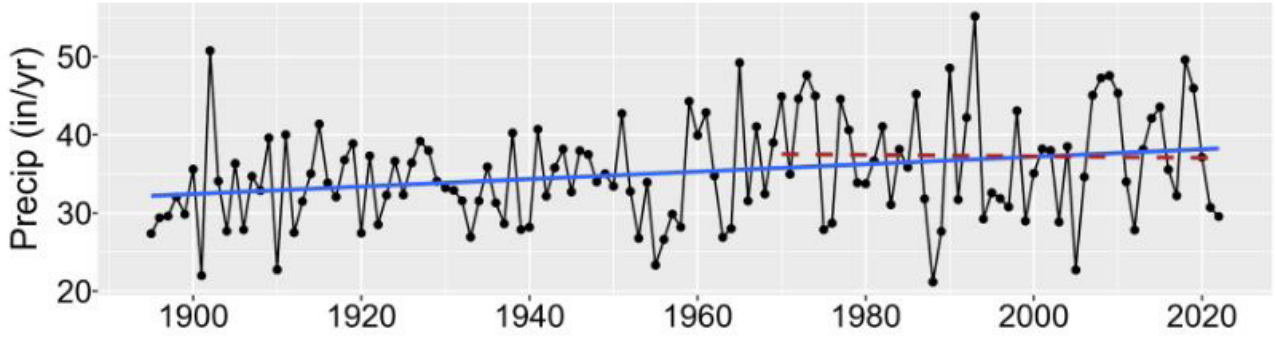


Figure 4-2. Graph illustrating total yearly precipitation averages in Cedar County, Iowa from 1895-2022.4

CLIMATE CHANGE IN IOWA

NOAA Centers for Environmental Information provide climate summaries at the state level. The 2022 climate summary for Iowa notes the following conditions will impact the state in the future:

- Temperatures in Iowa have risen more than 1°F since the beginning of the twentieth century. Warming has been concentrated in winter and fall, with a general lack of summer warming. Under a higher emissions pathway, historically unprecedented warming is projected during this century.
- Spring precipitation has been above average since 1990, affecting agriculture both positively (adequate soil moisture) and negatively (delays in spring planting). Projected increases in winter and spring precipitation pose a continued risk of spring planting delays.
- Severe flooding and drought have occurred periodically in recent years, with major impacts on several communities. Future increases in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events may increase the frequency and intensity of floods while increases in evaporation rates due to rising temperatures may increase the intensity of naturally occurring droughts.

The map in Figure 4-3 shows projected changes in spring (March–May) precipitation (%) for the middle of the twenty-first century compared to the late twentieth century under a higher emissions pathway. The whited-out area indicates that the climate models are uncertain about the direction of change. Hatching represents areas where the majority of climate models indicate a statistically significant change. Iowa is part of a large area of projected increases in the northeast and Midwest.[4]

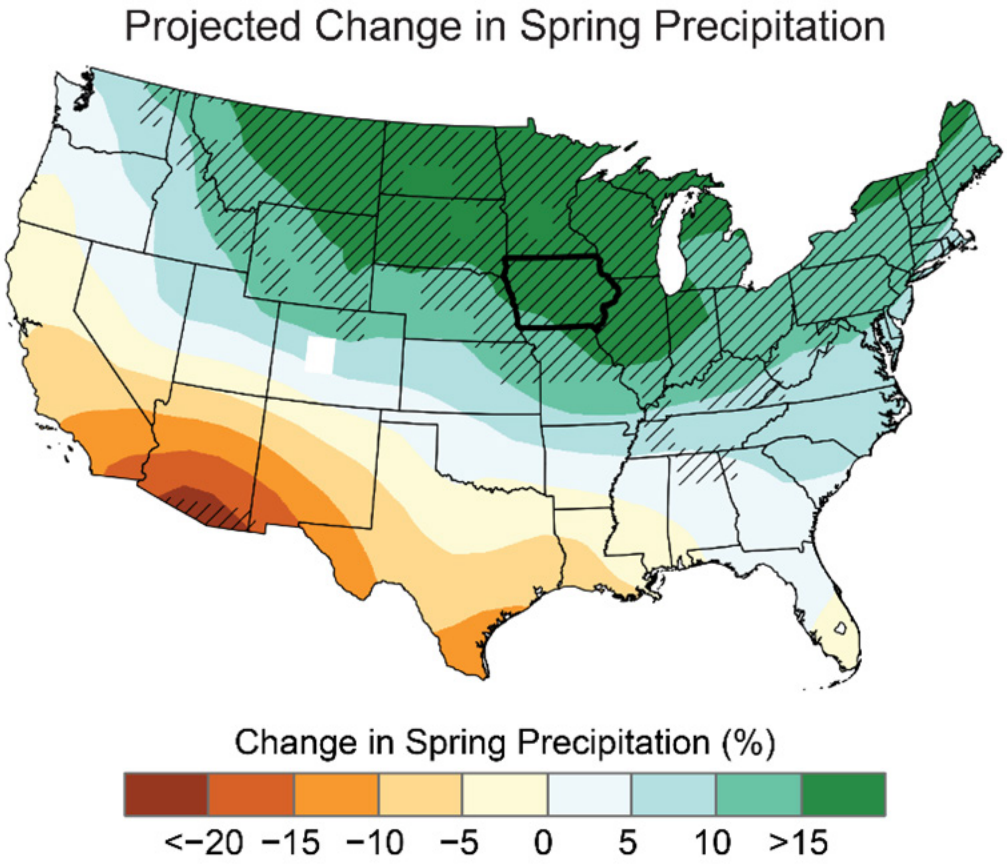


Figure 4-3. Map illustrating projected change in spring precipitation for Iowa (State Climate Summaries NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, 2022, https://statesummaries.ncics.org/chapter/ia).

4 CISESS and NEMAC. Data: CMIP5.

FUTURE VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerability, as defined by the IPCC, is the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected by change and consists of three components that are most relevant to the national parks: exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity.[5] Climate projections for the future indicate that potential twenty-first-century heating could be two to six times the magnitude of historical twentieth-century warming along with increases in precipitation and a frequency increase of three to ten times historic frequency for wildfires. While warmer and wetter conditions render many ecosystems vulnerable to the increased spread of invasive species, under higher greenhouse gas emissions, hotter temperatures and drier conditions, could increase the frequency of wildfires.[5] Changing conditions can increase stress on plant and animal communities. Thus, reducing exposure and sensitivity or increasing adaptive capacity will generally help these communities to thrive under more variable and potentially less desirable conditions.

The NPS recently released a climate futures summary for the NHS, which describes both recent changes in climate and plausible futures at the NHS to help park staff make short- and long-term decisions that avoid surprises and costly mistakes.[6] The NPS identified two plausible and divergent climate futures, "Warm Wet" and Hot Dry", to capture relevant variations across climate models and greenhouse gas emissions scenarios. These futures represent the different ways climate might develop at the NHS through 2050.

A TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION, AND WATER AVAILABILITY PROJECTIONS

By 2050, average annual temperatures are projected to increase +3.5 °F under the Warm Wet climate future, and +6.4 °F under the Hot Dry climate future. Figure 4-4 illustrates the projected change for these two climate futures. What this means is that the most historically hot years experienced at the NHS would be considered average under the Warm Wet climate future and under the Hot Dry climate future would generally exceed anything experienced at the NHS in recent history.

Average annual precipitation is projected to be highly variable with +4.3 inches in annual precipitation under the Warm Wet climate future and -0.2 inches under the Hot Dry climate future relative to 1979-2012. This means that even very dry years could occur under the Warm Wet climate future and wet years could be

5 Gonzalez, "Climate change trends, impacts, and vulnerabilities in US national parks."

6 NPS, "Climate Change Response Program 2024. Herbert Hoover National Historic Site climate futures summary." National Park Service, Fort Collins, CO.

experienced under the Hot Dry climate future. Figure 4-5 illustrates average annual precipitation for both climate futures.

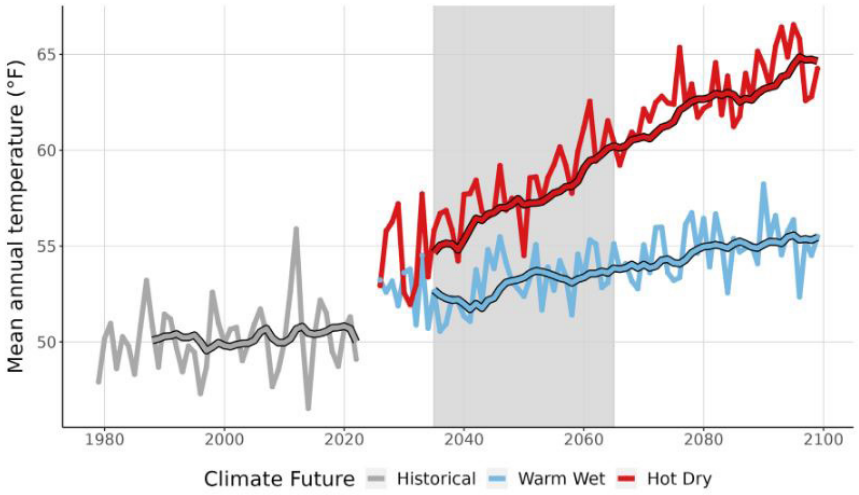


Figure 4-4. Graph comparing observed with projected annual temperature for the two climate futures over the period 2023-2099.

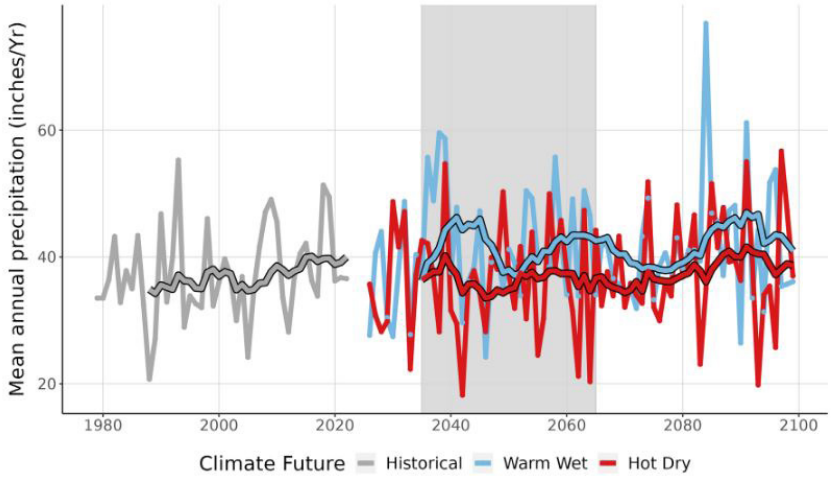


Figure 4-5. Graph comparing observed with projected annual precipitation for the two climate futures over the period 2023-2099.

In addition to accounting for averages, the NPS climate futures summary looked at extreme events, noting that averages do not adequately capture variability and resulting changes in extremes or compound events that are often highly consequential for resources.[7] Extreme temperatures are expected to increase with an additional +5.7 days per year under the Warm Wet climate future and +17 days per year under the Hot Dry climate future. Extreme precipitation is characterized by frequency (how often) and intensity (how much). The number of days for extreme precipitation frequency are expected to increase slightly over historical occurrences. However, the largest rainfall event projected for the future is 5.9 inches for the Warm Wet climate future and 4.9 inches for the Hot Dry

7 NPS, "Climate Change Response Program 2024. Herbert Hoover National Historic Site climate futures summary." National Park Service, Fort Collins, CO.

climate future, indicating that climate change is projected to lead to more intense extremes in precipitation.

Extreme temperatures can lead to issues with infrastructure such as accelerating weathering of structures, stressing power grids and air conditioning systems, and other secondary effects. Extreme precipitation can impact infrastructure through flooding, disruption to transportation routes, and water quality impacts from stormwater runoff.

The availability of water for use in the landscape can be determined by evaluating drought and climatic water deficit. Under a Warm Wet future climate, droughts are projected to become longer and more severe but, there will also be longer drought-free intervals between droughts. Under a Hot Dry future climate, drought is projected to become increasingly severe compared to historic conditions, and drought-free intervals are expected to decrease.

Climatic water deficit is defined as the difference between potential and actual evapotranspiration. It indicates the amount of additional water plants would use if available and is often used to indicate landscape dryness. [8] The climate water deficit at the NHS is projected to increase with both climate futures, with more years that are drier than in the past, some notable wet years, and fewer years that would be considered average by historic standards. Figure 4-6 illustrates the projected climate water deficit for both climate futures.

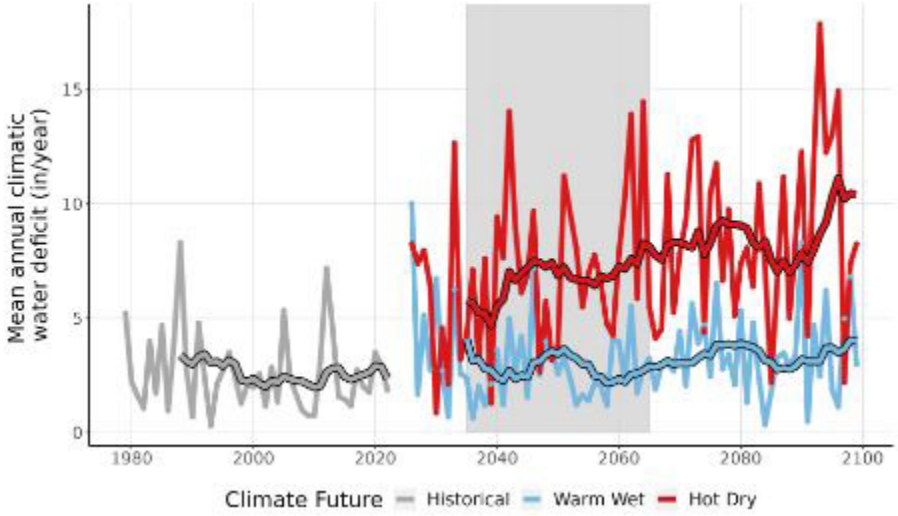


Figure 4-6. Graph comparing observed with projected climate water deficit for the two climate futures over the period 2023-2099.

8 NPS, "Climate Change Response Program 2024. Herbert Hoover National Historic Site climate futures summary." National Park Service, Fort Collins, CO.

In order to address the impacts of climate change, managers need to adopt an adaptive planning process to establish and adjust goals that strive to achieve balance between traditional aspirations and the emerging realities of climate change.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND VEGETATION ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Issues and considerations affecting the desired future condition and management of the cultural landscape in response to climate change impacts were documented through the project scope of work, October 2023 project kickoff meeting, and November 2023 field investigations. The issues and considerations build on treatment recommendations provided by the 1995 CLR and impacts noted in the 2021 CLI update.

OVERALL SITE

- Invasive vegetation
    - Honeysuckle, bird's-foot trefoil, Queen Anne's lace, oriental bittersweet, and wild parsnip are prevalent at HEHO.
    - Crown vetch is an issue along roadsides.
    - Cut stump treatment has been most effective against invasive species.
    - Mechanical treatment is the first option for invasive vegetation treatment in the prairie.
- The park only mows as part of its turf management program and does not supplement turf growth with fertilizers, herbicides, etc.
- * Add summary of Park's turf management program.
- Tree damage resulting from storm impacts and/or deterioration due to age or maturity.

VILLAGE GREEN

- Treatment recommendations are needed to address the tree canopy.
    - NPS is currently treating ash trees for emerald ash borer and oaks for fungal disease.
    - White firs are not thriving in this location.
- The village green was prone to flooding before the stream restoration. No major flood events have occurred recently.

VISITOR CENTER

- Ash trees on the northern side of the visitor center are affected by emerald ash borer. Note that these trees are outside of the APE.

HISTORIC CORE

- Many below-grade utilities pass through this area, which NPS noted are having issues due to fast-growing trees located in close proximity.
- The CLR recommends removal of trees in the median. This may also

reduce squirrel damage to wood roofs.

- No tree diseases are documented in this area of the APE.
- An invasive hedgerow was planted in the last 20 years to provide separation between the park and Wetherell Street to the north. NPS desires an alternative strategy to buffer the park.
- NPS desires additional screening of the ramp to the schoolhouse.
- Various conifers create visual buffers on the northern side of the park.
- Arborvitae that are currently serving as a screen between interpreted areas and park housing are in decline and the white firs are thinning out due to increased shade.
    - Guidance is needed for naturalistic screening strategies between the park and adjacent development.
    - Consider locations where additional screening is needed.
    - No additional yews are desired.
- Road traces require extensive herbicide use, particularly in less-used sections. The surfaces are gradually expanding. Consider an alternative road surface that will support character, reduce maintenance, and improve accessibility.
- Significant trees are limited to maples near the library entrance. These trees are outside of the APE.
- Maintaining an unobstructed view between the birthplace cottage and gravesite is essential. The view currently resembles a "golf fairway" with a clear visual path lined with trees along each edge. NPS conducts regular canopy management to maintain the view. New tree plantings along the creek will be evaluated to ensure that they will not impact this view.

HOOVER CREEK

- Guidance is desired for maintenance of the recently rehabilitated creek edge.
    - The herbaceous edge has not been mown since project completion in 2022. It is scheduled to be mowed in June to keep woody vegetation down.
    - The herbaceous vegetation also serves as a natural barrier to visitors.
    - NPS indicated that *E. coli* is prevalent, which is an indicator of water pollution in the stream.

ISIS STATUE AND SURROUNDS

- NPS planted Black Hills spruce around the statue in the last 3 years, as a replacement for the original white pines. The spruce are defoliating, and several did not take, which is providing inadequate screening of the statue.
- Guidance is desired for appropriate plantings around the statue to provide a visual screen and minimize maintenance.

GRAVESITE

- NPS planted new yews and arborvitae in June 2023.
- Woodchuck and vole impacts are more substantial than deer impacts. Rodents strangle yews at the gravesite.

- Turf at the gravesite is tiled for drainage and difficult to keep moist. This hill is the only irrigated location at the park.
- Pines at the gravesite are a migration stop for monarch butterflies. This use should be protected.
- NPS does not desire increased visibility between the Loop Road and Thompson farm.

PICNIC AREA

- Space is limited to expand the existing evergreen screen between the park and development to the north. Trees in this area are older than the historic core and have varying degrees of storm damage and dead limbs that need attention.
- NPS indicated no known issues with neighbors aside from fence damage due to windthrow.
- Guidance is needed to transition the area west of the comfort station to natural area management.

THOMPSON FARM

- Anticipated future work includes rehabilitation of the house and existing structures and reestablishment of fencelines, cattle grate, and other missing features. The house may be used for park staff housing in the future.
- Tall signage from adjacent properties is a significant visual intrusion at Thompson Farm.
- The fencerow is a major vegetation feature at the farm. It consists of a single row of evergreen trees. As identified in the CLR, the fencerow should be maintained to preserve it as a landscape feature of a signficant Iowa farm.
- NPS is in the process of identifying an alternate location for maintenance storage.
- Under the preferred alternative for the 2004 GMP, NPS will construct new facilities and offices at Thompson Farm. Where feasible, the new maintenance facility would employ rehabilitated structures at the Thompson Farm. The existing facility would be removed with the exception of moving a prefabricated building to Thompson Farm. NPS would build hardened service roads connecting to the Loop Road and Herbert Hoover Highway.
- The 2023 update to the 2004 GMP changed the zoning of the Thompson Farm from Maintenance to Commemorative, which will allow the farm house to be used for staff housing.
- The surrounding agricultural fields have been retained in the Open Space zoning and can be leased for agriculture, with an outbuilding included in the lease. These fields are outside of the APE.

PRAIRIE

- NPS is concerned about prairie soil health. No additional tilling should be allowed.
- An agricultural lease on 30 acres is up for renewal. Consider opportunities to expand prairie restoration into this area.
- There is interest in native hay as horse feed/seeding, and expanding the prairie to 100 acres will allow it to reach an important bio threshold.
- NPS is developing a burn plan. NPS has not burned the prairie since 2011.

MILES FARM

- The house was previously used for park housing, although it is immediately adjacent to the town whistle and I-80, which affect livability.
- NPS does not intend to expand interpretation at Miles Farm. Similar to the Thompson Farm, the farmhouse may be rezoned for staff housing in the future.
- This is potentially a priority location for soil amendments in conjunction with construction activities.
- NPS anticipates a substantial change to the tree canopy due to climate change as well as potential impacts to trees from construction.
    - The existing visual buffer is enhanced by trees off NPS property.
    - White pine should not be part of the solution.

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Chapter 5: Treatment Approach

This chapter provides an organizational framework for the recommended treatment of the study area. Guidelines and recommendations for protecting the historic character of the cultural landscape are generated utilizing the framework established by the Secretary of the Interior's S*tandards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The US Secretary of the Interior (SOI) provides professional standards and guidelines for the treatment of cultural landscapes listed in or eligible for that National Register of Historic Places. Four approaches to the treatment of cultural landscapes are defined, including Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. Each approach is defined below and its potential appropriateness for application to the study area is explained.

REHABILITATION (SELECTED APPROACH)

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property as long as the portions or features that convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved.

Rehabilitation is the most appropriate treatment approach for the Herbert Hoover NHS cultural landscape and is the selected approach for guidelines and treatment recommendations presented in later chapters. This approach provides an umbrella that allows for the preservation of contributing features and aspects while allowing for new additions to the landscape to support safety and adapt to changing climate conditions. Under this approach, features that are not compatible with the historic character of the property may be removed.

New elements that are compatible with historic conditions may be added to address current needs, such as tree species not historically present but better suited to projected ecological conditions throughout the study area. Selection of these elements requires careful consideration to provide additions that complement the historic character and features without creating a false sense of history. To support subsequent design projects within the APE boundary, this document provides guidelines identifying the character, form, and qualities

appropriate for new vegetation features and identifies specific treatment recommendations for compatible alterations to meet future needs.

PRESERVATION

Preservation is the act of sustaining the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This approach is most appropriate for properties that have a high level of integrity and often includes presence of features or conditions from multiple time periods. Although preservation is an appropriate approach for treatment of the study area landscape, preservation limits the ability to make changes to accommodate new uses (for example, utilizing tree species not historically present on site).

RESTORATION

Restoration is the process of depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. Elements that relate to earlier or later periods are removed in order to clearly represent one time period. A high level of documentation is necessary to ensure that the site accurately represents the historic period. Because the study area possess a long period of significance with limited documentation, restoration is not the most appropriate treatment approach for the preserve landscape. Restoration to one period may necessitate removal of contributing features from the other.

RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is the act of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic location. This approach is used only in cases where the highest level of significance applies and detailed documentation exists regarding the historic conditions of the property. Reconstruction is not the most appropriate treatment approach for the study area. Given the study area's long period of significance and evolution over time, it is not desirable to reconstruct the landscape to highlight one particular moment in time.

STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for rehabilitation of cultural landscapes are as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in a such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.[1]

1 National Park Service, *Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes: Standards for Rehabilitation*, accessed February 2020, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/rehab/index.htm.

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Chapter 6: Treatment Recommendations

This chapter presents recommended vegetation guidelines and treatment for the Herbert Hoover NHS cultural landscape. The treatment recommends a broadened vegetation palette focused on enhancing genetic diversity and adapting to changing climate conditions, as well as specific treatment guidance for each of the landscape character areas to provide shade, infill, and maintain the historic character of the site while ensuring the landscape's resilience.

Development of the treatment recommendations was guided by a remote treatment workshops including the consulting team, Herbert Hoover NHS staff, and National Park Service—Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5 staff. Landscape treatment recommendations were informed by the HPPD and predecessor documents including the site's National Register of Historic Places nomination form (1967; updated 2013), Cultural Landscape Inventory (2010; updated 2021); Cultural Landscape Report (1995); General Management Plan (2004); Prairie Management Plan (2023); and the recently completed Restore and Stabilize Hoover Creek for Flood Mitigation project. Guidance was also drawn from the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, and NPS Director's Order #28: Cultural Resources Management.[1]

The treatment plan is divided into three sections:

1. A Vision for the desired future condition of the landscape is stated and Goals for achieving the vision are defined.
2. General Treatment Recommendations provide broad-scale treatment guidance and plant lists applicable to the entire APE.
3. Landscape Character Areas Treatment Recommendations provide guidance and tasks specific to each of the eight landscape character areas.

1 Charles Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996); National Park Service, *National Park Service Director's Order 28: Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*, accessed June 2024, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/policy/upload/DO_28_6-11-2002.pdf.

VISION AND GOALS

The following vision statement provided the rationale for the project team on how to evaluate existing conditions, identify vegetative deficiencies and/or deterioration, and provide treatment recommendations, which follow 1995 CLR Rehabilitation guidelines while also considering climate change vulnerabilities.

VISION

Manage vegetation and related elements in a manner that promotes the historic context of the NHS, focusing on an authentic landscape that evokes the feeling of a rural community.

GOALS

1. Provide general guidance for the management of vegetation that is illustrative of the historic agricultural character of the NHS and sustainable under changing climate conditions.
2. Provide specific treatment recommendations for landscape areas within the NHS.
3. Explore vegetative alternatives that reduce the need for maintenance while maintaining the visual character of the NHS.

GENERAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW TREE PLANTINGS

Recommendation #1

Enhance genetic diversity with the following guidelines for all new deciduous tree plantings in order minimize large-scale losses:

- No more than 5% of trees from the same cultivar/ecotype
- No more than 10% of trees from the same species
- No more than 20% of trees from the same genus
- No more than 30% of trees from the same family

These guidelines may be less relevant to small groups of tree plantings. For example, if planting three new trees, each tree does not need to be different from the other if uniformity or other aesthetic needs are desirable. In this scenario, it is preferable for the three new trees to simply be different from what already exists on site.

Recommendation #2

Monitor provenance of all new tree plantings and give priority to trees from well-adapted seed sources. For example, northern genotypes and sources of oak trees may not be suitable for the changing environmental conditions at the NHS. New tree plantings should be sourced from future climate match (analog) regions for Herbert Hoover NHS (Figure 6-1). The anticipated range of the future climate match is from 90–300 miles south of the NHS (northern to southern Missouri), depending on projected warming scenarios.

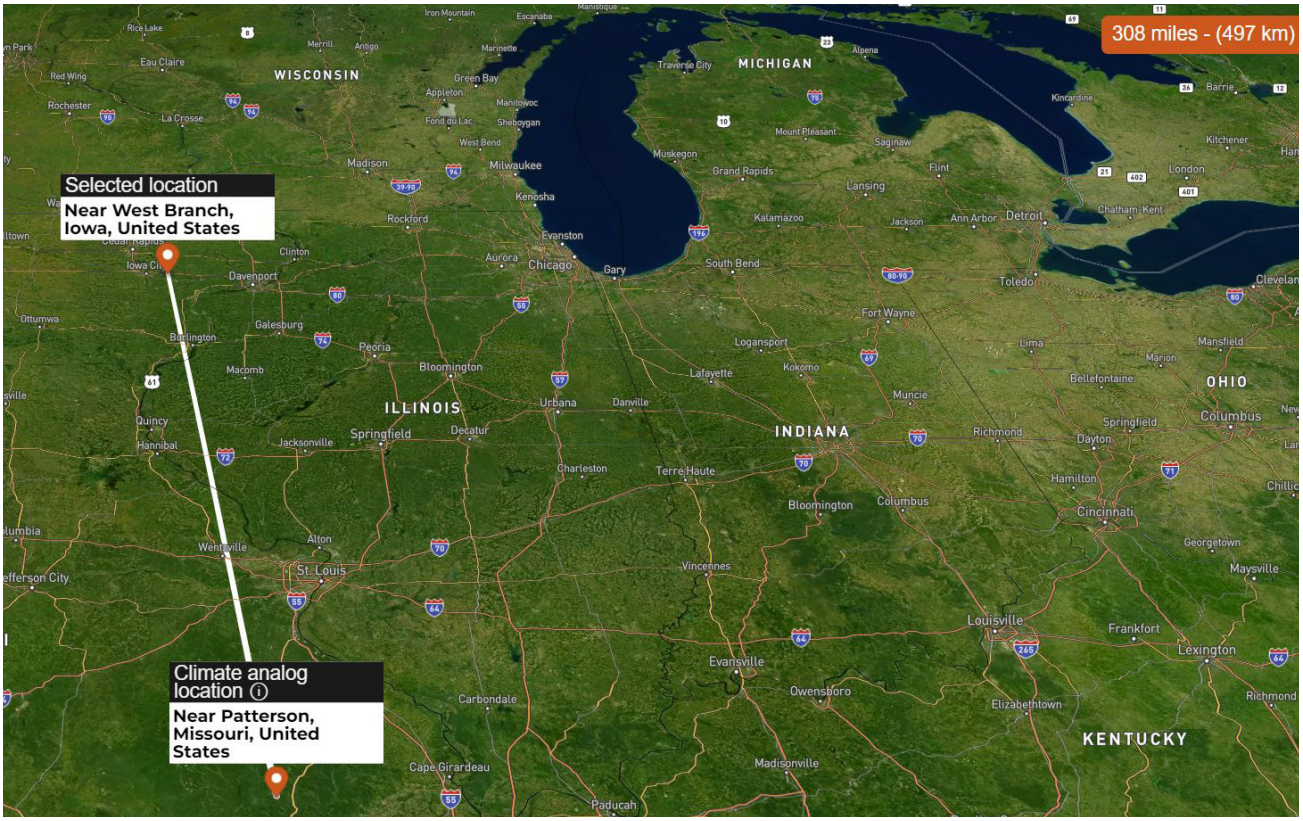


Figure 6-1. Climate Analog map for West Branch, Iowa, 4c warming scenario (Analog Atlas; https://www.plus2c.org.)

Recommendation #3

For new tree plantings, give priority to trees native to North America and install those with the following traits:[2]

- Trees that are adaptable over a broad habitat spectrum
- Trees suited to meet the most severe site limitations
- Trees suited to a variable climate with weather extremes
- Trees not closely related to pest-prone species

Recommendation #4

For new tree plantings, give priority to the trees in the categories listed below. The deciduous trees were selected for their drought tolerance and capacity to adapt to climate change.[3] The coniferous trees were also selected for drought tolerance and suitability for Iowa, along with their ability to provide infill and preserve the existing character of the windbreaks and evergreen screens across the NHS.[4] These lists should be considered preliminary and will require updates as more climate data becomes available and site conditions change.

Deciduous shade trees for picnic area, Loop Drive, and village green

- Red maple (Acer rubrum)*
- River birch (*Betula nigra)*^
- Mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa)*+
- Common hackberry *(Celtis occidentalis)*+
- Yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentuckea)*+
- Persimmon *(Diospyros virginiana)*+
- Honeylocust *(Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis)*^
- Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus)*+
- Tuliptree *(Liriodendron tulipfera)**
- American sycamore *(Platanus occidentalis)*^
- Bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa)*+
- Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum)*+

2 Guy Sternberg, "Native Trees in a Changing Climate," presentation at 2024 Plan It Native Conference.

3 "Which trees grow well in dry locations?" Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, https://yardandgarden.extension.iastate.edu/faq/which-trees-grow-well-dry-locations; "Climate Change Vulnerability of Urban Trees," Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science, https://forestadaptation.org/sites/default/files/DesMoinesIA_species_handout.pdf.

4 "Farmstead Windbreaks: Establishment, Care, and Maintenance," Iowa State University - University Extension, February 2005, https://naturalresources.extension.iastate.edu/files/encyclopedia/files/farmstead_windbreaks_establishment.pdf

Deciduous street trees for the historic core

- Blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)+
- Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*)*+
- Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)*+
- Red oak (*Quercus rubra*)^
- Black oak (*Quercus velutina*)*
- Silver linden (*Tilia tomentosa*)^
- American elm (*Ulmus americana*)^ (Dutch elm disease resistant cultivars only)

Ornamental trees

- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*)+
- Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)^
- Witchhazel (*Hamamelis sp.*)

Evergreen trees and deciduous trees for buffers and windbreaks

- White fir (*Abies concolor*)
- American holly (*Ilex opaca*)+
- Eastern redcedar *(Juniperus virginiana 'Canaertii')*+
- Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*)*+
- Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*)
- Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)+
- Northern white-cedar *(Thuja occidentalis)*^
- Blackhaw viburnum (*Viburnum prunifolium*)*+

Shrubs/shrub hedges

- Black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)
- Dwarf fothergilla (*Fothergilla gardenia*)
- Viburnum (*Viburnum sp.*)

*Trees specified in the Dyas Landscape Plan

+High adaptability and low vulnerability to climate change

^Medium adaptability and low to moderate vulnerability to climate change

Recommendation #5

Install 2" caliper trees as new trees or replacements, as this size of tree typically establishes quicker and is less likely to exhibit stress related to transplant shock. Larger caliper trees (up to 4") should only be considered for high-priority locations and/or where more immediate impact is desired.

EXISTING TREE PLANTINGS

Recommendation #6

Provide selective pruning of deciduous and evergreen trees (overseen by a certified arborist, if possible) to promote the safety, health, and aesthetics of the trees as shown in Figure 6-2.

Recommendation #7

Require contractors to establish tree protection zones for existing trees and install protection fencing during construction operations on the NHS. Ensure heavy equipment, contractor laydown areas, and that vehicles are not stored or parked within the dripline of existing trees. The NPS regional project manager and NHS staff should review all construction plans and specifications to confirm tree protection requirements are included in the contractor's scope of work going forward.

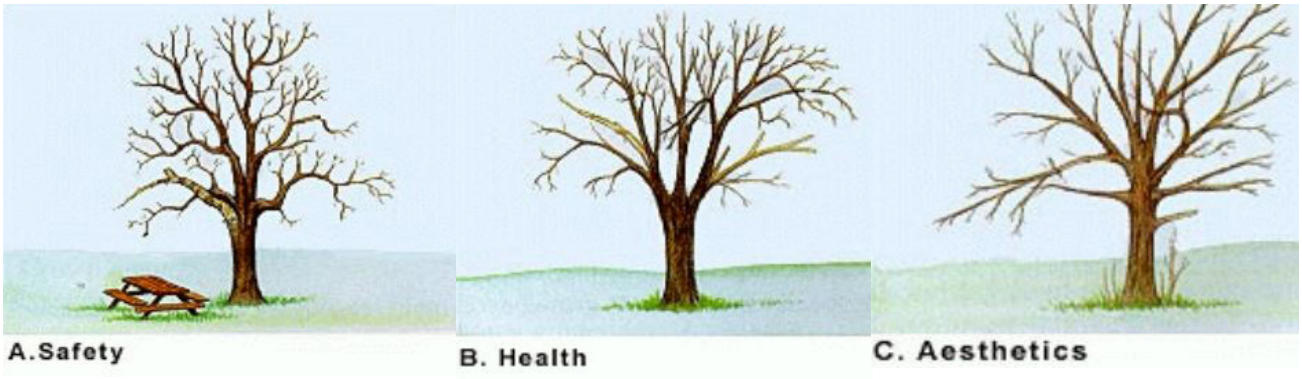


Figure 6-2. USDA Forest Service tree pruning graphics (USDA Forest Service, "How to Prune Trees," https://www.fs.usda.gov/).

LANDSCAPE AREAS TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Eight distinct landscape areas (Figure 6-3) were identified within the APE that are consistent with the landscape management areas and sub-areas identified in the 1995 CLR:

- Village Green
- Historic Core
- Picnic Area
- Northwest Buffer Area
- Loop Drive
- Gravesite
- Thompson Farm
- Isaac Miles Farmhouse

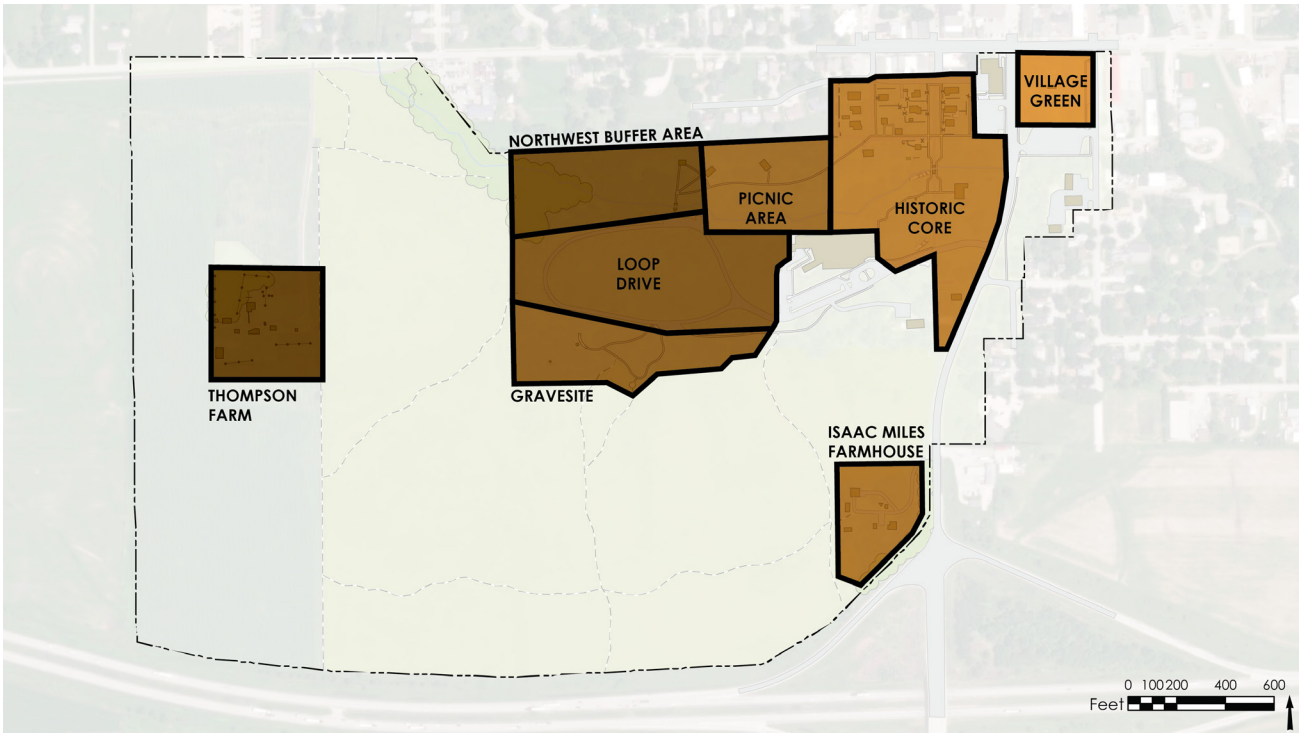


Figure 6-3. Map showing defined landscape areas.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

VILLAGE GREEN

Issue

Existing trees with undesirable forms and/or multiple leaders are at risk of tree failure and damage (Figure 6-4).

Treatment

Provide selective pruning of these trees (overseen by a certified arborist) to minimize the likelihood of tree failure. Refer to Drawing TP-1 for locations of trees.



Figure 6-4. Maple tree with crossing branches and multiple leaders.

Issue

A grove of approximately eight existing ash trees is in decline due to emerald ash borer (Figure 6-5).

Treatment

Since the ash trees are currently being treated to prevent large-scale die-off, a phased removal and replacement of the trees (two or three at a time) is recommended. New trees should be selected from "Deciduous shade trees for the picnic area, Loop Road, and village green" in General Recommendation #4. Refer to Drawing TP-2 for phasing recommendations. Prior to removal and replacement, NHS staff should evaluate the condition of the ash trees and those in the poorest condition should be removed first.



Figure 6-5. Ash tree grove within the village green.

HISTORIC CORE

Issue

Existing ash trees are in decline due to emerald ash borer.

Treatment

Remove and replace declining ash trees. Replanting in kind is not recommended as any new ash trees will be vulnerable to the emerald ash borer. New tree species should be selected from "Deciduous shade trees for the picnic area, Loop Drive, and village green" in General Recommendation #4.

Issue

An existing invasive species shrub hedge (privet) is along the northern edge of the historic core (Figure 6-6). Privets can invade floodplains, forests, wetlands, and fields. Privets form dense thickets, out-competing native vegetation.[5]

Treatment

Remove and replace privet shrub hedge with new species selected from "Shrub hedges" in General Recommendation #4.



Figure 6-6. Privet hedge along Wetherell Street.

5 "Invasive Plant Species," Iowa Department of Natural Resources, https://www.iowadnr.gov/conservation/forestry/forest-health/invasive-plants.

Issue

Existing trees exhibit signs of storm damage, dead limbs, and branch dieback (Figure 6-7), which reduce their historic character and overall viability.

Treatment

Remove and replace trees with extensive damage and/or dead limbs. New tree plantings should be selected from "Deciduous street trees for the historic core" in General Recommendation #4.



Figure 6-7. Tree with extensive damage to trunk.

Issue

Tree branches in proximity to buildings (Figure 6-8) could cause damage to the roofing, siding, windows, etc., during extreme weather events.

Treatment

Perform selective pruning to minimize tree branches touching or overhanging buildings. Ensure pruning results in a balanced canopy.



Figure 6-8. Tree with branches rubbing against side of building structure.

Issue

There is a limited streambank buffer of native vegetation (Figure 6-9) within the historic core and the picnic area. Regular mowing activities on the turf grass along the streambank are extremely challenging due to safety concerns.

Treatment—Short Term

Remove invasive weed species by a combination of mechanical methods and herbicide treatments. Weeds should be cut at the base and herbicide applied directly to the remaining stump. Once weed removal operations are complete, the streambank buffer should be augmented with new native plantings. The height of new native vegetation should be no more than three feet and include a mix of native grasses, sedges, and forbs.

Treatment—Long Term

As opportunities present themselves, NHS staff should consider expanding the streambank buffer up the slope, with future potential to extend up to five feet beyond the top of the bank. The expansion of the native vegetation could be achieved through a phased approach. The initial phase should be in a less visible location within the picnic area and act as a demonstration area to educate the public on the goals for the native vegetation (stream protection and water quality) while providing NHS staff the opportunity to practice and develop the new maintenance approach to the stream corridor. Refer to the picnic area section and Drawing TP-3 for additional guidance and information. A manicured (mowed)



Figure 6-9. Existing streambank buffer vegetation.

edge to the native vegetation should be maintained to keep the well tended, park-like quality of the streambank.

Issue

The Black Hills spruce around the Isis statue provides an uneven backdrop appearance due to the various heights and sizes of the trees (Figure 6-10). NHS staff acknowledged this is due to the Black Hills spruce requiring regular replacement because of needle cast, a fungal disease.

Treatment

Remove Black Hills spruce and replace them with more disease-resistant upright evergreen trees. New evergreen trees should be selected from the "Evergreen trees and deciduous trees for buffers and windbreaks" list in General Recommendation #4. Create a formal planting bed around the Isis statue with evergreens to create a visual backdrop and frame the statue. The 1995 CLR notes there is a strong historical association between the Isis statue and the Hoover family's birthplace cottage restoration efforts. The planting bed would reduce



Figure 6-10. Existing Black Hills spruce planted at Isis statue.

the need to mow around the evergreen trees while adding additional landscape interest to highlight the statue. The planting bed should accommodate the ability to walk around and view the statue from all sides. Refer to Drawing TP-4 for a recommended planting layout.

Issue

Road traces require extensive herbicide use, particularly in less-used sections. An alternative road surface is desired to support character, reduce maintenance, and improve accessibility.

Treatment

Replace pea gravel street surfaces with a new surface visually reminiscent of the dirt road present in the 1874-1885 period of significance. Note that the 1995 CLR recommends replacing the street surface with either a consolidated earth surface visually reminiscent of the dirt road present in the 1874–1885 period or the asphalt used during the 1935–1976 period. Surface options include:

- Limestone fines (Figure 6-11): Limestone fines provide a firm and stable surface complying with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). It may be installed to feature an irregular edge and character similar to nineteenth-century road conditions. Proper installation and maintenance are required to prevent rutting and washout
- Chip seal (Figure 6-12): Chip sealing adheres small aggregate ("chips") to an asphalt surface, resulting in a firm and stable route complying with the ABAAS. It may be installed to incorporate an irregular edge character similar to nineteenth-century road conditions, with chips that evoke the native soil surface. The roadway is durable and resistant to rutting,



Figure 6-11. Limestone fines walkway with irregular edge (American Trails)



Figure 6-12. Chip seal asphalt multi-use trail, Cuyahoga Valley National Park (Quinn Evans, 2021).



Figure 6-13. Rustic pavement at Richmond National Battlefield Park (US Federal Highway Administration).

erosion, and washout, and can also extend the life of asphalt pavement. Proper installation and maintenance are required to maintain its gravel-like character.

- Rustic pavement (Figure 6-13): Rustic pavement is an asphalt surface with alternate binder or aggregate color evocative of historic condition. It provides firm, stable surface complying with ABAAS as well as a high degree of durability.

PICNIC AREA

Issue

Storm damage within the existing evergreen buffer of white pines and spruce along the north property line of the NHS (Figure 6-14).

Treatment

Perform selective pruning to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the overall health of the trees. Ensure pruning results in a balanced canopy.



Figure 6-14. Existing white pine with damage.

Issue

Selective pruning will address short-term issues with the existing evergreen buffer of white pines and spruce trees (Figure 6-15). In the long term, it should be anticipated that the older trees will begin to decline and require replacement, which would affect the quality of the buffer from adjacent properties.

Treatment

Continue succession plantings of new trees to take the place of existing evergreen trees as they decline and require removal. New spruce tree plantings have already developed needle cast and additional species will need to be considered to provide better diversity and mitigate disease concerns. This includes both deciduous shade trees and deciduous conifer trees. A phased and more layered approach should be considered to allow new trees to establish and develop enough size over time before removing existing trees. Phase 1 would include planting new trees within 30 feet in front of the existing evergreen trees, as shown in Drawing TP-5. The new trees should be staggered between existing trees to reinforce the visual buffer. Phase 2 would include the removal and replacement of the existing evergreen trees. New tree plantings should be selected from "Evergreen trees and deciduous trees for buffers and windbreaks" in General Recommendation #4.



Figure 6-15. Existing vegetative buffer of white pines and spruce trees.

Issue

There is an existing invasive species shrub (winged burning bush) at the restroom building (Figure 6-16). The threat to natural areas from burning bush is that it shades out native herbs and crowds out native shrubs. The shrub may become one of the most troublesome plants because how easily its seeds spread.[6] The shrub is also large and overgrown, obstructing views to and from the restroom building.

Treatment

Remove and replace with medium-height native shrubs to provide a landscape buffer and improve restroom sight lines.

6 Invasive Plant Species, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, https://www.iowadnr.gov/conservation/forestry/forest-health/invasive-plants .



Figure 6-16. Burning bush shrub blocking views to and from the restroom building.

Issue

Limited streambank buffer of native vegetation (Figure 6-17) within the picnic area. Regular mowing activities on the turf grass along the streambank are extremely challenging due to safety concerns.

Short-Term Treatment

Remove invasive weed species and undesirable tree seedlings by a combination of mechanical methods and herbicide treatments. Weeds should be cut at the base and herbicide applied directly to the remaining stump. Once weed removal operations are complete, the existing streambank vegetation should be augmented with new native plantings. The height of new native vegetation should be no more than three feet and include a mix of native grasses, sedges, and forbs.

Long-Term Treatment

As opportunities present themselves, NHS staff should consider expanding the streambank buffer up the slope, with future potential to extend up to five feet beyond the top of the bank. The height of the native vegetation should be no more than three feet and include a mix of native grasses, sedges, and forbs. The expansion of the native vegetation could be achieved through a phased approach. The initial phase should be in a less visible location within the picnic area, as shown in Drawing TP-3, and act as a demonstration area to educate the public on the goals for the native vegetation (stream protection and water quality) while providing NHS staff the opportunity to practice and develop the new maintenance approach to the stream corridor. A general step-by-step approach to transition the turf grass to native vegetation is as follows:

- Identify and mark new edge of native streambank vegetation.
- Apply herbicide to existing turf vegetation. This may require two applications to ensure existing turf vegetation is dead.
- Mow existing turf vegetation low to the ground and leave remaining thatch in place. The thatch will help provide erosion control while native vegetation establishes.
- Install plug plantings (native grasses and sedges) and broadcast seed for native forbs.
- Maintain native vegetation by watering and weeding during plant establishment. Monitor for erosion issues. Volunteers could be enlisted to help NHS staff with weeding.
- Install informational signage which identifies the streambank location as “Native Plantings in Progress.”



Figure 6-17. Streambank vegetation.

The following list of native plants should be considered for the streambank buffer within the Picnic Area:

Forbs

- Canada anemone (*Anemone canadensis*)
- Sullivant's milkweed (*Asclepia sullivantii*)
- Hairy wood mint (*Blephilia hirsuta*)
- Beebalm (*Monarda bradburiana*)
- Obedient plant (*Physostegia virginiana*)
- Golden Alexander (*Zizia aurea*)

Grasses and Sedges

- Sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)
- Field oval sedge (*Carex brevior*)
- Gray's sedge (*Carex grayii*)
- Tollway sedge (*Carex praegracilis*)
- Fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*)
- Virginia wild rye (*Elymus virginicus*)
- Little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

NORTHWEST BUFFER AREA

Issue

There is inconsistent turf coverage within the open woodland-like condition north of the creek (Figure 6-18). The shade from the existing trees and leaves/needle debris appear to limit consistent turf growth.

Treatment

Transition from turf-type grass to low-growing, understory native vegetation appropriate for the open woodland-like condition to reduce long-term management efforts in this area and maintain a wooded corridor along the creek.

This aligns with the following recommendations from the 1995 CLR:

- Strive for a naturalistic appearance rather than a manicured setting for the immediate creek environs to provide a natural visual buffer for the NHS.
- Do not strive for a weed-free turf because pesticides are expensive and inconsistent with NPS management policies and pesticide guidelines.

The northwest buffer area provides a good test site location with its limited visibility and conditions similar to the mown turf areas in the Loop Drive. A contiguous area around several of the existing trees with both sun and shade conditions is preferred. Refer to Drawing TP-6 for a recommended test site location.

The following steps are recommended to establish the test plot in the northwest buffer area as follows:

- Define/mark the limits of test plot.
- Strip and remove all existing vegetation within the test plot.
- Install plants from the species listed below. Species with following characteristics: Acceptable aesthetics, drought tolerance, short height, and/or ability to spread.

Vegetation test plots should include a mix of low growing forbs, shade-tolerant fescues, sedges, and native cool season grasses. A mix of live plants and seeded plants is desirable. It will be critical to understand and evaluate which seed-grown plants perform optimally, since seeding will be the most feasible and economical method of establishing new vegetation within the northwest buffer. Live plantings that perform well in the test plot can be integrated into larger areas of seeding.



Figure 6-18. View of northwest buffer area.

The following list of plants should be considered in the Northwest Buffer Area:

Forbs

- Wild strawberry (live plant)
- Hairy beardtongue (seeded or live plant)
- Plantain pussytoes (seeded or live plant)
- Creeping phlox (live plant)
- Blue eyed grass (seeded or live plant)
- Thimbleweed (live plant)
- Maple leaved alumroot (live plant)
- American alumroot (live plant)
- Robin's plantain (live plant)

Grasses and sedges

- Poverty grass (seeded or live plant)
- White tinge sedge (live plant)
- Pennsylvania sedge (live plant)
- Eastern woodland sedge (live plant)
- Eastern star sedge (live plant)
- Ivory sedge (live plant)
- Red fescue (seeded)
- Chewings fescue (seeded)
- Hard fescue (seeded)

Issue

Several existing white pine trees exhibit significant storm damage, resulting in an undesirable appearance.

Treatment—Short Term

Selective pruning to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the overall health of the trees.

Treatment—Long Term

NHS staff has recently planted white pine trees. Once these newly planted white pine trees (Figure 6-19) have matured enough to replace the visual impact of the existing trees, the damaged white pine trees (Figure 6-20) should be removed.



Figure 6-19. Newly planted white pine trees in the riparian corridor.



Figure 6-20. Existing white pine tree with damage.

LOOP DRIVE AREA

Issue

Two existing trees (hackberry and maple) with severe damage present safety hazards in the landscape (Figure 6-21 and Figure 6-22).

Treatment

Remove the damaged hackberry and maple trees as soon as possible. The hackberry should be replaced in-kind. The maple tree should be replaced with a drought- and heat-tolerant maple from the "Deciduous shade trees for the picnic area, Loop Drive, and village green" in General Recommendation #4. The replacement trees should be planted in Spring 2025 and sited to maintain the vista between the birthplace cottage and gravesite.



Figure 6-21. Existing maple with significant damage to its trunk.



Figure 6-22. Existing hackberry with major limb loss and severe split in trunk.

Issue

Existing deciduous shade trees with dead limbs and branch dieback (Figure 6-23).

Treatment

Perform selective pruning to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the trees' overall health.



Figure 6-23. Existing tree with damaged, dead, or dying branches.

Issue

Expansive turf grass area within the Loop Drive requires regular mowing to maintain a uniform appearance. Varying conditions of sun, shade, drainage, and competition from tree roots are not conducive to uniform turf grass without maintenance challenges.

Treatment

The 1995 CLR recommends the following: "Adopt a uniform maintenance policy designed to keep the existing park-like character, but do not strive for a weed-free turf because pesticides are expensive and inconsistent with NPS management policies and pesticide guidelines. Dandelions and clover are tolerable, but vegetation needs to be managed to continue to provide a pleasant setting. Consider replacing the existing turf with a Victorian mix that will have a more textured, colorful appearance, can be cut less frequently, and can be allowed to grow higher than the existing groundcover. Conduct experimental patches of Victorian mix in discrete areas of the NHS where they can be observed and maintained over time. Choose areas with little visibility to the public for test patches".[8]

If the NHS staff desires to reduce mowing in this area, then setting up experimental test plots to help inform a phased transition from turf grass to a vegetated alternative is the recommended approach. There are potential test sites within the Loop Drive and adjacent northwest buffer area.

Within the Loop Drive, the existing drainage swales (Figure 6-24) are good choices to test out vegetation alternatives (Drawing TP-7) since their variable slopes and moisture fluctuations provide challenges to regular mowing operations. Establishing vegetation within the drainage way that requires less mowing (1 to 2 times per year) and tolerates a range of moisture conditions should be a good first step to reducing management efforts in the Loop Drive.

The recommended steps to establish the test plot in the drainage swale are as follows:

- Define/mark the limits of test plot.
- Strip and remove all existing vegetation within the test plot.
- Install plug plantings (12" on center spacing) of the species listed below.
- Provide a light mulch layer (2" depth of composted leaf mulch) between and around the plants, taking care to avoid covering the plant crowns.

8 Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, September 1995. National Park Service, Midwest Region; Omaha, Nebraska; Chapter 5, Page 19.

The 1995 CLR does not define the "Victorian mix" to be used, but a mix of fine-bladed grasses and sedges should meet the intent of the 1995 CLR recommendation by providing plantings with a more textured appearance requiring cutting only once a year.

The following grasses and sedges should be considered for the drainage swale plantings:

Grasses and Sedges

- Sideoats grama *(Bouteloua curtipendula)*
- White tinge sedge (*Carex albicans*)
- Appalachia sedge (*Carex applachica*)
- Cherokee sedge (*Carex cherokeensis*)
- Grassland sedge (*Carex divulsa*)
- Tollway sedge (*Carex praegracilis*)
- Eastern star sedge (*Carex radiata*)



Figure 6-24. Existing culvert pipes and drainage swale in Loop Road lawn.

The northwest buffer area also provides a good test plot location, with its limited visibility and similar conditions to the mown turf areas in the Loop Drive. An area around one of the existing trees with both sun and shade conditions is preferred. Refer back to the northwest buffer section for information on establishing test plots in that location.

GRAVESITE

Issue

The grove of mature white pines (Figure 6-25) includes trees that appear to be in fair to poor condition. These trees appear to have suffered storm damage and are exhibiting branch dieback and dead limbs. In the short term, these undesirable qualities create a visual distraction for visitors. The long-term continued decline of those trees in fair to poor condition will detract from the site's solemnity.

Treatment—Short Term

Perform selective pruning of the white pines to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the trees' overall health.

Treatment—Long Term

Replace the white pines in phases. While the white pines do not appear to be part of the original design intent for the gravesite, their complete removal and replacement would be a significant visual disruption. NHS staff have also identified this tree grove as a monarch butterfly roosting site during fall migration, so wholesale removal of the white pine trees is not desirable.

The Forest Service Climate Change Atlas notes white pine as an important northern pine with little modeled change in suitable habitat, but it also notes negative traits including susceptibility to drought, fire, and insects. White pine could be considered as an in-kind replacement for a few of the trees, but increasing the grove's diversity should be a priority for the future. New evergreen trees should be selected from "Evergreen trees and deciduous trees for buffers and windbreaks" in General Recommendation #4. This is consistent with recommendations from the 1995 CLR:

> "Consider installing substitute plant materials that are well suited to climactic and other characteristics of the site. Use substitute species that while similar to the original in form, texture, and color—are more appropriate to site characteristics. Acquire and nurture in an inconspicuous location elsewhere on the site additional specimens of the same replacement species so that they can be replanted at the gravesite should the original replacements become diseased or damaged. Strive for groupings of even-aged plant materials that will produce the overall effect associated with the original design intent." [7]

Due to the limited space in this location, it may not be feasible to plant a young tree and allow it to mature to size before removing the larger white pines. It may

7 Herbert Hoover National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, September 1995. National Park Service, Midwest Region; Omaha, Nebraska; Chapter 5, Page 16.

be preferable to use larger replacement trees (10' or larger in height) to provide more immediate visual impact. Consider a three-phase replacement approach:

- Phase 1: Replace every third tree in the grove and allow new trees to mature to 20' height before proceeding with Phase 2.
- Phase 2: Replace another one-third of the existing white pines in the grove.
- Phase 3: Replace remaining existing white pines in the grove.

Refer to Drawing TP-8 for phasing recommendations. Prior to removal and replacement, NHS staff should evaluate the condition of the white pine trees and those in the poorest condition should be removed first.



Figure 6-25. Existing white pine grove behind the gravesite.

Issue

The plantings of yew shrubs (Figure 6-26) on the slope around the gravesite have been subject to rodent damage. The NHS staff are currently managing this by placing fences around the shrubs. These yews are on a 20-year replacement cycle and have recently been replaced. The shrubs are currently pruned individually instead of a massing approach, which lends to a more formal, manicured appearance.

These current management approaches do not align with the following recommendations from the 1995 CLR:

- Avoid using fencing to deter deer and other wildlife.
- When new plant materials are installed, return to the gravesite's original design intent of a less-sculpted and more naturalistic appearance.

Treatment for Rodent Damage

Consider use of an organic plant guard in lieu of fencing. This type of product can be painted on the trunks and branches of shrubs and uses natural oils to deter pests and rodents.

Treatment for Shrub Pruning

Allow yew shrubs to achieve a more naturalistic form and appearance by limiting pruning to the following:

- Removal of diseased or dead branches
- Removal of broken branches
- Removal of branches that appear overgrown and/or have an undesirable appearance



Figure 6-26. Existing yew shrub plantings around the gravesite.

Due to the toxicity of yews, NHS staff should take precautions and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (gloves, long sleeve shirt, eye protection, etc.) when pruning these shrubs.

Issue

The sandy soil and drain tiles within the mown turf area ensure the gravesite drains water efficiently and dries quickly. However, significant maintenance efforts are required to keep the turf grass watered, healthy, and green throughout the summer season.

Treatment

Consider transitioning the focal mown turf area to a mix of drought-tolerant turf-type fescue species. This mix could include the following:

- Turf-type tall fescues
- Dwarf turf-type tall fescues

The new turf mix should include a minimum of three turf-type tall fescue cultivars. The cultivar selections should be those that received top ratings from the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program's (NTEP) most recent tests for tall fescue.

In order to minimize disruption to the visual appearance of the gravesite, the preferred transition approach is to strip the existing mown turf vegetation and replace with new turfgrass sod. This work can be accomplished within a day and provide a finished appearance immediately.

If possible, washed sod should be sourced to allow the new sod to better adapt to the sandy soil conditions. This is sod that has been washed to remove the soil it was grown in, allowing the root system to adjust and establish more quickly to the specific soil conditions of a site.

Issue

Parking area includes dead tree stumps (Figure 6-27). It is visually unattractive and lacks shade for park visitors. NHS staff noted the existing tree soil pits in the pavement do not provide enough soil volume to support the growth of shade trees.

Treatment

Remove tree stumps and increase the size of the soil pits by removing concrete pavement on each side (minimum five feet) of the existing soil pits. Remove all existing soil to a depth of three feet, replace it with good quality topsoil, and install new shade trees. Remove all existing plants within the planting bed. Install new shade and ornamental trees to provide additional shade on the adjacent walkways. All new trees should be selected from the "Deciduous shade trees for the Picnic area, Loop Drive, and village green" list in General Recommendation #4.

Install understory sedge plantings beneath the new trees to provide additional landscape interest during the fall and winter seasons. Over time the sedges will fill and act as living green groundcover, reducing the need for annual mulching while offering a naturalistic and uniform appearance in keeping with the intended simplicity of the site as noted in the 1995 CLR.

The following list of sedges should be considered:

- White tinge sedge (*Carex albicans*)
- Eastern star sedge (*Carex radiata*)
- Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex pensylvanica*)
- Ivory sedge (*Carex eburnea*)
- Eastern woodland sedge (*Carex blanda*)

Refer to Drawing TP-9 for recommended planting layout.



Figure 6-27. Tree stumps next to parking area at gravesite.

THOMPSON FARM

Issue

Dead trees and other trees with broken limbs within the existing evergreen windbreak north of the farmhouse present potential safety hazards (Figure 6-28).

Treatment

The 1995 CLR notes special vegetative areas, such as the windbreak, should be maintained. Remove dead trees and replace them with new trees from the "Evergreen trees for the buffers and windbreaks" list in General Recommendation #4. Perform selective pruning on remaining trees to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and improve the trees' overall health.



Figure 6-28. Evergreen windbreak at Thompson farm.

Issue

An invasive shrub species (bush honeysuckle) is present in the understory vegetation of the evergreen windbreak (Figure 6-29). These shrubs can rapidly invade and overtake a site, forming a dense shrub layer that crowds and shades out native plant species.[7]

Treatment

Mechanically remove honeysuckle and treat stumps with herbicide to kill their root systems.



Figure 6-29. Honeysuckle understory within evergreen screen at Thompson farm.

7 Invasive Plant Species, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, https://www.iowadnr.gov/conservation/forestry/forest-health/invasive-plants

Issue

Inconsistent vegetated buffer from adjacent properties is made up of young, mixed-species deciduous trees.

Treatment

NHS staff noted most of the trees here are volunteers (Figure 6-30). Consider this location for setting up a new on-site tree nursery to grow trees for the NHS site (Drawing TP-10). This would align with the following recommendations from the 1995 CLR:

- Begin planning for the transition from its current life tenancy to appropriate adaptive uses that will allow preservation of its existing and historic agricultural uses.
- Site any new development so that it is hidden from the gravesite, Parkside Drive, and the core area.



Figure 6-30. Volunteer tree grove west of Thompson farm.

ISAAC MILES FARM

Issue

The existing evergreen visual screen southeast of the house has a dead pine tree, dead spruce tree, and several trees in decline, presenting an undesirable appearance and potential safety hazards (Figure 6-31). Drawing TP-11 identifies the locations of the dead trees.

Treatment

The 1995 CLR recommends removing the evergreen visual screen to emphasize the farm's rural setting, but with proximity to the I-80 on/off ramps the evergreen screen serves as a necessary visual and sound buffer from vehicular traffic. The dead trees should be removed and replaced with new trees as soon as possible. A phased replacement approach for the declining trees is recommended to preserve the screen's integrity. A small number of trees should be removed initially and replanted with new evergreens. Once the new evergreens mature, additional declining trees should be removed and replanted with new evergreens. All replacement trees should be evergreen trees from the "Evergreen trees and deciduous trees for buffers and windbreaks" list in General Recommendation #4.



Figure 6-31. Evergreen screen at Isaac Miles farmhouse.

Issue

Around the house, south of the gravel driveway, an intermingled mix of deciduous and evergreen trees exhibits both branch dieback and dead limbs (Figure 6-32).

Treatment

Perform selective pruning to remove damaged, dead, or dying branches to improve safety, enhance appearance, and the trees' overall health.



Figure 6-32. Deciduous and evergreen trees at Isaac Miles farmhouse.

Issue

An invasive shrub species (bush honeysuckle) is present in the understory vegetation of the mixed deciduous tree grove (Figure 6-33). These shrubs can rapidly invade and overtake a site, forming a dense shrub layer that crowds and shades out native plant species.[8]

Treatment

Mechanically remove honeysuckle within the tree grove and treat stumps with herbicide to kill their root systems. Drawing TP-11 identifies the general locations of the tree grove.



Figure 6-33. Honeysuckle within understory of deciduous tree grove at Isaac Miles farmhouse.

8 Invasive Plant Species, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, https://www.iowadnr.gov/conservation/forestry/forest-health/invasive-plants.

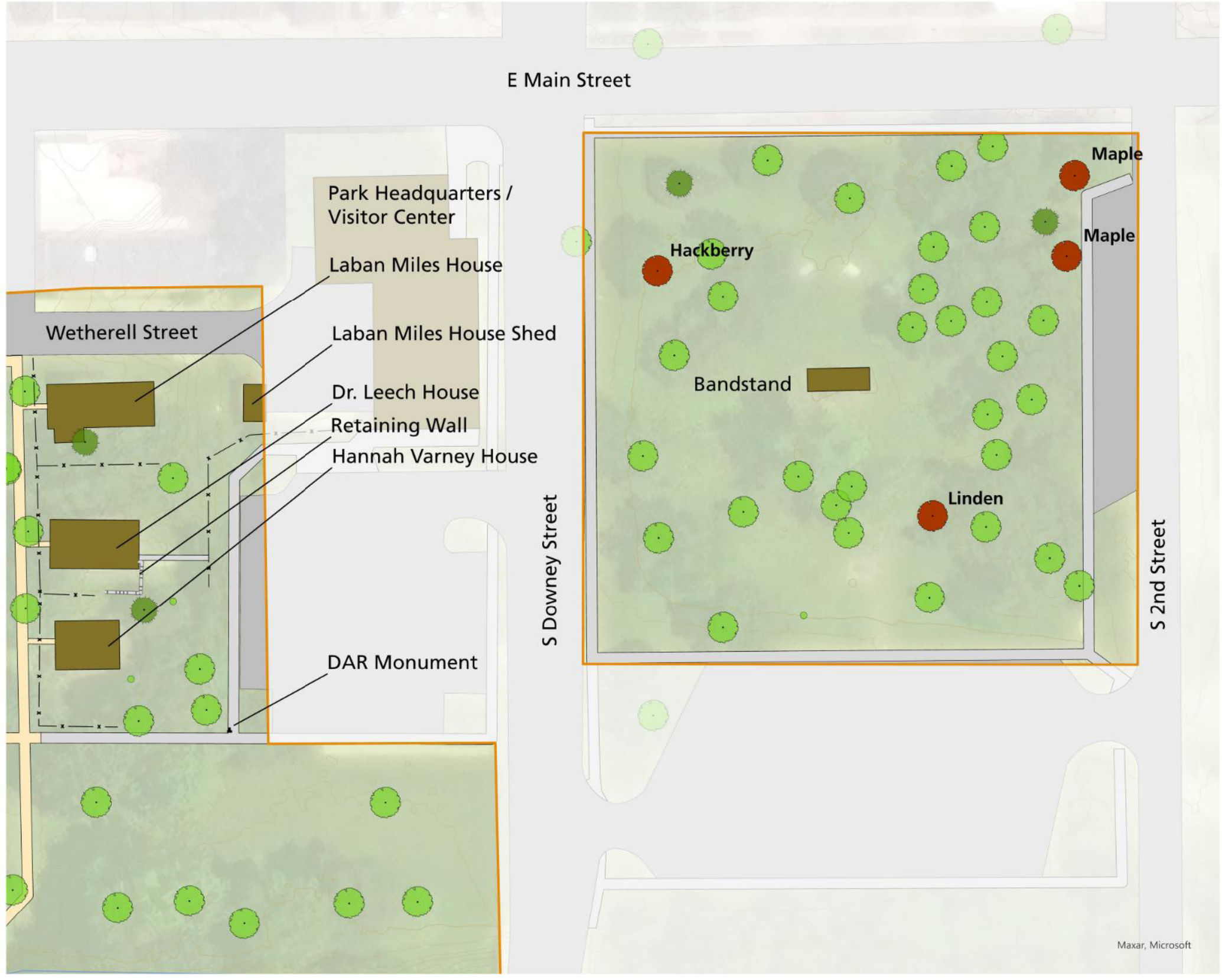
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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Village Green
Existing Trees With Undesirable Forms

National Park Service
Midwest Region



Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- Undesirable Tree Form
- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Creek
- Stone wall
- Wood fence
- Hitching post
- Monument
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 20 40 80 120 Feet

Drawing TP-1

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Village Green
Existing | Ash Trees

National Park Service
Midwest Region

E Main Street

Park Headquarters /
Visitor Center

Laban Miles House

Laban Miles House Shed

Wetherell Street

Dr. Leech House

Retaining Wall

Hannah Varney House

DAR Monument

Bandstand

S Downey Street

S 2nd Street

Maxar, Microsoft

Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Replacement Phase 1
- Replacement Phase 2
- Replacement Phase 3
- Hitching post
- Monument
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub
- Creek
- Stone wall
- Wood fence

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 20 40 80 120 Feet

Drawing TP-2

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Picnic Area & Historic Core
Stream Bank Transition

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Comfort Station

Boy Scout Shelter and Plaque

East Picnic Shelter

Picnic Area

Hoover Creek Pedestrian Bridge

Long-Term Treatment:
Streambank Native Vegetation Demonstration Area
[5' From Top of Bank]

Parking Area

Loop Drive Area

Maxar, Microsoft

Sources

1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By

Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend

- Streambank Vegetation Buffer
- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Flagpole
- Monument
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 20 40 80 120 Feet

Drawing TP-3

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Historic Core
Isis Statue Planting Renovation

National Park Service
Midwest Region

ISIS Statue

Downey Street

Maxar,

Sources

1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By

Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend

- Asphalt Road
- Concrete Sidewalk
- Replacement Coniferous Tree
- New Shrub
- Mulch Bed

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 4 8 16 24 Feet

Drawing TP-4

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Picnic Area
Buffer Replacement

National Park Service
Midwest Region

William Wright House Garage
E.S. Hayhurst House
Phase 2 Replacement Area
Phase 1 Replacement Area
Comfort Station
Boy Scout Shelter and Plaque
East Picnic Shelter
Picnic Area
Hoover Creek
Hoover Creek Pedestrian Bridge
Parking Area
Loop Drive
Loop Drive Area
Presidential Library and M
Maxar, Microsoft

Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Flagpole
- Monument
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub
- Phase 1 Replacement Area
- Phase 2 Replacement Area

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 30 60 120 180 Feet

Drawing TP-5

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Picnic Area
Test Groundcover Vegetation

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Comfort Station

Boy Scout Shelter and Plaque

East Picnic Shelter

Picnic Area

Hoover Creek Pedestrian Bridge

Parking Area

Loop Drive Area

Maxar, Microsoft

Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Educational Signage
- Flagpole
- Monument
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub
- Test Groundcover Vegetation

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 20 40 80 120 Feet

Drawing TP-6

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Loop Drive
Drainage Swales

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Hoover Creek Pedestrian Bridge
Parking Area
Loop Drive
Loop Drive Area
Loop Drive
Parking Area
Elliptical Granite Block Walkway
Gravesites
Memorial Flagpole
Gravestones
Maxar, Microsoft

Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- Primary Drainage Swale
- Secondary Drainage Swale
- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Bench
- Flagpole
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub
- Dead

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 20 40 80 120 Feet

Drawing TP-7

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Gravesite
Phased Approach for White Pine Replacements

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Elliptical Granite Block Walkway

Gravesites

Memorial Flagpole

Gravestones

Memorial Benches

Lighting/Irrigation System Shed

Maxar, Microsoft

Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- White Pine Replacement | Phase 1
- White Pine Replacement | Phase 2
- White Pine Replacement | Phase 3
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub
- Bench
- Flagpole

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 10 20 40 60 Feet

Drawing TP-8

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Gravesite
Parking Lot Landscape Replacements

National Park Service
Midwest Region



Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- Asphalt Road
- Concrete Sidewalk
- Replacement Shade Tree
- New Groundcover Vegetation

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 5 10 20 30 Feet

Drawing TP-9

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Thompson Farm
Proposed Tree Nursery Location



Maxar, Microsoft

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Fire hydrant
- Pump
- Tree fort
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Shrub
- Proposed Tree Nursery
- Evergreen Screen
- Bottomland Wetland

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 20 40 80 120 Feet

Drawing TP-10

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Climate Change Treatment Plan

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
West Branch, Iowa

Isaac Miles Farmhouse
Mixed Tree Grove

National Park Service
Midwest Region

Bank Barn
Pole Shed / Machine Shed
Windmill and Pump
Garage
Farm Drive
Parkside Drive
Evergreen Screen
Chicken House
Shed
Isaac Miles Farmhouse

Maxar, Microsoft

Sources
1. QE field investigations, November 2023.
2. Vireo field investigations, November 2023.
3. NPS HEHO Park Atlas

Drawn By
Quinn Evans, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2023

Legend
- NPS Property Boundary
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Mixed Deciduous Tree Grove
- Evergreen Screen
- Pump
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Dead

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
2. Contour Interval= 1 foot
3. Draft Version
4. Benches, signs, trash receptacles, light posts, and luminaries are not illustrated on this plan.
5. Aerial from Maxar, 6/30/2015
6. Trees surveyed by Vireo, 11/2023.

N 0 20 40 80 120 Feet

Drawing TP-11

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Appendix: Historic Property Project Documentation Form (HPPD)

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Technical Preservation Services
Prepared in cooperation with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

HISTORIC PROPERTY PROJECT DOCUMENTATION (HPPD)

Instructions

This **HPPD Workbook** is intended to help NPS staff use the Historic Property Project Documentation tool to advance projects through the planning to construction continuum. The Workbook is paired with the HPPD Handbook, which explains what the HPPD is, how to use it, and how it relates to other NPS preservation processes.

Throughout this workbook additional guidance is included in notes that are identified by a red tag in the upper right corner of cells. To see the contents, hover over the tag. **Macros must be enabled for the workbook to work correctly. Hidden tabs should not be altered or deleted.**

Selected cells are locked and auto-populate from infilled information. The notes attached to the locked cell indicate where the information should be inserted.

INSTRUCTIONS	ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE
Begin by filling in basic **Section 1: Project Information**. - Review the Section 1 guidance questions for best practices at the bottom of the workbook section to identify next steps.	Review the HPPD Handbook Section 1 for contents, goals, and process guidance related to Section 1. Identify roles for the interdisciplinary HPPD Team needed to complete the HPPD. The team includes the Project Lead (PL), Cultural Resource Specialist (CRS), Facility Manager (FM), and other project personnel who need to work together to shepherd the project through the process. Describe the project (this may be pulled from an existing database entry or may need to be developed, depending on where you are in the process). Additional approvals and information may be required for projects that are over $2 million. Refer to HPPD Handbook Section 1: Proposed Project Information and Appendix D: Guidance for Projects Requiring Investment Concept Approval.
Run a **CRIS HPPD report** for each historic structure and cultural landscape that may be affected by the project. Review the reports for completeness. In the CRIS database, use the reports tab to run a CRIS CL HPPD report for each cultural landscape and a CRIS HS HPPD report for each historic structure that may be affected by the project.	If the HPPD CRIS reports are complete and up to date, this information can be attached to address the majority of **the fields in sections 2, 3, and 4.** Work with your regional CRIS coordinator if you have questions related to the CRIS database contents. Content in the CRIS HPPD reports is organized by HPPD section to support cross-referencing of required information. Depending on your HPPD team preference, the CRIS HPPD reports can be organized and attached by section or in another way that works best for your team. Note that CRIS HS (historic structure) and CRIS CL (cultural landscape) are two different databases created in different ways and containing different information. Use CRIS HS HPPD report for historic structures and CRIS CL HPPD report for cultural landscapes. If the reports are incomplete or out of date, pull information from other sources on file or develop a plan to produce the necessary information, either internally or externally. Appendix A in the HPPD Handbook includes a link to a template scope of work that may be modified to use if the information will be gathered by a contractor.
Complete **Section 2: Administrative Data** to the extent possible with available information. - Add Section 2 information that is from non-CRIS resources (ex: FMSS). - Review the CRIS HPPD reports for Section 2 information. If the CRIS HPPD reports are missing information, add information from existing material on file or develop a plan for its collection. - Reminder: CRIS HS (historic structure) and CRIS CL (cultural landscape) are two different databases created in different ways and containing different information. Use CRIS HS HPPD report for historic structures and CRIS CL HPPD report for cultural landscapes. - Review the Section 2 guidance questions for best practices at the bottom of the workbook section to identify necessary next steps.	If the required administrative data is not on file for the historic properties, they may not have been previously evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Work with the HPPD team CRS to **determine if a Historic Structures Report (HSR), Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), or Determination of Eligibility (DOE) is needed**. Pull information from other sources on file or develop a plan to produce the necessary information, either internally or externally. Appendix A in the HPPD Handbook includes a link to a template scope of work that may be modified to use if the information will be gathered by a contractor. Refer to HPPD Handbook Section 2 contents, goals, and process guidance for more information. **Note: Section 2 contains baseline information and typically will not change during project development.**

Complete **Section 3: Primary Historic Property Information** to the extent possible with available information. - Review the CRIS HPPD reports for Section 3 information. If the CRIS HPPD reports are missing information, add information from existing material on file or develop a plan for its collection. - Reminder: CRIS HS (historic structure) and CRIS CL (cultural landscape) are two different databases created in different ways and containing different information. Use CRIS HS HPPD report for historic structures and CRIS CL HPPD report for cultural landscapes. - Review the Section 3 guidance questions for best practices at the bottom of the workbook section to identify necessary next steps.	Filling in Section 3 will consolidate the information necessary to understanding the significance and integrity of the historic properties. This information is needed to determine the effects of the project on the historic property. If CRIS records do not exist or information is incomplete or out of date, pull information from other sources on file or develop a plan to produce the necessary information, either internally or externally. Appendix A in the HPPD Handbook includes a link to a template scope of work that may be modified to use if the information will be gathered by a contractor. Refer to HPPD Handbook Section 3 contents, goals, and process guidance for more information. **Note: Section 3 contains baseline information and typically will not change during project development.**
Complete **Section 4: Current Condition Assessment** to the extent possible with available information. - Review the CRIS HPPD reports for Section 4 information. If the CRIS HPPD reports are missing information, add information from existing material on file or develop plan for its collection. - Reminder: CRIS HS (historic structure) and CRIS CL (cultural landscape) are two different databases created in different ways and containing different information. Use CRIS HS HPPD report for historic structures and CRIS CL HPPD report for cultural landscapes. - Focus on parts of the property that may be affected by the project. - Review the Section 4 guidance questions for best practices at the bottom of the workbook section to identify necessary next steps.	If CRIS records do not exist, or if condition assessment is not current, filling in **Section 4** will develop information necessary to understanding the integrity of the historic properties. This information is needed to determine the effects of the project on the historic property and may inform detailed development of the project. If records don't exist then information will be pulled from other resources on file or will need to be produced. Appendix A in the HPPD Handbook includes a link to a template scope of work that may be modified to use if the information will be gathered by a contractor. Refer to HPPD Handbook Section 4 contents, goals, and process guidance for more information.
CRS determines the appropriate time to contact SHPO/THPO, other consulting parties, and stakeholders **prior to** NPS working through Section 5.	This initial contact is for notification about the planned project and to solicit early input.
CRS review of sections 1–4 to determine if enough information is included to proceed with Section 5.	If additional information is needed, identify what is necessary and the method that will be used to acquire the information (existing documents, scope of work).
Using content from sections 1–4, fill in **Section 5: Potential Effects of Project Scope to Historic Property Integrity**. - Use Table 5-1 to identify the potential effect of the project on the historic structures and cultural landscapes present within the draft Area of Potential Effect, identify if design revisions are needed to avoid or minimize adverse effects where technologically and economically feasible, and record decision making associated with the project development. - Review the Section 5 guidance questions for best practices at the bottom of the workbook section to identify necessary next steps.	The HPPD evolves with development of the project details. You may have multiple drafts of the HPPD prior to completing Table 5-1. Refer to HPPD Handbook Section 5 contents, goals, and process guidance for more information.
Pause and work with **CRS to determine if formal NHPA Section 106 process can begin**. When enough information about the historic structures and cultural landscapes present is included in the HPPD, proceed with standard operating procedures for NHPA Section 106 and the assessment of effect for all historic properties present and NPS project continuum.	The official assessment of effects must be developed in consultation with the consulting parties and therefore may be different from HPPD Section 5 assessment. Official submission processes required by SHPO/THPOs for initiating Section 106 varies. Proceeding with NHPA Section 106 does not require a "no adverse effect" determination.
When the project moves into construction, track/record the work completed using **Section 6.** - Fill in Section 6 fields to document changes made. - Complete the Section 6 close-out questions.	Create a "before and after" summary report documenting complete work and noting major discoveries and decisions made during construction. Focus on capturing anything major that could get lost or buried in other existing project documentation and close-out procedures. This information will provide a starting point for planning future documentation, maintenance, or preservation projects that affect the same property. Refer to HPPD Handbook Section 6 contents, goals, and process guidance for more information.

Key Terminology
CRS = Cultural Resource Specialist FM = Facility Manager PL = Project Lead NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act

SECTION 1: PROPOSED PROJECT INFORMATION

Instructions:
Use Section 1 to identify key staff for the HPPD development, describe the proposed project, and define the draft Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Additional guidance is included in notes that are identified by a red tag in the upper right corner of cells. To see the contents, hover over the tag.

See the HPPD Handbook, Section 1, for goals and process guidance.

Project Lead (PL)	Marla McEnaney
Cultural Resource Specialist (CRS)	Marla McEnaney
Facilities Manager (FM)	Vacant
Consulting Parties	N/A
Stakeholders and other Participants	N/A
Planning, Environment and Public Comment Number (PEPC)	126392
Project Management Information System Project Identification Number (PIMS)	333132
Project Title	Climate Change Treatment Plan for Vegetation
Subject Matter Experts Needed	NPS: Historical Landscape Architect, Natural Resource SME Consultant: Conservation Ecologist, Landscape Architect, Preservation Landscape Architect, Arborist

Project Description and/or Project Scope of Work
Enter text here from PMIS or most developed scoping document. NPS staff should do the first pass of the project description. Include enough information to understand how the project will affect the historic property or properties. If the detail is not available the first time through, use information that is available and move forward—you may need to loop back as the need for more information is identified. List all project components that may affect historic properties. Include references to drawings, specifications, and as much detail as possible about the proposed work to be done. The HPPD team may revisit the project description and APE as the team's understanding of the historic property or properties, character-defining features associated with historic structures and/or contributing characteristics associated with cultural landscapes, and the project's potential effects are refined. The project description may be revised to minimize or avoid adverse effects to the historic property. Note: If all necessary project details cannot be provided internally, professional design work may need to be contracted. If a contract is needed, attach the HPPD in whatever state of completion it is in to the scope and indicate that the contents are to be incorporated. Develop the proposed project to meet the SOI's Standards and avoid adverse effects or justify why this is not the preferred approach.
This project updates cultural resource documentation and supplements existing vegetation treatment plans with stabilization recommendations in response to climate change impacts. The end product is a vegetation treatment plan focused on climate change impacts. A Climate Change Treatment Plan highlights vulnerable resources currently or potentially threatened by climate driven environmental changes, such as flooding, erosion, vegetation community changes, and fire. Issues to be studied at HEHO will be defined through discussions with park and regional staff and identified through data mining and analysis to be completed by Midwest Archeological Center. MWAC will provide spatial/mapping information to identify areas of vulnerability and create base maps. Issues to be addressed as part of this project include: -Performing an updated condition update with focus on vegetation in the historic core and overall prairie setting -Completing a planting plan with landscape maintenance guidelines to establish desired character of plantings in the historic core -Identifying a desired condition/landscape character for the prairie to fulfill its function as the park's rural backdrop -Providing class "C" cost estimates for work orders needed to implement the tree replacement/planting plan and prairie management recommendations
Project Justification
Enter text here from PMIS or most developed scoping document.
See Attachment 1: Section 1, Row 24 - Project Justification at the end of this chapter.
Measurable Results
Enter text here from PMIS or most developed scoping document.
Historic landscapes: Awarded AE Predesign Services contracts study vegetation community changes fueled by changing precipitation patterns. Deliverables will include completed HPPD workbooks, condition assessment report, treatment plan recommendations, and Class C construction cost estimate. Archeological Services: MWAC led GIS and research design. Staff will revise existing data, gather additional mapping information and available resource documentation. Data mining will inform AE scopes of service for contracting.
Consequence of Failure to Act
Enter text here from PMIS or most developed scoping document.
The park is experiencing issues with trees, invasive species, prairie management, and storm water management. The full park including vegetation, buildings, and landscape features may be impacted by these challenges and/or their solutions.

DRAFT Area of Potential Effects
To understand which historic properties may be affected by the proposed project, develop a DRAFT Area of Potential Effects (APE). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) as defined by NHPA 36 CFR 800.16 (d) means: "...The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking."[1] This DRAFT APE is intended to inform the HPPD and help to guide the development of the project (work/undertaking) in alignment with the SOI's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties to meet the NPS stewardship mandate. The FINAL APE must be developed in consultation with the SHPO/THPOs and other consulting parties and therefore may be different from the DRAFT APE; however, integration of this step in the process supports stewardship and improved consultation."[2] Insert brief text describing the APE below. Upload graphic with caption-annotated plan diagram with boundary and all potentially affected historic properties identified.
The draft Area of Potential Effects (APE) is discontiguous and includes most of the Historic Core, Gravesite, and Loop Drive Area. Some of the Presidential Library Museum area is included as well. The Thomspon and Miles Farms areas are also included. See Attachment 2: Section 1, Row 34 - Draft Area of Potential Effects at the end of this chapter.

Guidance Questions for Best Practices	
Instructions: Answer the following questions with the most current information on hand.	
1. Is your project estimated to be $2M or more?	No
If "Yes," provide date you received IRB investment concept approval:	MM/DD/YYYY
If "No," do you have a project formulated or funded? (select one answer from dropdown)	No
If "Formulated? Yes" provide formulated fiscal year:	N/A
If "Funded? Yes," provide date:	4/27/2023
If "No," provide "Project Park Approved" date:	N/A
2. Was the Area of Potential Effects (APE) developed collaboratively by FM and CRS staff?	Yes
If "Yes," provide date:	10/6/2023
If "No," provide today's date:	N/A
3. Is the Project Description Draft or Final?	Draft
Draft Document Date:	12/3/2024
Final Document Date:	N/A

4. Does the Park have any of the following reports or plans on file that need to be considered for integration in the project scope? (check all that apply)	Select Yes or No for each report or plan type below.
Accessibility Plan	No
Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment	No
Security Assessment	No
Other	No
If "Other," please list here:	

Next Steps: Work with CRS/FM and use this space to identify next steps and additional information needed or to track information for future reference.

N/A

End of Section 1: Proposed Project Information

SECTION 2: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Instructions:
Use this section to aggregate administrative data from baseline documentation for all historic structures and cultural landscapes in the draft APE.

Complete Section 2 separately for each historic structure and cultural landscape that may be affected by the project. Duplicate this sheet, one for each property. If more than one historic property is involved, rename each sheet using an approach that works for your team. For example, each sheet could be named using this approach: "2-Property CRIS ID or FMSS #."

Run customized CRIS HPPD CL and HS reports for each cultural landscape and historic structure to obtain information needed to address the gray CRIS fields. Content in the CRIS HPPD reports is organized by HPPD section to support cross-referencing of required information. Depending on your HPPD team preference, the CRIS HPPD reports can be organized and attached by section or in another way that works best for you. If the information is missing from CRIS, consult with CRS team member to gather information from other documentation on file or scope for missing information to fill in the gray fields. Note that CRIS HS (historic structure) and CRIS CL (cultural landscape) are two different databases created in different ways and containing different information. Use CRIS HS HPPD report for historic structures and CRIS CL HPPD report for cultural landscapes.

Pull FMSS location and asset information for each historic property that may be affected by the project from FMSS.

The information necessary to complete this section should be available in existing data sources and should be pulled directly from the sources indicated to ensure alignment and accuracy. If the information is not on file or adequately up to date, it needs to be completed or scoped prior to proceeding with design and the formal NHPA Section 106 process.

Additional guidance is included in notes that are identified by a red tag in the upper right corner of cells. To see the contents, hover over the tag.

See the HPPD Handbook, Section 2, for goals and process guidance.

Park Name	*Herbert Hoover National Historic Site*
Park Alpha Code	*HEHO*
FMSS Location	Refer to Condition Assessment of Landscape Features Table in Chapter 3.
Asset Type (e.g., 4100, 3100, etc.)	Refer to Condition Assessment of Landscape Features Table in Chapter 3.
Federal Real Property (FRP) Historical Status(es) *Select FRP status from FRP reporting work with FM.*	1 = National Historic Landmark (NHL)
Proposed Use *Enter text from the approved investment concept workbook (for projects >2M) or PMIS (for projects <2M).*	No change to the current use is anticipated. The project is intended to provide a preservation and/or rehabilitation treatment to historic vegetation to improve condition, enhance integrity, and increase the resiliency of the historic landscape and associated natural systems in response to changing climate patterns.

CRIS Administrative Data	
Historic Property [CRIS] Resource Name:	Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
Historic Property [CRIS Resource ID] Number:	500401
Structure ID:	Refer to Condition Assessment of Landscape Features Table in Chapter 3.
Resource Type	Refer to Condition Assessment of Landscape Features Table in Chapter 3.
County/State	West Branch, Iowa
Land Tract Number(s)	01-101 thru 010-150
Boundary Lat/Long/GeoDatum/ Position Source + Accuracy	41.6711908277201, -91.3588475438316; 41.6712812028058, -91.3544606799907; 41.6712938713773, -91.3440575222961; 41.6695108487258 -91.3440792041559; 41.6669005150588 -91.3460679818464; 41.6644614913573 -91.3493254070445; 41.6644391203926 -91.3559321597829; 41.6648234754332 -91.3588771628089
National Register Status(es) (from CRIS)	Listed
National Historic Landmark (NHL) Status	yes
Management Category	Must be Preserved and Maintained
Ultimate Treatment:	
See Attachment 3: Section 2, Row 27 - Ultimate Treatment (excerpted from HEHO CLR) at the end of this document.	
Construction Date (see Section 3 for chronology):	
See Attachment 4: CRIS CL Park Report at the end of this document (see pages 32-34 for Construction Date).	
Historic Use:	
Farm (Plantation), Single Family House, Village Site, Religious Structure (Church)	
Current Use:	
Grave/Burial, Administrative Office, Visitor Contact, Monument (Building), Vista, Picnic Shelter	

Instructions: If the property is a cultural landscape, include the following in addition to above:	
Area (Acres)	186.8
Boundary Description	In West Branch, IA, the boundary of the Herbert Hoover NHS starts at the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets, runs west along the south side of Main Street and turns south one block just west of the Post Office and then turns west along the north side of Wetherell Street. The boundary line angles southwest at the corner of Wetherell and Poplar Streets and follows the south side of Wetherell Street to the service road west of the Staples House. It turns south and follows the west side of the service road to the end of the fence line and turns west. As the boundary approaches “Hoover Creek” [Wapsinonoc Creek], it angles northwest to the south side of Main Street where it turns west and follows the south right of way line to the west side of the Thompson Farm. The west boundary line is a north-south line running through the agricultural fields of the Thompson Farm about 400 feet west of the farm buildings and bisects the fields between fences, rather than follow a fence line. The boundary heads east at the north right-of-way of Interstate 80. It follows the north ROW line east to Parkside Drive and turns north and runs in a step-like pattern to Cedar and Second Streets following the east side of Second Street back to the point of beginning.
Site Plan	
Confirm CRIS report has site plan with caption/description or provide a link to another site plan source.	
Refer to site plans developed for this project.	

Guidance Questions for Best Practices	
Instructions: Answer the following questions with the most current information on hand.	
1. Is your project phased?	No
2. Per the definition in HPPD Handbook Appendix B: Terminology, does an Approved Treatment Plan exist with enough detail to inform development of the project scope?	No
If "Yes," provide date of document.	N/A
If "Yes," use the Approved Treatment Plan to guide development of the project scope of work.	
If "No," provide date of "no" answer.	9/27/2023
If "No," what is the source of treatment guidance for the scope of work?	Treatment guidance in this document tiers from CLR and GMP (2004).
3. Does the FRP reporting number align with CRIS National Register Status?	N/A
If "No," work with Facility Manager to update the FRP reporting so that it is the same as National Register Status in CRIS.	

4. Will the project result in complete implementation of an Approved Treatment Plan and Ultimate Treatment and Use? If project will be phased or ultimate treatment and use will be achieved over time, capture that information below.	Yes
Immediate work tasks (0–1 year):	
Short-term work tasks (1–3 years):	
Mid-term work tasks (3–5 years):	
Long-term work tasks (5–10 years):	

5. Does complete, accurate, and current CRIS data exist for each of the historic properties that the project may affect?	Yes
If "No," work with CRS to determine if adequate documentation exists or develop a scope of work to gather necessary information.	

Next Steps: Work with CRS/FM and use this space to identify next steps and additional information needed or to track information for future reference.

Current Condition Assessment of Landscape Features table in Chapter 3 identifies all features for which CRIS data is not available.

End of Section 2: Administrative Data

SECTION 3: HISTORIC PROPERTIES INFORMATION

Instructions:
Use this section to identify the following for all historic structures and cultural landscapes that the project may affect:
- Relevant baseline information about historic property significance and integrity;
- Character-defining features for historic structures and contributing characteristics for cultural landscapes;
- Other documentation on file that can inform project design, an assessment of effect, and project execution.

Complete Section 3 separately for each historic property that may be affected by the project. Duplicate this sheet, one for each property. If more than one historic property is involved, rename each sheet using an approach that works for your team. For example, each sheet could be named using this approach: "3-Property CRIS ID or FMSS #."

All of the information necessary to complete this section should be available in CRIS. Run customized CRIS HPPD CL and HS reports for each cultural landscape and historic structure that may be affected by the project to obtain information for this section. Content in the CRIS HPPD reports is organized by HPPD section to support cross-referencing of required information. Depending on your HPPD team preference, the CRIS HPPD reports can be organized and attached by section or in another way that works best for you. If the information is missing from CRIS, consult with CRS team member to gather information from other documentation on file or scope for missing information to fill in the gray fields. Note that CRIS HS (historic structure) and CRIS CL (cultural landscape) are two different databases created in different ways and containing different information. Use CRIS HS HPPD report for historic structures and CRIS CL HPPD report for cultural landscapes.

Additional guidance is included in notes that are identified by a red tag in the upper right corner of cells. To see the contents, hover over the tag.

See the HPPD Handbook, Section 3, for goals and process guidance.

CRIS Primary Historic Properties Information	
Historic Property CRIS Resource Name:	Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
Historic Property CRIS Resource ID Number:	500401

Statement of Significance/Historic Property Significance Description

If known, include National Register criteria and level of significance. Some historic properties may have multiple statements of significance. Please include all that apply.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site is a unit of the National Park Service. It is significant for its association with the life and work of Herbert Clark Hoover, the thirty-first president of the United States who is also honored for his career as an elder statesman, humanitarian, and engineer. It is significant under Criterion A, at the national level, as an outstanding example of a district that commemorates the life and accomplishments of a President of the United States, and Criterion B, at the national level, as the birthplace and boyhood home of Herbert Clark Hoover, the thirty-first president of the United States. It is also significant under Criterion D, at the national level, for its intact archeological deposits, both verified and unverified, associated with the contributing resources of the district. Herbert Hoover NHS was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district on October 15, 1966 and documented in a National Register nomination in 1978.

National Register Periods of Significance (With Historic Context Themes)				
	Start Year/Era and End Year/Era	Historic Context Theme	Subtheme (Optional)	Facet (Optional)
1	1874-1970	Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Small scale comercial
2	1874-1970	Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Subsistence
3	1874-1970	Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Farming Communities
4	1874-1970	Developing the American Economy	The Farmer's Frontier	Settling the Inland Empire
5	1874-1970	Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs	Great Depression and New Deal
6	1874-1970	Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs	World War I

Chronology and Physical Description

Chronology of previous changes to the features, spaces, or materials specifically being affected by the proposed project (work/undertaking)

	Start Year or Era	End Year or Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1	1869	1871	Built	Mackey house constructed
2	1869	1872	Built	Staples house constructed
3	1869	1872	Built	Laban Miles house constucted
4	1869	1869	Built	Hildebrand house constructed
5	1870	1870	Built	Methodist Church constructed
6	1870	1872	Built	Garvin house constructed
7	1870	1872	Built	Hayhurst house constructed
8	1870	1879	Built	Well/pump installed at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage
9	1870	1879	Planted	Garden established at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage
10	1871	1871	Built	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage constructed
11	1871	1871	Built	Jesse Hoover's blacksmith shop constructed
12	1873	1873	Built	Wright house constructed
13	1874	1874	Built	P.T. Smith house constructed
14	1874	1879	Purchased/Sold	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage was Herbert Hoover's residence between 1874 and 1879.
15	1874	1879	Removed	Garden at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage not extant past 1885.
16	1874	1885	Removed	Well/Pump at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage not extant past 1885.
17	1874	1899	Built	South Downey Street bridge constructed of wood.
18	1877	1877	Built	Miles farmhouse and barn built
19	1879	1884	Purchased/Sold	Hildebrand house was Hoover residence between 1879 and 1884.
20	1880	1890	Built	Miles outbuildings constructed
21	1884	1884	Built	Plank sidewalk installed

22	1888	1888	Moved	Jesse Hoover's blacksmith shop moved to a new site on Main Street.
23	1890	1890	Altered	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage rotated 90 degrees and Scellars' two-story building added.
24	1892	1892	Built	Parsonage built
25	1895	1895	Demolished	Jesse Hoover's blacksmith shop demolished, prior to 1895.
26	1899	1899	Built	Varney house constructed.
27	1899	1899	Built	Two shed roofs added to rear of Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage.
28	1905	1905	Built	Director's house constructed.
29	1908	1908	Built	Concrete sidewalks were installed on S. Downey Street as early as 1908.
30	1913	1915	Moved	Methodist Church was moved or demolished c1913-1915.
31	1917	1917	Built	South Downey Street bridge rebuilt in concrete
32	1920	1920	Built	Leech house constructed.
33	1923	1923	Demolished	Hildebrand house demolished
34	1935	1936	Built	Plank sidewalk replaced by boardwalk, concrete sidewalk.
35	1938	1938	Restored	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage restored.
36	1938	1938	Built	Fence installed.
37	1939	1939	Built	Retaining wall installed, regrading and seeding banks
38	1939	1939	Built	Footbridge, isis statue, and flagstone walk installed
39	1940	1940	Built	Miles outbuildings: corncrib constructed.
40	1940	1940	Built	Picnic area developed
41	1945	1949	Built	Miles outbuildings: oat bins, chicken house, machine shed constructed.
42	1948	1948	Planted	Row of evergreens planted.
43	1951	1952	Built	Loop Drive developed
44	1952	1952	Built	Park gateway constructed
45	1953	1953	Built	Boy Scouts shelter constructed.
46	1955	1961	Built	"Overlook" developed
47	1956	1956	Moved	Penn Street moved 80 feet north. Parsonage moved
48	1956	1956	Built	Sidewalk installed
49	1957	1957	Built	Blacksmith shop constructed.
50	1962	1962	Built	Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum constructed.
51	1964	1964	Altered	Director's house restored and painted yellow. Auditorium added to the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum.
52	1964	1964	Moved	Quaker meetinghouse moved to site.
53	1964	1965	Built	Maintenance building constructed.
54	1965	1965	Built	Guard shelter constructed at Gravesite.
55	1965	1966	Planted	Several hundred nut trees planted.

56	1965	1967	Built	Gravesite landscaped, granite walkway and white marble blocks, installed, ledger stones placed on graves.
57	1967	1967	Restored	P.T. Smith house restored
58	1967	1967	Moved	Varney house relocated.
59	1967	1967	Built	Bandstand constructed
60	1968	1968	Moved	Schoolhouse moved to park
61	1968	1968	Built	Vista established. Vista plantings in 1970, 1974, 1975, 1976.
62	1969	1969	Moved	C.E. Smith house relocated.
63	1970	1970	Moved	Downey Street realigned and renamed Parkside Drive. Penn Street was moved back to original location and restored as a trace.
64	1970	1970	Built	Federal Building (post office and visitor center) constructed.
65	1971	1992	Altered	Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum additions in 1971, 1974, 1992.
66	1974	1974	Built	Fence replaced. Privy constructed.
67	1974	1974	Planted	Vegetable garden planted. Siberian crab apple trees planted.
68	1977	1977	Restored	Schoolhouse restored
69	1977	1977	Built	Boardwalks installed
70	1985	1985	Altered	South Downey Street bridge railings replaced with wood.
71	1987	1987	Rehabilitated	Gravesite rehabilitated
72	1992	1992	Restored	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage restored.
73	1996	2005	Rehabilitated	Gravesite rehabilitated.
74	2002	2002	Built	ADA ramp built at Schoolhouse prior to November 2002.
75	2003	2003	Built	Replace wood boardwalk on east side of Poplar Street trace with Durawood boardwalk.
76	2004	2004	Planted	Trees around Isis statue replaced with black hills spruce.
77	2004	2005	Planted	Two maples planted at site of the Second Hoover house (Hildebrand house).
78	2006	2006	Rehabilitated	Hoover Birthplace Cottage scraped and painted.
79	2007	2009	Rehabilitated	C.E. Smith House rehabilitated.
80	2009	2009	Rehabilitated	Peter T. Smith House painted and Dr. Leech House and Isaac Miles Farmhouse rehabilitated.
81	2010	2010	Rehabilitated	William Wright House lead abated and repainted.

Physical History

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the historic property, organized by time period.
Enter hyperlink to existing documentation or enter text that does not exceed 5 pages.
Insert graphics and captions. Label graphics as Figure 1, 2, 3, etc., and reference them in text. Add as many as needed to reflect relevant historic conditions.

See Attachment 4: CRIS CL Park Report and Attachment 5: HPPD CRIS CL Report (see pages 3-6 of the HPPD CRIS CL report and 32-34 for Physical History data)

Cultural Landscape Analysis and Evaluation Summary

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site is a unit of the National Park Service. It is significant for its association with the life and work of Herbert Clark Hoover, the thirty-first president of the United States who is also honored for his career as an elder statesman, humanitarian, and engineer. It is significant under Criterion A, at the national level, as an outstanding example of a district that commemorates the life and accomplishments of a President of the United States, and Criterion B, at the national level, as the birthplace and boyhood home of Herbert Clark Hoover, the thirty-first president of the United States. It is also significant under Criterion D, at the national level, for its intact archeological deposits, both verified and unverified, associated with the contributing resources of the district. Herbert Hoover NHS was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district on October 15, 1966 and documented in a National Register nomination in 1978. This amendment provides additional information on the history, significance, and resources, including the historic landscape, of the district.

The site has two periods of significance. The first encompasses Herbert Hoover's boyhood in West Branch, from his birth in 1874 until 1885, when the orphaned Hoover left West Branch to live with relatives in Oregon. The second period of significance is 1935 to 1976, signifying the period in which Herbert Hoover and the Hoover family were actively creating a landscape that would reflect the elements that influenced Hoover's development and character (particularly the rural/agricultural lifestyle and his Quaker faith) and memorialize his accomplishments as a president, humanitarian, and statesman. The period of significance ends in 1976 with the final implementation of the birthplace to gravesite vista, a crucial component of the commemorative landscape. The NHS, as it currently exists, more accurately reflects efforts to create a Hoover memorial during the period of 1935 to 1976 than it does the West Branch neighborhood of Hoover’s boyhood. Overall, features that contribute to the historic character of the landscape are in good to fair condition, with significant improvements to flooding risk and building condition following recently completed stream and building rehabilitation projects. Landscape features that reinforce the overall historic character of the NHS retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

See Attachment 5: HPPD CRIS CL Report at the end of this document (see pages 11-22 for Landscape characteristics and features).

Table 3-1: Character-Defining Features (Contributing)

Use this table to identify character-defining features if the historic property is a historic structure or contributing features if the historic property is a cultural landscape. Create a separate table for each historic property in the APE. If the historic property is a cultural landscape, pull the FMSS Crosswalk Report for the CRIS-CL record to complete the table. The CRIS HS database does not include CDFs. If the historic property is a historic structure, pull CDF information from other documentation on file or scope for necessary information. Use HPPD Section 5 to determine information needed to inform an assessment of effect.

	Historic Property in APE Character-defining feature for historic structures or contributing landscape characteristic or feature for cultural landscapes that may be affected by the project	Associated CRIS Resource Name	Associated CRIS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number
1	Refer to Current Conditions Assessment of Landscape Features Table in Chapter 3.				

Guidance Questions for Best Practices

Instructions: Answer the following questions with the most current information on hand.

1. Has each historic property that may be affected by the project been evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places?	Yes
If "No," provide today's date:	N/A
If "No," verify with CRS that DOEs for each property exist. Do not proceed with design or treatment until eligibility status is clear. Note: If any of the historic properties have not been evaluated, a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) is necessary before moving forward with design/treatment.	
If "Yes," provide date of "yes" response:	NR nomination signed 8/14/2013. The boundary descriptions and map from the nomination are included as Attachment 6.
If "Yes," confirm the Statement(s) of Significance is/are not out of date and that no major changes have occurred. If the Statement(s) of Significance is/are current, continue to the next question.	

Next Steps: Work with CRS/FM and use this space to identify next steps and additional information needed or to track information for future reference.

Recommend incorporating contributing features not previously documented into CRIS: Thompson silo foundation, Hoover Creek, Downey Street, Poplar Street, Penn Street, deciduous trees at the Isaac Miles Farm.

End of Section 3: Primary Historic Properties Information

SECTION 4: CURRENT CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

Instructions:
Use this section to document the current condition of each historic structure and cultural landscape that may be affected by the proposed project.

Complete Section 4 separately for each historic property that may be affected by the project. Duplicate this sheet, one for each property. If more than one historic property is involved, rename each sheet using an approach that works for your team. For example, each sheet could be named using this approach: "4-Property CRIS ID or FMSS #."

If the project scope is targeting treatment at an area that is much smaller than the overall historic property, documentation is only necessary for the parts of the property that may be affected by the project.

All of the information necessary to complete this section should be available in CRIS. Run customized CRIS HPPD reports for each cultural landscape and historic structure that may be affected by the project to obtain information for this section. Content in the CRIS HPPD reports is organized by HPPD section to support cross-referencing of required information. Depending on your HPPD team preference, the CRIS HPPD reports can be organized and attached by section or in another way that works best for you. Note that CRIS HS (historic structure) and CRIS CL (cultural landscape) are two different databases created in different ways and containing different information. Use CRIS HS HPPD report for historic structures and CRIS CL HPPD report for cultural landscapes.

Condition assessments for HPPD must use CRIS definitions and not FMSS or other definitions.

If the information is not on file or adequately up to date, it needs to be completed prior to proceeding with design and the formal NHPA Section 106 process. Consult with CRS team member to gather information from other documentation on file or scope for missing information.

Additional guidance is included in notes that are identified by a red tag in the upper right corner of cells. To see the contents, hover over the tag.

See the HPPD Handbook, Section 4, for goals and process guidance.

CRIS Current Conditions Assessment	
Historic Property CRIS Name:	Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
Historic Property CRIS Number:	500401
Current Condition	
Current Condition	Good
Condition Date	1/1/2021
Condition Narrative	
Note changes in condition or aspects of condition that are important. Note improvements needed to achieve good condition, if relevant. For historic structures, use the condition assessment form linked to Appendix A of the HPPD Handbook.	
Refer to Chapter 3: Condition Assessment.	

Condition Photographs

Include 5–6 photos of the current condition of the historic property. These may come from a variety of sources (CRIS, NP Gallery, park files, or other) and must include one of the context, one each for the main parts of the overall property, and a couple illustrating detailed conditions. Photos should be a minimum of 4"x 6" in size.

- For a cultural landscape, this may include annotated images of the context, overall project area, and specific parts of the landscape that the project may affect.
- For a historic structure, this may include annotated images of the context of the structure (structure in its setting), one image of each structure elevation, and images of specific details that the project may affect.



Figure 1. *Streetview of North Downy Street, looking northwest. November 13, 2023.*



Figure 2. *Gravesite area, looking west. November 13, 2023.*



Figure 3. *Birthplace cottage and North Downey Street, looking northwest. November 13, 2023.*



Figure 4. *Thompson farmhouse and outbuildings, looking west. November 13, 2023.*

Refer to Current Conditions Assessment of Landscape Features Table in Chapter 3 for additional existing condition images.

Impacts

Note existing impacts from CRIS pick list, other documents, or field verification.

	Type	Impact Type—Other	Narrative	Date Identified
1	Erosion		Erosion of creek bed, partly due to inappropriate maintenance of the creek corridor in the past and the increase in the impermeable surface in the watershed.	8/30/2006
2	Weather		More frequent storms - impacting vegetation	
3	Flooding		Several fundamental resources located in the floodplain.	8/30/2006
4	Impending Development		Modern development outside park boundaries has potential to be detrimental to serene park setting.	8/30/2006
5	Inappropriate Maintenance		Since the end of the Life Lease, structures at the Thompson Farm are recently under NPS management. NPS has plans to relocate the Mantenance Facitlity to the farm. Plans include constructing sustainable structures that are compatible with the cultural landscape of the historic farm. Research will be done to determine individual significance of the farm prior to the relocation. The Thompson barn collapsed in 2008. Several of the structures on the farm are listed in Poor condition.	8/16/2006
6	Operations On Site		Non-native trees or poor quality trees were planted throughout site, including within the tree masses that frame the Gravesite – Cottage vista. Lack of mowing in northwest riparian resulted in invasive species dominance, threatening the prairie. Hazard trees resulting from lack of pruning/maintenance.	8/30/2006
7	Vegetation/Invasive Plants		Invasive plants degrading the stability of riparian corridor. Evergreen tree screen diminishing contributing views into Thompson Farm. Invasive tartarian honeysuckle shrubs planted throughout site. Invasive grasses used in prairie pathways.	8/30/2006

Guidance Questions for Best Practices	
Instructions: Answer the following questions with the most current information on hand.	
1. Have you aggregated and formatted your photos as described in this section?	Yes. Photos are incorporated into the CCTP document, and include overall photos and individual documentation of each landscape feature.
If "Yes," provide date of "yes" response:	12/3/2024
If "No," provide today's date:	N/A
If "No," format photos prior to moving on to the next step.	
3. Are there management plans on file that contradict the stewardship directive for any of the historic properties that may be affected by the project?	No
If "Yes," identify the relevant plans on file and list the discrepancies below:	
N/A	
Next Steps: Work with CRS/FM and use this space to identify next steps and additional information needed or to track information for future reference.	
N/A	

End of Section 4: Current Conditions Assessment

SECTION 5: POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF PROJECT SCOPE TO HISTORIC PROPERTY INTEGRITY

Instructions: Complete Section 5 for the project.
Use this section to make a preliminary identification of the project's potential to effect the historic structures and cultural landscapes present within the draft Area of Potential Effect (APE). **Final Assessment of Effects to all historic properties within the APE must be done in consultation with the consulting parties and therefore may be different from Section 5 assessment.** Historic properties are defined as listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The HPPD is only focused on the known historic structures and cultural landscapes present within the project APE (there may be other historic properties that must be considered). Note that official assessment of effects per 36 CFR 800.5 includes reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative (see 36 CFR 800.5 https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-VIII/part-800/subpart-B/section-800.5). The final project APE may include properties or impacts that are not yet known.

The APE should include the extents of a vertical area (below grade) for archeological resources as well as any historic views to/from the historic property. Official APEs need to be determined by the NPS agency official in consultation with consulting parties. Official submission processes required by SHPOs for initiation of Section 106 varies.

For best results completing Section 5, ensure that the project CRS has reviewed sections 1 through 4 and confirmed that they contain enough information to proceed with Section 5 and consulting parties have been contacted for early input and notification of the planned project.

Use information from sections 1 through 4 to fill Table 5-1 for all historic properties and associated character-defining features for structures as well as contributing features for cultural landscapes that are within the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE). NOTE: Use Table 5-1 to identify if design revisions are needed to avoid or minimize adverse effects where technologically and economically feasible, and record decision making associated with the project development. Review Table 5-1 and edit as applicable with each phase or milestone in project development and design until an official assessment of effect can be made by qualified personnel in consultation with consulting parties and documented in the Planning, Environment, Public Comment (PEPC) system.

Column A. Identify the historic property using CRIS name. If CRIS name does not exist, use FMSS name and number. The historic property name will be repeated in Column A for each character-defining feature for historic structures and each contributing characteristic or feature for cultural landscapes.

Column B. Character-defining features for historic structures and contributing landscape characteristics or features for cultural landscapes that may be affected by the project. Copy information from Table 3-1 for each historic property into Table 5-1.

Column C. Identify as many of the seven aspects of integrity for the historic properties that the project could affect. Draw information from Sections 1-4 contents.

Column D. Minimally explain how the scope will or will not change character-defining features for a historic structure or contributing landscape characteristics or features for a cultural landscape. Refer to HPPD sections 1–4 and other supporting information needed (e.g., maps, survey, drawings, specifications, photographs, scope of work for project, site plan, work order).

Column E. Reference and cite the design documents that illustrate or specify the proposed changes (e.g., maps, survey, drawing number, specifications, photographs, SOW, site plan, work order). Upload or hyperlink as applicable to the Design Documents Appendix.

See the HPPD Handbook, Section 5, for goals and process guidance.

Table 5-1: Project Effects

		Potentially Affected Properties		Project Information	
	A	B	C	D	E
	Properties in APE **CRIS Name** (if CRIS name does not exist, use FMSS name and number)	**Character-defining feature for historic structures or contributing landscape characteristic/feature for cultural landscapes** that may be affected by the project. From Section 3: Historic Property Information, Table 3-1.	**Potential Effect to Integrity** Identify as many of the seven aspects of the historic properties integrity that the project could affect.	**Scope of Project** Explain how the proposed project will or will not change the character-defining features for structures or contributing landscape characteristics or features for cultural landscapes.	**Reference Design Documents** Identify documents, their locations, and page numbers or other information to help users understand the changes proposed. These may be maps, surveys, drawings, specifications, photographs, SOW, site plans, or work orders.
1	Refer to Current Conditions Assessment of Landscape Features Table in Chapter 3.	Feature	☑ Design ☑ Association ☑ Setting ☑ Feeling ☑ Location ☑ Workmanship ☐ Materials		

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Documentation
Consulting Parties Communication Documentation
Note dates, names, brief summary of communication with consulting parties (SHPO, THPOs, and other consulting parties) and link to meeting notes and other related documents. Note that if a National Historic Landmark (NHL) may be affected by the project, the NPS NHL program must be notified. To paste into this cell, double-click. CRS determines when to contact consulting parties to notify them about the planned project and request early input. The official assessment of effect must be developed in consultation with the constulting parties and therefore may be different from HPPD Section 5 assessment.
Stakeholders and other Participants in the Section 106 Process per 36 CFR 800.2
Note dates, names, brief summary of communications and link to meeting notes and other related documents. To paste into this cell, double-click. CRS works with consulting parties to determine stakeholders and other participants and if/how to include them in the HPPD process. Work on the HPPD occurs prior to initiation of official Section 106 process. The HPPD informs Section 106 but does not replace procedural requirements.

Guidance Questions for Best Practices	
Instructions: Answer the following questions with the most current information on hand.	
1. Were professionals meeting the applicable SOI Professional Qualifications Standards involved in completing Section 5?	Yes
If "No," work with CRS to complete Section 5.	
2. At this time, is the scope of work consistent with an Approved Treatment Plan (for example: HSR, CLR, or other, as noted in Section 2 Guidance Questions for Best Practices and defined in the HPPD Handbook Appendix B: Terminology) or does it meet the SOI Standards for the recommended treatment as documented by the Management Category in Section 2 of this HPPD?	Yes
2a. If "Yes," provide date of "yes" response and proceed to question 3.	12/3/2024
2b. If "No," can the project scope/design details be revised, taking into account technical and economical feasibility, to avoid adverse effects to historic properties within the APE?	N/A
If response to 2b is "Yes," revise scope/design to avoid or minimize details that do not meet the SOI's Standards, taking into account technical and economical feasibility to avoid adverse effects to historic properties within the APE, and update HPPD sections 1 and 5.	
If response to 2b is "No," include a statement of justification that explains why the chosen treatment was selected and document minimization of adverse effects on the integrity of the historic property and proceed to question 3. Refer to 36 CFR 800.11 for documentation standards for statements of justification of adverse effect.	
N/A	
3. Has the CRS determined that information necessary to begin formal Section 106 review process is contained in HPPD sections 1 through 5?	No
If "Yes," formally initiate the Section 106 process and proceed through project development and execution continuum.	
If "No," and considering the responses above, use the space below to identify additional information needed or next steps to formally initiate Section 106 review process.	
N/A	

END OF SECTION 5: Potential Effects of Project Scope to Historic Property Integrity

ATTACHMENT 1: SECTION 1, ROW 24 - PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Justifications

URGENCY OF NEED:
Weather is becoming more severe and frequent in the Midwest: bomb cyclones drop unprecedented amounts of rain causing historic flooding and derechos produce 100+ mph winds. These conditions have led to flooded river systems-in 2017, OZAR received enough rain in a 2-day period to break 100-year-old flood records. Nearly all historic structures were impacted by floodwater and debris covered cultural landscapes and archeological sites. Lake Superior parks have experienced profound shoreline changes as a result of increased wave action from storm events. APIS and PIRO both had significant damage to historic boathouses during a 2017 storm.

RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE:
Structures and landscapes at risk are National Register listed or eligible, and many are fundamental resources. Archeological sites are prioritized by eligibility and their significance to precontact and recent history.

Project builds upon FUND THEME A by utilizing CRIS/FMSS data and addresses FUND THEME B by:
-Building on foundational data to identify best practices for climate change adaptation. AE teams will deploy the Historic Property Project Documentation (HPPD) template to document minimum necessary information in advance of making management, investment, and treatment decisions. These workbooks will collect property data to inform climate adaptive treatment. Archeological work will rely on GIS modeling of high-risk areas, using FEMA data, soils, slope, and geology, to identify resources at risk and highlight new areas for inventory before they are lost to erosion.

-Determining material sensitivity/resilience to climate stressors. MWR CR IDIQ teams of architects, landscape architects, and engineers are national leaders in the field of historic preservation bringing a depth of knowledge about suitable materials and methods to respond to flooding, erosion, and vegetation management. A team of qualified professionals will assess archeological resources condition and threats, documentation, and evaluation to determine which significant resources are most at risk.

-Developing climate adaptation treatment plans. Historic structure and cultural landscape recommendations will involve effective and compatible solutions to address periodic flooding, shoreline erosion, and compatible vegetative cover. Archeological data will be used to assist parks in determining which significant resources are most at risk and identify future adaptation treatments in consultation with civil engineers.

The project will address FUND THEME C by:
-Implementing select adaptation projects. Conceptual design recommendations for threatened historic structures and landscapes will include Class "C" construction cost estimates for FMSS Work Orders and PMIS facility project statements. New baseline data collected as a part of archeological site condition assessments will augment the MWAC-managed condition data and monitoring program for MWR archeological sites.

The project addresses the Core Project Rating Criteria by:
-Advancing CR climate change efforts in both northern and midcontinent parks that reflect the wide-ranging effects of these shared exposure threats and resource sensitivities.

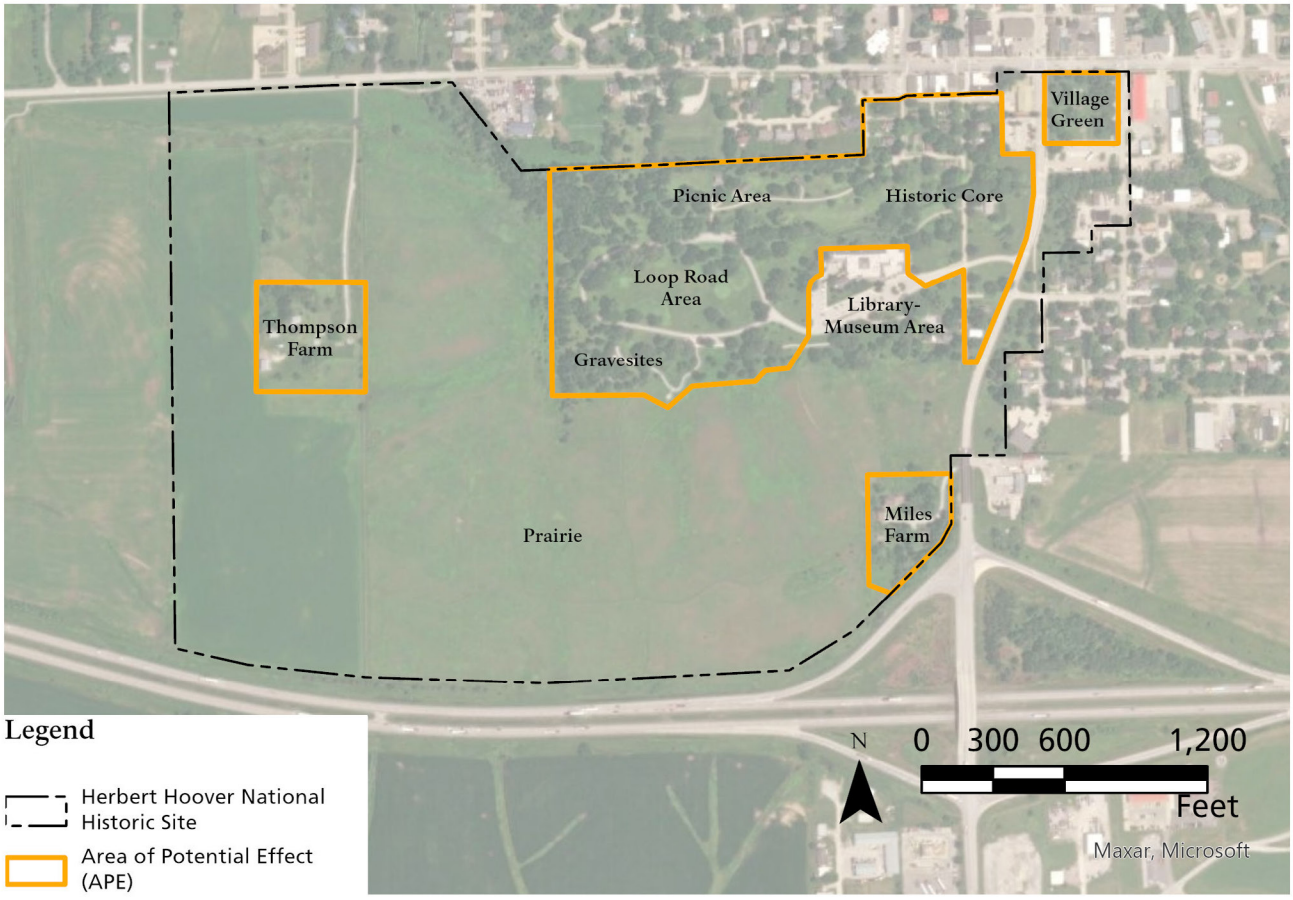
-Addressing a wide range of resource types representing the fishing industry, guides to navigation, recreational cabins, grist and lumber mills, and subsistence farming. Archeological resources include both recent history and precontact sites.

-Incorporating collaboration with partners and tribes on multi-park projects. Communities, stakeholders, State Historic Preservation Offices, and Tribes will participate in project planning, inventory, evaluation, determinations of significance, and reporting. Important archeological resources may be identified through tribal consultation.

-Emphasizing practical treatment solutions for threatened historic structures ranging from moving buildings away from eroded riverbanks and shorelines, elevating structures, underpinning docks/cribbing to allow for water fluctuations, armoring to deflect storm surges, or even possible removal if it is determined that the scale of effort for protection outweighs inherent resource values. Exposed archeological sites may be capped or excavated if imperiled by erosion. Landscape solutions could include tree pruning to reduce potential of windfalls, bioengineering to minimize erosion and stabilize shorelines, and compatible shoreline/dock treatments to withstand elevated lake levels.

-Generating case studies for news articles and media releases. Design solutions for shoreline erosion and flooding will be relevant to communities seeking solutions to similar challenges. News stories related to archeological sites will emphasize the importance of preserving these resources to descendent communities and NPS visitors. Articles will be shared through email news blasts, published as bulletins/newsletters/brochures, posted on program websites or printed for display in park visitor centers.

ATTACHMENT 2: SECTION 1, ROW 34 - DRAFT AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS



ATTACHMENT 3: SECTION 2, ROW 27 - ULTIMATE TREATMENT

cottage and gravesite and their environs as the sites most directly associated with the Hoover family; use the birthplace and gravesite environs only for interpretive and memorial uses. Site and visitor services can be accommodated in other parts of the site.

- Avoid implementing conjectural re-creations of the past that will increase confusion about what is old and what is new, and what is authentic and what is re-created.
- Maintain and strengthen the primary visual connection, a primarily native vegetation planting, referred to as "the vista," between the birthplace cottage and the gravesite.
- Preserve the existing visual connection between the Isaac Miles Farm and other sub-areas because it enhances the story of Hoover's youth in the West Branch community.
- Maintain views between the Thompson Farm and the prairie that provide the rural/agricultural setting for the NHS.
- Preserve and strengthen the visual connection between the historic core and the adjacent historic downtown commercial area, which retains the characteristic Midwestern grid pattern.
- Discuss and coordinate changes in screen plantings with adjacent and nearby property owners and with local government.
- Diminish the visual prominence of Parkside Drive from the NHS because it post-dates the period of significance and departs from the characteristic Midwestern grid.
- Rehabilitate the estuarine ecosystem of Wapsinonoc Creek because it is a character-defining feature of the cultural landscape and figured prominently in Hoover's memories of his youth.
- Follow NPS sustainability design approach to engineering solutions and vegetative planting policies. Sustainable approaches are likely to re-establish the general estuarine character of the creek environs and the types of native tree species that predominated during the period of significance.
- Continue to explore turf management policies that will result in a turf management plan with appropriate levels of management that are based on both the cultural and natural resource values and constraints of each distinct management area of the NHS. A weed-free turf is not desirable for the entire NHS. Weed-free turf is not acceptable throughout because of the costs of pesticides and the inconsistency with NPS management policies and pesticide guidelines. The historic core, the library-museum, and the gravesite are memorial sites which demand a higher level of intervention; weed-free turf is desirable for the

majority of each area. A greater tolerance for weeds is acceptable and appropriate in other areas.

- Limit night-time lighting to what is essential for personal safety and the security of the site. Lighting should be aligned along streets to the extent possible to reinforce the characteristic grid pattern. Spotlighting and uplighting to highlight individual buildings or site features is not appropriate.
- Undertake a thorough horticultural inventory and analysis to document current vegetative species and condition and to identify surviving vegetation from the period of significance. Retain and replace historic species in-kind as they become diseased or damaged.
- Develop a nursery, perhaps in an inconspicuous location on the Thompson Farm, where extra specimens of vegetation for the gravesite and other locations can be grown until replacements are needed.
- Develop an interpretive plan that will make the evolution of the NHS and West Branch cultural landscape understandable to the visitor. The plan should include both a permanent exhibit and outdoor exhibits that interpret the cultural landscape through historic photographs rather than through conjectural restorations and reconstructions.

Historic Core

General

- Acknowledge the significance of both the Hoover boyhood sub-period and the post-presidential sub-period. As a result, adopt a treatment and interpretive policy that recognizes the contributions of the post-presidential sub-period in the evolution of the site as well as those of the Hoover boyhood sub-period.
- Continue to evoke the overall nineteenth-century feeling and setting that was first established by Lou Henry Hoover's initial restoration efforts and continued by NPS. Discontinue restoration and reconstruction treatments intended to recreate an actual nineteenth-century scene. Both availability of existing resources and inadequate documentation prevent an accurate representation of the Hoover boyhood sub-period. Similarly, avoid restoration, reconstruction, and relocation activities intended to re-create the 1935-1966 period.
- Preserve existing buildings and structures in their present locations. Given the degree of change that has occurred since 1966, accept the existing physical locations of all buildings and structures—despite their inaccuracies for the period of significance. Adopt a preservation approach for the exteriors of all buildings and structures, rehabilitating the

interiors as necessary to meet NHS needs. Meet exterior ADA requirements as necessary when uses change.

- Avoid costly treatments to "correct" the historic scene re-creation.
- Use interpretation rather than reconstruction or relocation to inform visitors about buildings and structures that no longer exist on their original locations. Rely upon interpretive methods to convey more accurate representations of the cultural landscape at various points in time during the period of significance.
- Develop design guidelines for the rehabilitation of the Historic Core. Such guidelines would offer specific guidance for both buildings and landscapes. New guidelines would be intended to supersede the existing historic structure reports which were prepared to accomplish the goal of restoration to a nineteenth-century appearance.
- Acquire preservation easements on facades facing Wetherell Street and work with local property owners to rehabilitate building facades in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Work with the town, local groups, and local businesses to develop incentives for facade rehabilitation.
- Re-establish a native stream bank ecology within the historic core east of Downey Street by planting native species and discontinuing weeding, pruning, and similar practices *(Exhibit R)*. Allow natural wetland vegetation, such as Siberian elm, box elder, and mulberry, to grow along the stream bank. Strive for a naturalistic appearance rather than a manicured setting for the immediate creek environs. Continue weed-free maintenance along the stream bank west of Downey Street.
- Consider, based on the hydrologic analysis of Joseph Martin, developing a stream meander north of the current channel and direct flow to this channel to divert water away from the library-museum vicinity. Retain existing channel to serve as a detention basin during moderate flooding.

Birthplace Cottage Landscape

- To the greatest extent feasible, undertake a landscape restoration treatment based on the documentation and physical work that resulted from the well-researched, early twentieth-century restoration efforts led by Lou Henry Hoover. Attempting to reconstruct the landscape as envisioned in the Wagner plan developed following Hoover's death would increase maintenance and staffing burdens. Reconstruction of such features also would rely on conjecture since there is incomplete documentation for actual physical work. Moreover, the Lou Henry Hoover restoration has a clear and direct association with Herbert Hoover

and his family that has interpretive value. Missing features addressed in the Wagner plan, such as the vegetable garden and chicken house, can be interpreted through brochures, exhibits, and other interpretive methods rather than through actual reconstruction.

- Preserve the birthplace cottage to avoid disturbing extant physical evidence of its evolution over time.
- Paint the birthplace cottage white. Prevent damage to the wood surface of the birthplace cottage by keeping it painted and avoiding cleaning methods intended to remove paints and stains. As a result of the restoration activities directed by Lou Henry Hoover, the cottage was painted white for most of the sub-period between 1935 and 1966 although it is likely that it was unpainted at least for a part of Herbert Hoover's boyhood. Painting it white also will help integrate the cottage into its residential neighborhood setting and enhance its visibility from the gravesite.
- Keep an open vista between the birthplace cottage and the gravesite.
- Re-establish the green open space view from the front door of the birthplace cottage looking east.
- Re-establish a pedestrian bridge between the birthplace cottage and the statue of Isis that meets ADA and sustainability standards and that takes into account the most recent hydrological information available. Any new construction should be clearly modern but compatible in design as appropriate for a site rehabilitation activity. There is a strong historical association between the Isis statue and the birthplace cottage restoration efforts of the Hoover family that could be emphasized.
- Continue the use of vegetation remembered by Herbert Hoover and other family and community members as associated with the birthplace cottage landscape in keeping with the commemorative and interpretive intent of the cottage. Plant material is to be used more for textural qualities, fragrance, color and other characteristics that evoke the feeling of the cottage environs as remembered by Hoover and others than with an intent to re-create an actual physical scene that was transitory, even within the period of significance, and for which there is insufficient documentation and physical evidence.

Streetscape

- To accommodate local preferences, which are an important aspect of a NPS unit located within a community, and to meet ADA standards, retain the existing boardwalks but widen and replace the street surfaces in the historic core.

- Retain the grass planting strip between the boardwalks and the street surface but decrease its width.
- Remove any trees within the traditional vehicular path of the street.
- Widen the streets and replace the existing street surface paving with either a consolidated earth surface that is visually reminiscent of the nineteenth-century sub-period or asphalt that was used during the twentieth-century sub-period. In either case, the end result will not be an accurate representation of the period of significance given the degree of physical change that has occurred adjacent to the streets and the de-activation of the streets for vehicular traffic. The nineteenth-century street was much more varied in character than it is presently. The boardwalks had more variation than the existing re-creations, and historic photographs indicate utility poles and wires, retaining walls, and ditches, and a number of features that were not included in the historic re-creation. Early NPS proposals for the area actually recommended including utility poles and wires in the re-creation but this recommendation was never implemented. Widening the street surface, however, can re-establish the historic hierarchy of vehicular and pedestrian ways in which the street was more dominant than the walk. The existing boardwalk and street system does not contribute to integrity for either the 1874-1885 period or the 1935-1966 period and does not meet ADA standards.
- As necessary in the future in light of maintenance, safety, and ADA issues, re-evaluate retention of the boardwalk system; consequently do not extend the boardwalk system into other areas.
- A number of small-scale features—hitching posts, carriage steps, lamps and posts, and street signs—have been installed as part of the historic scene re-creation and are associated with site circulation. Retain these features as long as the boardwalk system remains in place. If the boardwalks are replaced, design a comprehensive system of walks and landscape features that meet current visitor needs. Any new system should be compatible but contemporary in design to avoid visual confusion about what is old or new on the site.
- As Victorian-style benches, wooden litter barrels, and other existing site furniture require replacement, select simple, contemporary furniture that cannot be confused as historic by the visitor, or model new wooden benches on the simple wooden bench prototype visible in site photographs from the 1960s *(Figure 96)*. The 1960s benches have an understated, vernacular character that would be compatible with the existing character of the core.
- Do not add a footbridge linkage to the meetinghouse; such a connection will further confuse the physical history of the site and could be interpreted by the visitor as the traditional pedestrian way to a community place of worship. Although there was a wooden bridge in

Gravesite

- Respect the design intent of the commemorative concept developed by William Wagner, in consultation with the Hoover family, and implemented in 1965-1966. Respect Wagner's interpretation of Herbert Hoover's desire for simplicity.
- Avoid above-ground construction or installation of any additional plantings, site furniture, commemorative or patriotic objects, markers, or memorials, other than those used temporarily for special events and observances.
- Rehabilitate the gravesite with as little variation as possible from the original design concept.
- Adopt a routine repair and maintenance program that is in keeping with both the simplicity concept endorsed by Hoover and in accordance with current NPS sustainability policies.
- Avoid damaging marble gravestones and protect the contemplative and quiet character of the site by adopting a hand-trimming policy in the immediate grave vicinity.
- Adopt sustainable practices—not highly technical solutions—when addressing drainage, irrigation, and moisture issues at the gravesite.
- Explore the alternative of installing a turf that does not require as high a degree of maintenance and irrigation as the existing grass, but maintain a weed-free turf. Dandelions and clover are not appropriate in the solemn, memorial setting and are incompatible with the original design intent.
- Consider installing substitute plant materials that are well-suited to climactic and other characteristics of the site. Use substitute species that—while similar to the original in form, texture, and color—are more appropriate to site characteristics. Acquire and nurture in an inconspicuous location elsewhere on the site additional specimens of the same replacement species so that they can be replanted at the gravesite should the original replacements become diseased or damaged. Strive for groupings of even-aged plant materials that will produce the overall effect associated with the original design intent.
- When new plant materials are installed, return to the gravesite's original design intent of a less-sculpted and more naturalistic appearance.
- Keep an open vista between the gravesite and the birthplace cottage.
- Maintain the existing prairie edge. Even though the prairie post-dates the period of significance, it provides an appropriate open setting in keeping with the intended simplicity of the site.

- Meet additional parking needs only in the areas south and west of the library-museum.
- If the vehicular entry sequence is changed in the future, retain the portion of the existing entry drive from Downey Street to the library-museum as a pedestrian way that connects the library-museum visitor to the Downey Street trace. Retain the historic gate and posts.

Presidential Library Association Building

- Maintain the residential landscape character of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association property; develop a maintenance policy that does not impart an institutional feeling to the former residential grounds.
- Retain the existing vegetative character of canopied, deciduous trees that allows views to and from the core area. Avoid evergreen plantings in this highly visible location.
- Avoid new construction.
- Avoid additional encroachment of parking into the former residential grounds.
- If a south entry road alternative is implemented, reduce the effects of potential circulation changes south of the building by installing new signs and/or a lift gate to discourage public access.

Loop Drive Area

Loop Drive

- Acknowledge the importance of this area as the visual center of the NHS and in providing the setting for the vista between the birthplace and the grave.
- Avoid new construction to keep the characteristic open quality of the area.
- Preserve the vista between the gravesite and birthplace.
- Retain the characteristic loop concept that was associated with the nineteenth-century racetrack which was located in the area. While the basic alignment should be retained, it could be modified in terms of elevation and configuration as long as its elliptical nature is maintained.
- Continue to provide a vehicular and pedestrian loop connecting the birthplace cottage, the picnic area, and the gravesite.
- Keep a continuous loop free of additional access points that will diminish the integrity of the elliptical configuration.
- Avoid developing additional parking in this area.

- Adopt a uniform maintenance policy designed to keep the existing park-like character, but do not strive for a weed-free turf because pesticides are expensive and inconsistent with NPS management policies and pesticide guidelines. Dandelions and clover are tolerable but vegetation needs to be managed to continue to provide a pleasant setting.
- Remove the evergreen buffer screening views of the Thompson Farm along the western boundary of this area to re-establish the rural/agricultural setting that existed during Hoover's lifetime. Replace evergreens with mixed native deciduous hardwood trees commonly found along fencelines in the West Branch vicinity to provide seasonal and understory views to the farm.
- Continue to use the Dyas planting plan that emphasizes native plants as the guide for the types and locations of plantings. The plan is not historically significant but is still a viable plan that meets current needs, and is cost-efficient and sustainable.
- The creek bank should have two different treatments: the first reflecting the natural system in the area adjacent to the northwest buffer sub-area and the remainder of the creek taking on a more open, park-like quality. Near the northwest buffer area, re-establish a native stream-bank ecology by planting native species near the Wapsinonoc Creek and discontinuing weeding, pruning, and other maintenance practices that would discourage the establishment of natural streambank growth. Strive for a naturalistic appearance rather than a manicured setting for the immediate creek environs in this area.
- Retain the vegetative windbreak west of the gravesite; use the Dyas planting plan as a guide for replacement.
- Consider replacing the existing turf with a "Victorian mix" that will have a more textured, colorful appearance, which can be cut less frequently, and which can be allowed to grow higher than the existing groundcover. Conduct experimental patches of "Victorian mix" in discrete areas of the NHS where they can be observed and maintained over time. Choose areas with little visibility to the public for test patches.
- Continue accommodating overflow parking for special events only; consider the use of different soil mixes to alleviate the effects of parking on grass, and avoid the use of grasscrete.
- Do not provide night lighting in this area.
- Explore use of northwest corner as a wetland detention area that may reduce the impacts of periodic, but moderate, flooding.

- Since the existing entry road is not historic, rework the entry as necessary but ensure that any new road is rural in character.
- Remove the evergreen visual screen to emphasize the farm's rural setting.
- Do not strive for a weed-free turf because pesticides are expensive and inconsistent with NPS management policies and pesticide guidelines.
- Install fences that are traditional in character—but not historic reconstructions—and native street tree plantings along Downey Street, which should be widened and resurfaced in the historic core and extended to this area (see Historic Core). Develop an interpretive wayside at the southern end of Downey Street at the point where it intersects with the right of way of Parkside Drive. Incorporate the circa 1880 photograph depicting the view down Downey Street towards West Branch into the wayside interpretive exhibit.

Prairie

- Retain the prairie as an effective, but not historic, visual buffer that contributes to the rural setting of the NHS.
- Manage the prairie as an experimental prairie that responds to current trends in native grass restoration and management.
- Re-establish a native stream bank ecology by planting native species near the Wapsinonoc Creek and in its floodplain. Allow natural wetland vegetation, such as Siberian elm, box elder, and mulberry, to grow along the stream bank.
- Explore use of the Wapsinonoc Creek area as a wetland detention area to reduce the impacts of periodic, but moderate, flooding.

Thompson Farm

- Preserve the agricultural setting as an edge for the NHS. Keep fields in agricultural use, either with crops or pasture.
- Acknowledge Thompson Farm as a significant agricultural cluster in its own right with little association to the Hoover story.
- Retain and rehabilitate historic buildings, structures, and landscape features, including small-scale features and objects, as part of a significant Iowa farm. Ensure the stabilization of individual buildings and structures to protect the integrity of the cluster.
- Maintain special vegetative areas, such as the windbreak and grape arbor.

- Do not strive for a weed-free turf which because pesticides are expensive and inconsistent with NPS management policies and pesticide guidelines.
- Retain the existing circulation system, including both internal vehicular and pedestrian linkages as well as the entry road.
- Re-establish fencelines and the interior fence around the farmhouse yard.
- Compile an oral history to support future physical planning.
- Begin planning for the transition from its current life tenancy to appropriate adaptive uses that will allow preservation of its existing and historic agricultural uses.
- Avoid maintenance policies and practices that would introduce an even, uniform appearance that would give the farm cluster an institutional feeling and setting.
- Site any essential new buildings related to NHS operations outside the cluster and away from important sight lines.
- Pursue the adaptive use potential of existing buildings before constructing new buildings.
- Site any new development so that it is hidden from the gravesite, Parkside Drive, and the core area.
- Plan new development to be visually secondary to the cluster; physically and visually separate new development from the cluster. New construction needs to be both distinguishable from the farm's buildings and structures, and compatible with them.
- Plan any new buildings and structures so that they are compatible with the rural, vernacular/popular architectural character of the site. Pay considerable attention to the massing, height, form, materials, and color of new buildings.

Visitor Contact and Park Support Area

Visitor Center

- Develop an electronically signaled cross walk at the Parkside Drive and Main Street intersection.
- Relocate the major entry to the visitor center on the northeast corner of the building directly opposite the crosswalk.
- Plan any necessary building expansion to the south but not to the west to protect the setting of the birthplace cottage and the Downey Street houses. Do not develop within the sightline of the birthplace cottage.

- Remove the existing parking directly south of the visitor center to create an appropriate entry sequence for the birthplace cottage.
- Re-establish a native stream bank ecology along the southern edge of this area by planting native species and discontinuing weeding, pruning, and similar practices. Allow natural wetland vegetation, such as Siberian elm, box elder, and mulberry, to grow along the stream bank. Strive for a naturalistic appearance rather than a manicured setting for the immediate creek environs.
- In areas of intensive public use, adopt a weed-free turf management approach which will be more acceptable to both community residents and visitors who expect a high level of maintenance in national parks.
- Explore use of the floodplain as a wetland detention area to aid in flood control.
- Design an appropriate, contemporary landscape setting that incorporates an interpretive wayside and a path between the visitor center and the birthplace cottage. Use the wayside to present a comprehensive overview of the NHS, the Presidential Library, and the town of West Branch as they exist today.
- Incorporate the boulder and plaque into the new path sequence or relocate it to its historic location near the birthplace cottage.

Parkside Green

- Expand and relocate the parking area from the northern portion of the site to the southern portion adjacent to Main Street.
- Relocate the park from the northern portion to the southern portion of the site to restore and enhance the view from the front of the birthplace cottage which is due west of the existing parking area. The view from the cottage toward this area during the period of significance was primarily of an open space area.
- Establish major pedestrian circulation from the northern portion of the site along Main Street to connect the visitor with the historic central business district of West Branch.
- Develop a deciduous street tree planting along the Main Street edge.
- Re-establish a native stream bank ecology along the southern edge of this area by planting native species and discontinuing weeding, pruning, and similar practices. Allow natural wetland vegetation, such as Siberian elm, box elder, and mulberry, to grow along the stream bank. Allow natural wetland vegetation, such as Siberian elm, box elder, and mulberry, to grow along the stream bank. Strive for a naturalistic appearance rather than a

ATTACHMENT 4: CRIS CL PARK REPORT EXCERPTS

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1869 - 1872	Built	Laban Miles house constructed.
CE 1869 - 1872	Built	Staples house constructed.
CE 1869 - 1871	Built	Mackey house constructed.
CE 1869	Built	Hildebrand house constructed.
CE 1870	Built	Methodist Church constructed.
CE 1870 - 1872	Built	Garvin house constructed.
CE 1870 - 1872	Built	Hayhurst house constructed.
CE 1870 - 1879	Planted	Garden established at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage.
CE 1870 - 1879	Built	Well/pump installed at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage.
CE 1871	Built	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage constructed.
CE 1871	Built	Jesse Hoover's blacksmith shop constructed.
CE 1873	Built	Wright house constructed.
CE 1874	Built	P.T. Smith house constructed.
CE 1874 - 1879	Purchased/Sold	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage was Herbert Hoover's residence between 1874 and 1879.
CE 1874 - 1885	Removed	Garden at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage not extant past 1885.
CE 1874 - 1885	Removed	Well/Pump at Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage not extant past 1885.
CE 1874 - 1899	Built	South Downey Street bridge constructed of wood.
CE 1877	Built	Miles farmhouse and barn built.
CE 1879 - 1884	Purchased/Sold	Hildebrand house was Hoover residence between 1879 and 1884.
CE 1880 - 1890	Built	Miles outbuildings constructed.
CE 1884	Built	Plank sidewalk installed.
CE 1888	Moved	Jesse Hoover's blacksmith shop moved to a new site on Main Street.
CE 1890	Altered	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage rotated 90 degrees and Scellars' two-story building added.
CE 1892	Built	Parsonage built.
CE 1895	Demolished	Jesse Hoover's blacksmith shop demolished, prior to 1895.
CE 1899	Built	Varney house constructed.
CE 1899	Built	Two shed roofs added to rear of Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage.
CE 1905	Built	Director's house constructed.
CE 1908	Built	Concrete sidewalks were installed on S. Downey Street as early as 1908.
CE 1913 - 1915	Moved	Methodist Church was moved or demolished c1913-1915.
CE 1917	Built	South Downey Street bridge rebuilt in concrete.
CE 1920	Built	Leech house constructed.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1923	Demolished	Hildebrand house demolished.
CE 1935 - 1936	Built	Plank sidewalk replaced by boardwalk, concrete sidewalk.
CE 1938	Restored	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage restored.
CE 1938	Built	Fence installed.
CE 1939	Built	Retaining wall installed, regrading and seeding banks.
CE 1939	Built	Footbridge installed.
CE 1939	Built	Isis statue installed.
CE 1939	Built	Flagstone walk installed.
CE 1940	Built	Miles outbuildings: corncrib constructed.
CE 1940	Built	Picnic area developed.
CE 1945 - 1949	Built	Miles outbuildings: oat bins, chicken house, machine shed constructed.
CE 1948	Planted	Row of evergreens planted.
CE 1951 - 1952	Built	Loop road developed.
CE 1952	Built	Park gateway constructed.
CE 1953	Built	Boy Scouts shelter constructed.
CE 1955 - 1961	Built	"Overlook" developed.
CE 1956	Moved	Penn Street moved 80 feet north.
CE 1956	Built	Sidewalk installed.
CE 1956	Moved	Parsonage moved.
CE 1957	Built	Blacksmith shop constructed.
CE 1962	Built	Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum constructed.
CE 1964	Altered	Director's house restored and painted yellow.
CE 1964	Altered	Auditorium added to the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum.
CE 1964	Moved	Quaker meetinghouse moved to site.
CE 1964 - 1965	Built	Maintenance building constructed.
CE 1965 - 1967	Built	Gravesite landscaped, granite walkway and white marble blocks, installed, ledger stones placed on graves.
CE 1965 - 1966	Planted	Several hundred nut trees planted.
CE 1965	Built	Guard shelter constructed at Gravesite.
CE 1967	Restored	P.T. Smith house restored.
CE 1967	Moved	Varney house relocated.
CE 1967	Built	Bandstand constructed.
CE 1968	Moved	Schoolhouse moved to park.
CE 1968	Built	Vista established. Vista plantings in 1970, 1974, 1975, 1976.
CE 1969	Moved	C.E. Smith house relocated.
CE 1970	Moved	Penn Street was moved back to original location and restored as a trace in 1970.
CE 1970	Moved	Downey Street realigned and renamed Parkside Drive.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1970	Built	Federal Building (post office and visitor center) constructed.
CE 1971 - 1992	Altered	Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum additions in 1971, 1974, 1992).
CE 1974	Built	Fence replaced.
CE 1974	Planted	Vegetable garden planted.
CE 1974	Planted	Siberian crab apple trees planted.
CE 1974	Built	Privy constructed.
CE 1977	Restored	Schoolhouse restored.
CE 1977	Built	Boardwalks installed.
CE 1985	Altered	South Downey Street bridge railings replaced with wood.
CE 1987	Rehabilitated	Gravesite rehabilitated.
CE 1992	Restored	Herbert Hoover birthplace cottage restored.
CE 1996 - 2005	Rehabilitated	Gravesite rehabilitated.
CE 2002	Built	ADA ramp built at Schoolhouse prior to November 2002.
CE 2003	Built	Replace wood boardwalk on east side of Poplar Street trace with Durawood boardwalk.
CE 2004 - 2005	Planted	Two maples planted at site of the Second Hoover house (Hildebrand house).
CE 2004	Planted	Trees around Isis statue replaced with black hills spruce.
CE 2006	Rehabilitated	Hoover Birthplace Cottage scraped and painted.
CE 2007 - 2009	Rehabilitated	C.E. Smith House rehabilitated.
CE 2009	Rehabilitated	Peter T. Smith House painted and Dr. Leech House and Isaac Miles Farmhouse rehabilitated.
CE 2010	Rehabilitated	William Wright House lead abated and repainted.

ATTACHMENT 5: HPPD CRIS CL REPORT EXCERPT

HPPD CL Report

Resource ID: 500401

Resource Name: Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

NRIS Information

Category of Property	Name	NRIS ID	NRIS URL	Other Name	Primary Certification Date	Significance Level	Resource Documentation Status	Contributing	NHL Status
Politics - Government Conservation Archeology	Herbert Hoover National Historic Site	66000110			08/01/1978	National	Entered Documented	Individual	Yes

Chronology

Seq No	Physical Event	Begin Year	Begin Era	End Year	End Era
	Built	1869	CE	1872	CE
	Built	1869	CE	1872	CE
	Built	1869	CE	1871	CE
	Built	1869	CE	1869	CE
	Built	1870	CE	1870	CE
	Built	1870	CE	1872	CE
	Built	1870	CE	1872	CE
	Planted	1870	CE	1879	CE
	Built	1870	CE	1879	CE
	Built	1871	CE	1871	CE
	Built	1871	CE	1871	CE
	Built	1873	CE	1873	CE
	Built	1874	CE	1874	CE
	Purchased/Sold	1874	CE	1879	CE
	Removed	1874	CE	1885	CE
	Removed	1874	CE	1885	CE
	Built	1874	CE	1899	CE
	Built	1877	CE	1877	CE

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HPPD CL Report

Resource ID: 500401

Resource Name: Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

	Purchased/Sold	1879	CE	1884	CE
	Built	1880	CE	1890	CE
	Built	1884	CE	1884	CE
	Moved	1888	CE	1888	CE
	Altered	1890	CE	1890	CE
	Built	1892	CE	1892	CE
	Demolished	1895	CE	1895	CE
	Built	1899	CE	1899	CE
	Built	1899	CE	1899	CE
	Built	1905	CE	1905	CE
	Built	1908	CE	1908	CE
	Moved	1913	CE	1915	CE
	Built	1917	CE	1917	CE
	Built	1920	CE	1920	CE
	Demolished	1923	CE	1923	CE
	Built	1935	CE	1936	CE
	Restored	1938	CE	1938	CE
	Built	1938	CE	1938	CE
	Built	1939	CE	1939	CE
	Built	1939	CE	1939	CE
	Built	1939	CE	1939	CE
	Built	1939	CE	1939	CE
	Built	1940	CE	1940	CE
	Built	1940	CE	1940	CE
	Built	1945	CE	1949	CE
	Planted	1948	CE	1948	CE
	Built	1951	CE	1952	CE

HPPD CL Report

Resource ID: 500401

Resource Name: Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

	Built	1952	CE	1952	CE
	Built	1953	CE	1953	CE
	Built	1955	CE	1961	CE
	Moved	1956	CE	1956	CE
	Built	1956	CE	1956	CE
	Moved	1956	CE	1956	CE
	Built	1957	CE	1957	CE
	Built	1962	CE	1962	CE
	Altered	1964	CE	1964	CE
	Altered	1964	CE	1964	CE
	Moved	1964	CE	1964	CE
	Built	1964	CE	1965	CE
	Built	1965	CE	1967	CE
	Planted	1965	CE	1966	CE
	Built	1965	CE	1965	CE
	Restored	1967	CE	1967	CE
	Moved	1967	CE	1967	CE
	Built	1967	CE	1967	CE
	Moved	1968	CE	1968	CE
	Built	1968	CE	1968	CE
	Moved	1969	CE	1969	CE
	Moved	1970	CE	1970	CE
	Moved	1970	CE	1970	CE
	Built	1970	CE	1970	CE
	Altered	1971	CE	1992	CE
	Built	1974	CE	1974	CE
	Planted	1974	CE	1974	CE

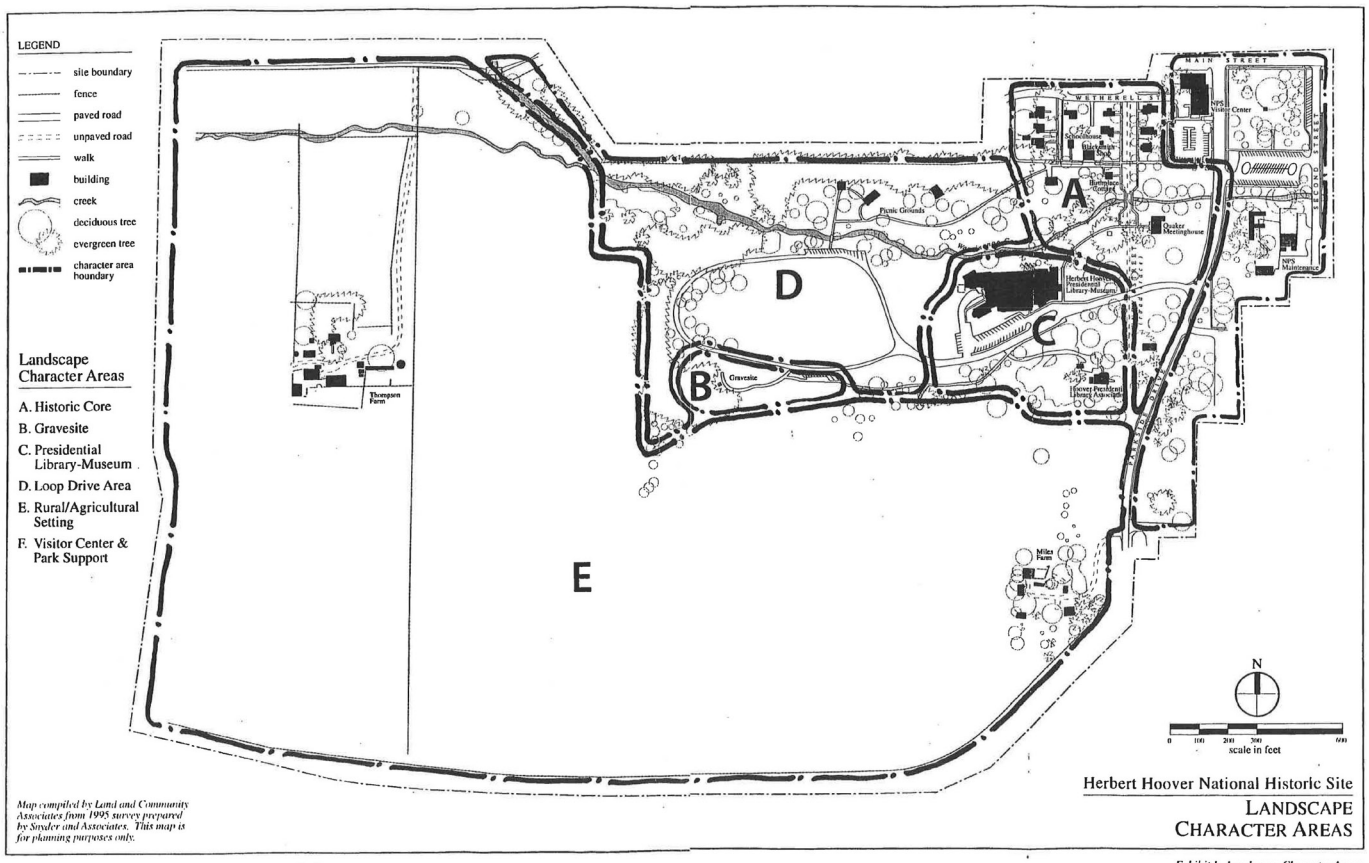
HPPD CL Report

Resource ID: 500401

Resource Name: Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

	Planted	1974	CE	1974	CE
	Built	1974	CE	1974	CE
	Restored	1977	CE	1977	CE
	Built	1977	CE	1977	CE
	Altered	1985	CE	1985	CE
	Rehabilitated	1987	CE	1987	CE
	Restored	1992	CE	1992	CE
	Rehabilitated	1996	CE	2005	CE
	Built	2002	CE	2002	CE
	Built	2003	CE	2003	CE
	Planted	2004	CE	2005	CE
	Planted	2004	CE	2004	CE
3	Rehabilitated	2006	CE	2006	CE
5	Rehabilitated	2007	CE	2009	CE
7	Rehabilitated	2009	CE	2009	CE
9	Rehabilitated	2010	CE	2010	CE

ATTACHMENT 6: 2013 NOMINATION BOUNDARY MAP AND DESCRIPTION



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Exhibit 1. Landscape Character Areas.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
Name of Property

Cedar County, Iowa
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
X___previously listed in the National Register
___previously determined eligible by the National Register
___designated a National Historic Landmark
___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:
X___State Historic Preservation Office
___Other State agency
X___Federal agency
___Local government
___University
___Other
Name of repository: Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 119.31 acres
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

The entire acreage of the National Historic Site includes 186.80 acres, 67.49 of which were listed on the National Register in 1978.

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	636,616	4,614,517	3	15	637,847	4,614,606
2	15	636,981	4,614,588	4	15	637,849	4,614,408

See attached continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

In West Branch, IA, the boundary of the Herbert Hoover NHS starts at the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets, runs west along the south side of Main Street and turns south one block just west of the Post Office and then turns west along the north side of Wetherell Street. The boundary line angles southwest at the corner of Wetherell and Poplar Streets and follows the south side of Wetherell Street to the service road west of the Staples House. It turns south and follows the west side of the service road to the end of the fence line and turns west. As the boundary approaches "Hoover Creek" [Wapsinonoc Creek], it angles northwest to the south side of Main Street where it turns west and follows the south right of way line to the west side of the Thompson Farm. The west boundary line is a north-south line running through the agricultural fields of the Thompson Farm about 400 feet west of the farm buildings and bisects the fields between fences, rather than follow a fence line. The boundary heads east at the north right-of-way of Interstate

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Herbert Hoover National Historic Site — Name of Property
Cedar County, Iowa — County and State

80. It follows the north ROW line east to Parkside Drive and turns north and runs in a step-like pattern to Cedar and Second Streets following the east side of Second Street back to the point of beginning.
[Cited from 2010 Cultural Landscapes Inventory, page 18]

See Map 1.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary encompasses the entire National Historic Site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Ruth E. Mills and Brenda W. Williams		
organization	Quinn Evans Architects	date	April 2013
street & number	219 ½ North Main Street	telephone	734-663-5888
city or town	Ann Arbor	state MI	zip code 48104
e-mail	Bwilliams@quinnevans.com; rmills@quinnevans.com		

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

See attached Maps 1 through 4.

Continuation Sheets

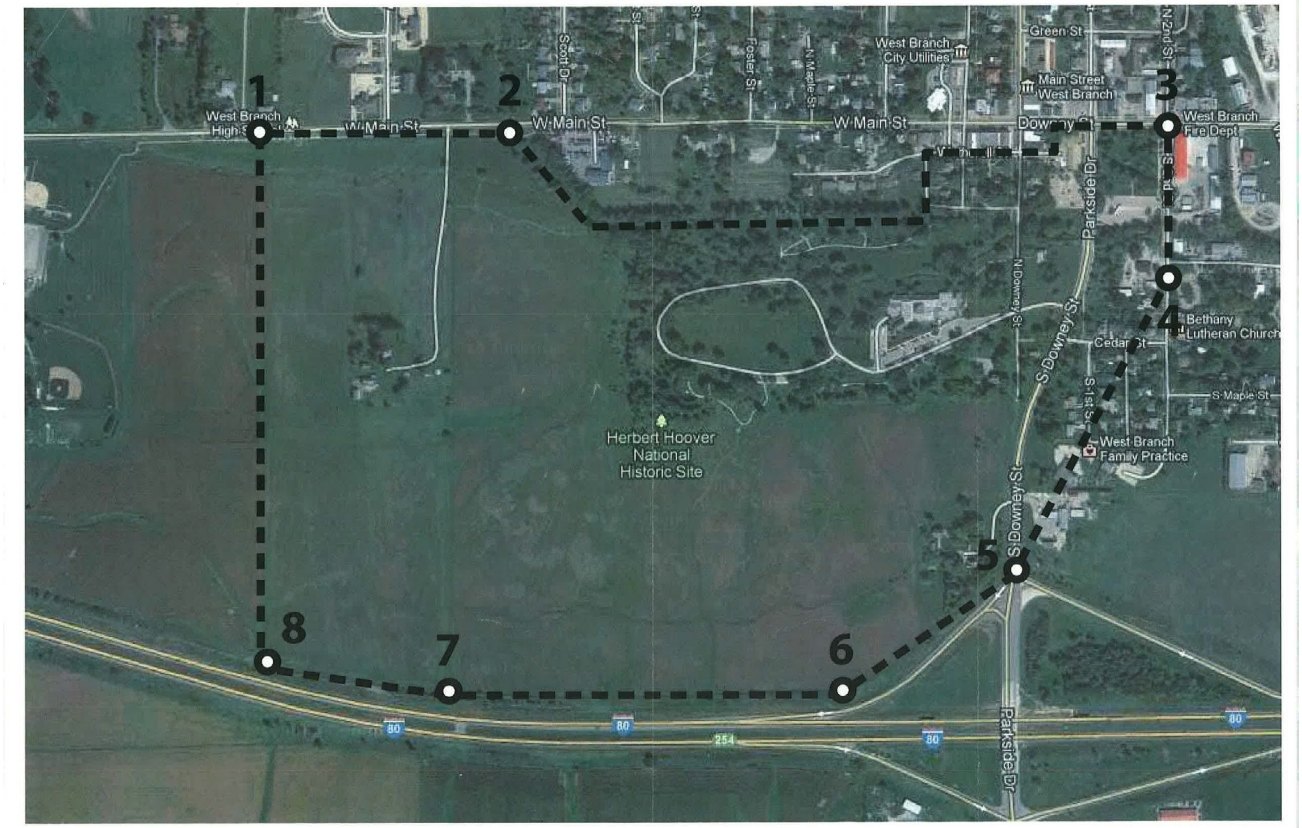
Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

See attached photographs 1 through 43.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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West Branch High
W Main St
Scott Dr
Foster St
N Maple St
West Branch City Utilities
Green St
Main Street West Branch
N 2nd St
West Branch Fire Dept
Parkside Dr
N Downey St
S Downey St
Bethany Lutheran Church
Cedar St
S Maple St
West Branch Family Practice
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
110 Parkside Drive
West Branch, IA 52358

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