

Chapter 1. Introduction

OVERVIEW OF THE REPORT

This document presents the comprehensive Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), Historic Structures Report (HSR), and Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Truman Farm (Grandview Unit) of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

The National Park Service (NPS) funded these documents in 2011 to guide the park management decisions at this property.

PURPOSE & NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to protect the Truman Farm as President Harry S Truman's historic family farm and agrarian landscape, which shaped his life and influenced his work ethic and character. This project will provide for the long-term stewardship of the Truman Farm for the enjoyment of current visitors and future generations by improving cultural resource protection, and providing a cohesive, unified visitor experience.

Documenting the condition and development of the Truman Farm—including its buildings, structures, and landscape—and providing written guidance for preserving those qualities that best convey the historical significance and association with President Truman is a critical first step in resource stewardship. This project will provide guidance on integrating visitor, administrative, and maintenance facilities within the cultural landscape to provide a comprehensive and authentic experience. There is a need to enhance the integrity of the historic landscape and to provide for visitor amenities at the Truman Farm.

Project Need

This project documents and addresses deficiencies in the condition of the buildings, structures, and landscape features of the Truman Farm. These deficiencies include needed repairs to the Farm Home, including the foundation, drainage, and humidity control. The project is also needed to address the discrepancies in the appearance of the property as it currently provides a confusing interpretation of President Truman's association with his family's farm. Examples of this include the appearance of the Farm Home—the interior is almost exclusively newer finishes installed prior to the NPS's ownership, the exterior is in need of repair, and portions of the house were removed to evoke a time period not representative of the full site. The building treatment and appearance of the landscape to the period of significance is not consistent. In addition, historic features have been removed from the property, and non-historic features, such as a smokehouse, have been added. The proposed project is needed to preserve the historically significant Farm Home, structures and landscape features that convey its agrarian sense of place, as well as to address the changes in the surrounding land uses, and to accommodate the needs of visitors. The Truman Farm has been greatly impacted by adjacent commercial development, particularly on the north side of the property. The relationship and views between the property and its surroundings must be enhanced to adequately convey the life of Harry S Truman when he lived at the farm and his influence on later modifications over the years. Other issues include the need to provide visitor orientation, currently located in the Farm Home, and to improve

1 interpretation of the historic landscape
2 site to maximize visitor experience and
3 provide visitors with a more meaningful
4 understanding of Harry S Truman.

6 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

7
8 The CLR/HSR/EA identifies buildings and
9 landscape characteristics and features
10 that convey the historical significance and
11 character of the property, and provides
12 a holistic and integrated plan for long-
13 term preservation and stewardship of the
14 cultural landscape and buildings. This
15 report addresses the following objectives.

- 16 • Document the development of the
17 Truman Farm from its beginnings
18 as the Solomon Young farm, Harry
19 S Truman’s maternal grandfather,
20 through present day.
- 21 • Identify measures to better articulate
22 the extent of the historic farm, and to
23 protect the property from surrounding
24 development and growth from both a
25 physical and visual standpoint.
- 26 • Document and analyze the
27 existing condition of the Farm
28 Home, structures, foundations,
29 visible remnants, and landscape
30 characteristics/features of the Truman
31 Farm. This includes analyzing
32 structural integrity, utilities, finishes,
33 materials and features, documenting
34 threats or other potential impacts
35 to the NHL status, and providing
36 recommendations for repair or
37 treatment.
- 38 • Develop a series of treatment (action
39 and no action) alternatives to provide
40 for the long-term stewardship of
41 the Truman Farm with specific
42 recommendations for preservation,
43 and for repair or improvements for
44 extant features for the property
45 including vegetation and views.
- Identify opportunities for providing
universal accessibility throughout the
entire property.

1 SCOPE OF THE REPORT

3 Combined Reports

4 The CLR/HSR/EA is the primary
5 document used to guide management and
6 stewardship of the cultural landscape and
7 its buildings, and to inform treatment and
8 maintenance of the grounds and buildings
9 associated with the Truman Farm.

10 Treatment recommendations provide
11 guidance for:

- 11 1. Routine and deferred maintenance;
- 12 2. Recommendations for preservation,
13 repair, and rehabilitation; and,
- 14 3. Remedies for code deficiencies
15 associated with ABAAS compliance,
16 utility upgrades, and fire and life
17 safety issues.

18 The intent of the combined CLR/HSR/EA
19 is to provide a holistic and integrated plan
20 that addresses operational needs while
21 also recognizing that the mission of the
22 NPS is to provide a rich and authentic
23 visitor experience, and to ensure that
24 long-term preservation and stewardship
25 objectives are met to the maximum extent
26 practicable.

28 Cultural Landscape Report

29 This document presents the Cultural
30 Landscape Report (CLR) for the
31 Truman Farm, including detailed
32 documentation of the Truman Farm’s
33 historical development, evaluation of its
34 existing conditions (good, fair and poor),
35 analysis and evaluation of landscape
36 characteristics, and preparation of
37 treatment recommendations.

38 The CLR builds upon the numerous
39 studies, investigations, and documents
40 that exist for the Truman Farm as a
41 significant component of the Harry
42 S Truman National Historic Site. Of
43 particular importance to the CLR are the
44 1983 Archeological Survey and Testing

1 report¹ the 1984 National Historic
2 Landmark nomination that led to the
3 designation of the site as an NHL in
4 1985 (1985 NHL),² the 1999 General
5 Management Plan (1999 GMPA),³ and the
6 2010 Cultural Landscape Inventory (2010
7 CLI).⁴

8 **Historic Structure Report**

9 The HSR documents the existing
10 condition and provides an assessment of
11 the three contributing buildings.

- 12 • The Truman Farm Home (Farm
13 Home)
- 14 • The Truman Farm Garage (Garage)
- 15 • The Truman Farm Poultry House
16 (Poultry House)

17 Three structures currently exist on site,
18 but were previously determined to be non-
19 contributing and are not included in the
20 HSR. These include the Privy, the NPS
21 Maintenance Shed and the Smokehouse.
22 Similarly, the building on Tract 3 was
23 not included in the HSR scope. However,
24 the treatment alternatives address, in a
25 general nature, pedestrian connections,
26 universal access, and visitor wayfinding.

27 The HSR evaluates the existing
28 conditions of each contributing building
29 and assigns a condition rating of good,
30 fair, or poor to inform the treatment
31 alternatives.

33 **Environmental Assessment Report**

34 The EA has been prepared to evaluate
35 potential effects on environmental,
36

37 ¹ Bray, Robert T. *Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Truman*
38 *Farm Home and Grounds, Grandview, Missouri*. Kansas City:
39 1983.

40 ² *National Register of Historic Places Inventory –Nomination Form,*
41 *Harry S Truman Farm Home*. Missouri: National Park Service,
42 1984.

43 ³ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
44 *General Management Plan for Harry S Truman National Historic*
45 *Site*. Independence: National Park Service, 1999.

46 ⁴ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
47 *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Truman Farm, Harry S Truman*
48 *National Historic Site*. Missouri: National Park Service, 2010.

1 socioeconomic, and cultural resources
2 through the proposed treatment
3 alternative (preferred alternative), two
4 other treatment alternatives, and a no
5 action alternative.

6 The EA provides the decision-making
7 framework that:

- 8 1) analyzes a reasonable range of
9 alternatives to meet objectives of the
10 proposal,
- 11 2) evaluates potential issues and impacts
12 to the park’s resources and values, and,
13 3) identifies mitigation measures to lessen
14 the degree or extent of these impacts.

15 Impact topics evaluated in detail in this
16 EA are historic structures and cultural
17 landscapes, archeological resources,
18 visual resources, visitor experience, public
19 health and safety, and park operations.
20 Some impact topics were dismissed
21 because the project would result in no
22 more than minor effects. No major effects
23 were identified. The public, regulatory
24 agencies, and other stakeholders have
25 an opportunity to comment on this CLR/
26 HSR/EA. Comments received will be
27 considered in the final evaluation of
28 effects.

METHODOLOGY

History Methodology

The primary goals of the history are to provide accurate historical information in the form of a historic context and to clarify the evolution of the buildings and landscape. The general methods include a review of existing literature, interviews with local historical experts, and on-site inspection. This project benefitted from a readily accessible database of primary and secondary sources, located at the Harry S Truman Presidential Library and Museum. The Midwest Genealogical Center, located in Independence, also has an unusually comprehensive collection of primary and secondary sources. The archivist at the Jackson County Historical Society offered advice regarding sources on local history. Research in Missouri focused on the sources available at the Truman Library and the Genealogical Center. The administrative office files of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site (HSTR) also contained useful information. The available primary materials helped in assessing the accuracy of the existing literature.

Since the property is associated with a revered former United States President, a number of books and articles have been written that include historical information about his time at the Truman Farm. Research focused on selecting the resources that were the most pertinent to the farm property. The NPS's historic resource survey of Truman-related properties, "Farm Roots and Family Ties," and the cultural landscape inventory completed in 2010, were particularly useful.

The research, coupled with on-site investigations, verified the accuracy of previous work and uncovered new information about the Truman family and their involvement with the property

through 1965. Other newly discovered information connected the Garage to a barbershop in Grandview, and provided details of a sale of 200 acres in 1922.

Cultural Landscape Report Methodology

The CLR is conducted at a thorough level of investigation and documentation for historical research, existing condition assessment, landscape analysis, and treatment recommendations. The thorough level research methodology, as defined by the NPS focuses on the use of select documentation of known and presumed relevance, including primary and secondary sources that are easily available.⁵

The thorough level existing conditions investigation for the Truman Farm is conducted according to best practices. A review of readily available documentation was undertaken, and included information from the Harry S Truman National Historic Site (HSTR), the National Park Service's Midwest Regional Office (NPS-MWRO), and the Harry S Truman Presidential Library and Museum. This review included planning documents, administrative reports, technical reports, natural resource studies, and correspondence. Review of historical documentation included the NRHP and NHL nominations for the Truman Farm, and for the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, and historic drawings, photographs, and correspondence available from primary and secondary sources. Archival research was undertaken at the Harry S Truman Presidential Library and Museum in Independence, Missouri, and included documentation just released in late 2011, which had previously been unavailable.

⁵ Page, Robert R., Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan. 1998. *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Processes and Techniques*. Washington D.C.: National Park Service.

1 This documentation provided important
2 insight into President Truman’s
3 involvement with the Truman Farm
4 through the 1960s.

5
6 Background information provided by
7 the HSTR and NPS-MWRO, and the
8 improvement and topographic survey
9 undertaken for this project were used
10 to prepare the CLR drawings. Site
11 investigations occurred in December 2011
12 to document the existing conditions of
13 the Truman Farm grounds. Archeological
14 research included review of previous
15 archeological investigations performed
16 within the Truman Farm, most notably
17 those undertaken by Robert Bray in 1983.
18 Site investigations for the CLR did not
19 include archeological techniques to locate
20 buried ruins or artifacts.

21 **Historic Structure Report** 22 **Methodology**

23 The Historic Structure Report (HSR)
24 presents documentary, graphic and
25 physical information for the three extant
26 contributing buildings within the Harry
27 S Truman Farm property, including the
28 Farm Home, Garage and Poultry House.
29 Primary historic documents (original
30 drawings, rehabilitation drawings,
31 historic photographs, letters to Bess
32 Truman, historic maps, and other historic
33 documentation), Historic American
34 Building Survey (HABS) drawings
35 (reference number 492/117554 in file at
36 the DSC), park maintenance records,
37 material testing and site investigations
38 were analyzed to compile the record of
39 each structure’s development, historic
40 alterations and current condition. Very
41 limited destructive testing (paint and
42 mortar sampling) was performed. The
43 process utilized a multidisciplinary
44 approach to more fully understand
45 each building and its alterations. The
46 disciplines included architectural,
47 mechanical, electrical, structural and
48 hazardous materials experts. These

1 disciplines reflect the key areas and
2 issues addressed. Coordination with the
3 site aspects – both landscape and civil –
4 occurred throughout the research process.

5
6 Significant dates or periods of
7 construction were established to
8 document features and to determine the
9 relative significance of each feature to the
10 building and of each building within the
11 Truman Farm. Where physical evidence
12 did not support historic documentation
13 and where historic records themselves
14 were inconsistent, findings were
15 documented to establish a baseline for
16 future research.

17 **Existing Condition**

18 A brief physical description of each
19 contributing building precedes a
20 description of the individual building
21 features and includes information
22 such as massing, form, orientation,
23 materiality and general plan layout.
24 Field observations contributed to
25 descriptions of each extant feature and
26 attendant condition rating. In addition
27 to field observations, thirteen material
28 samples were obtained and tested to
29 determine species of wood through wood
30 floor testing, historic paint colors and
31 mortar and plaster composition. Results
32 are included in Appendix E. Features
33 observed by discipline include the
34 following as applicable by building:

34 Architecture: roof, gutters and
35 downspouts, chimneys, exterior walls,
36 exterior trim, porches, windows, doors,
37 wall finishes, ceiling finishes, interior
38 trim, floor, stairs, code/life safety and
39 accessibility.

40 Structure: foundation, floor framing, roof
41 framing, ceiling framing, wall framing,
42 lateral system and load requirements.

44 Mechanical Systems: plumbing systems,
45 HVAC and fire protection systems

Electrical Systems: infrastructure, branch circuits, general power outlets and equipment, lighting systems, telecommunications, fire alarm and security system and lightning protection.

Hazardous Materials: asbestos, lead containing paint and lead dust, lead in soils and mold.

Condition Assessment

Each feature was evaluated and an attendant condition rating determined. A general building condition assessment is presented first, followed by the condition assessment and ratings of each feature or component.

A list of the Contributing Features — those characteristics that embody each structure’s special and notable qualities — follow the description of physical features. Mass and form, layout of spaces, exterior materials, openings and interior materials are included where applicable.

Treatment Alternatives

In Chapter 5 the treatment alternatives and associated impacts are discussed. Of benefit to the CLR/HSR’s development was the Value Analysis/Choosing by Advantages (VA/CBA) meeting, held in the park in July 2012. The purpose of the VA/CBA was to facilitate the project’s scoping process and to identify appropriate treatments within the context of the park’s current and future ability to perform the work. A preferred alternative was identified which allowed the Ultimate Treatment and Use section to be tailored to it specifically. The proposed use and visitor access opportunity for each structure in conjunction with the condition assessment guides the feature by feature work recommendation for specific materials.

**Environmental Assessment Report
Methodology**

The EA has been prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and implementing regulations at 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508, Department of the Interior regulations for NEPA at 43 CFR 46, and National Park Service Director’s Order (DO) – 12 and Handbook, Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making. In addition, this EA was prepared in compliance with the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s (ACHP) regulations implementing section 106 (36 CFR Part 800.8, Coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act).

1 **PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF**
2
3 **HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL**
4 **HISTORIC SITE**

5 The Harry S Truman National Historic
6 Site was authorized by an act of Congress
7 on May 23, 1983 (Public Law 98-32).
8 The Truman Farm was authorized for
9 acquisition by the U.S. Congress on
10 December 14, 1993. The Truman Farm is
11 significant because of its association with
12 Harry S Truman, President of the United
13 States from 1945 to 1953.

14
15 The character Harry S Truman displayed
16 as U.S. President at a great turning point
17 in world history was grounded in his
18 relationships with family, friends, and
19 community. Although other sites interpret
20 the lives of American presidents, none
21 encompass the physical context and broad
22 life experiences of a president from his
23 formative years through his retirement.

24 The purposes, significance, and mission
25 goals of the park, as outlined in the 2000
26 Long Range Interpretive Plan (2000
27 LRIP), underlie how the site is managed.

28 The purpose of the Harry S Truman
29 National Historic Site is to preserve and
30 interpret President Truman’s home and
31 three related homes in Independence,
32 Missouri and the Truman Farm in
33 Grandview, Missouri including all related
34 artifacts, and to interpret President
35 Truman’s life in both communities.

Names, Numbers & Location Data

The summary table on the next page lists the three buildings and landscape features included in the CLR/HSR/EA with their corresponding names, numbers, and location data. Use of the Facility Management System Software (FMSS) number, the List of Classified Structures identifying number (LCS ID), and the feature name are the best means for identifying the structures within the NPS. The common/feature name is used throughout the CLR/HSR/EA document.

Historic Structure & Cultural Landscape Report Data⁶

| Common/ Feature Name | Year Built | FMSS Name | FMSS # | LCS Name | LCS # | ID LCS # | Feature ID # | Current Use in 2012 |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Farm Home | 1894- 1895 | Truman Farm Home | 71788 | Truman, Harry S, Farm Home | TF01 | 70144 | 140412 | Seasonal Tours |
| Garage | | Farm Home Garage | 71995 | Farm Home Garage | TF02 | 70145 | 140410 | Storage |
| Poultry House | | Farm Home Poultry House | 81696 | Farm Home Poultry House | TF03 | 70146 | 140414 | Vacant |
| Truman Farm Smokehouse | | Farm Home Smokehouse | 81697 | | TF07 | | | |
| Truman Farm Privy | | Farm Home Privy | 81698 | | TF08 | | | |
| Stone Posts | | Farm Home Stone Posts | 41437 | Farm Home Stone Posts | TF04 | 70147 | 140420 | |
| Truman Farm Pin Oak Plaque | | Farm Home Pin Oak Plaque | 45592 | Farm Home Pin Oak Plaque | TF06 | 70149 | 140424 | |
| Truman Farm Flagpole | | | | | | | 140616 | |
| Interpretive Waysides | | | | | | | 140618 | |
| Entrance Sign | | | | | | | 140620 | |
| Hayrake | | | | | | | 140622 | |
| Boundary Fence | | | | | | | 140760 | |
| Entrance Drive & Parking Area | | | | | | | 140600 | |
| Paved Walkways | | | | | | | 140602 | |
| Truman Farm Barn Foundation | | Farm Home Barn Foundation | 93570 | | TF09 | | 140428 | |

⁶ FMSS (Facility Management Software System) is a numbering and naming convention used within the park for everyday maintenance issues. LCS (List of Classified Structures) is a numbering and naming computerized inventory system identifying the elements (prehistoric and historic) that the NPS has, or plans to acquire, legal interest in. The Feature ID number is used to catalogue historic features.

1 MANAGEMENT

2
3
4 The Truman Farm is owned by the
5 National Park Service (NPS), and
6 managed as the Grandview Unit of
7 the Harry S Truman National Historic Site
8 (HSTR).⁷ The HSTR staff provides
9 seasonal operations and maintenance,
10 utility service (electrical, geothermal,
11 water, sanitary and storm sewer), and
12 interpretive programs for the site.

13 Current management goals include
14 maintaining and interpreting the Truman
15 Farm as the last surviving remnant of
16 the Truman family farm operation. It
17 was begun by his maternal grandfather
18 Solomon Young in the 1800s, and was
19 influenced by President Truman when he
20 lived and worked on the farm between
21 1906 and 1917, and through the 1960s
22 as he stayed involved with the farm
23 management and subsequent sale of land.
24 The farm had a significant influence on
25 Truman, contributing to his character and
26 work ethic.

27 The management of the Truman Farm
28 is generally guided by the 1999 General
29 Management Plan Amendment (1999
30 GMPA)⁸ with interpretation guidance
31 provided by the 2000 Long-Range
32 Interpretive Plan (2000 LRIP).⁹

- 33 • The 1999 GMPA directed a limited
34 restoration treatment for the Truman
35 Farm. According to the 1999 GMPA,
36 the Grandview Unit would retain
37 its current character, and existing
38 historic buildings and structures

38 ⁷ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
39 *Scope of Work, Historic Structures and Cultural Landscape Report*
40 *with Environmental Assessment*. Truman Farm-Harry S Truman
41 National Historic Site, May 2011.

41 ⁸ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
42 *General Management Plan for Harry S Truman National Historic*
43 *Site*. Independence: National Park Service, 1999.

43 ⁹ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
44 *Long-Range Interpretive Plan: Harry S Truman National Historic*
45 *Site*. Harpers Ferry: Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive
46 Planning, November 2000.

1 would be preserved. The 1999
2 GMPA allowed for the potential for
3 reconstructing certain previously
4 removed historic landscape features,
5 and for removal of non-historic
6 elements. Restoration would be
7 limited to those features that are
8 necessary to convey the significance of
9 the farm during the life of President
10 Truman. Interpretation efforts were to
11 be guided by a long range interpretive
12 plan with both interior and exterior
13 exhibits. Visitor and administrative
14 functions would be re-located from the
15 historic Farm Home.¹⁰

- 15 • The 2000 Long Range Interpretive
16 Plan (2000 LRIP) “articulate(d) a
17 vision for the park’s interpretive
18 future, and recommend(ed) media
19 and programs best suited for meeting
20 visitor needs, achieving management
21 goals, and telling the park stories.”¹¹
- 22 • The 2000 LRIP superseded the
23 1984 Interpretive Prospectus as the
24 park had changed considerably as
25 several properties were added to the
26 HSTR including the Grandview Unit
27 acquired in 1994. The 2000 LRIP
28 recommended a full visitor experience

28 ¹⁰ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
29 *General Management Plan for Harry S Truman National*
30 *Historic Site*. Independence: National Park Service, 1999.

31 ¹¹ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
32 *Long-Range Interpretive Plan: Harry S Truman National*
33 *Historic Site*. Harpers Ferry: Harpers Ferry Center Interpre-
34 *tive Planning*, November 2000, 1. The Long-Range Interpre-
35 *tive Plan (2000 LRIP) for Harry S Truman National Historic*
36 *Site is a component of the park’s Comprehensive Interpretive*
37 *Plan (CIP), as outlined in the National Park Service Interpre-*
38 *tive Guidelines (DO-6). Using the park’s mission, purpose,*
39 *and resource significance statements, plus the primary*
40 *interpretive themes and visitor experience goals, this plan*
41 *articulates a vision for the park’s interpretive future, and*
42 *recommends the media and programs best suited for meeting*
43 *visitor needs, achieving management goals, and telling the*
44 *park stories. These foundation elements come directly from-*
45 *are based on- similar statements in the park’s Strategic*
46 *Plan and in the recently approved revision of the General*
47 *Management Plan*

1 for all sites and for all types of
2 visitors including those who prefer
3 to experience resources on their own,
4 at their own pace. For the Truman
5 Farm, the 2000 LRIP recommended
6 a new visitor contact center (on Tract
7 3, acquired in 2011) with information
8 and orientation, sales, and a small
9 AV space with the potential of a
10 joint effort between the NPS and
11 the local community. The 2000 LRIP
12 recommended an audiovisual program
13 supported by interior and exterior
14 exhibits and a walking tour on the
15 grounds to convey the property's
16 original acreage and President
17 Truman's influence on the surrounding
18 development, as well as guided tours
19 of the Farm Home.

20 Management Issues

21 The following summarizes management
22 issues identified as part of the research,
23 inventory and evaluation of the Truman
24 Farm's buildings and cultural landscape.
25 These issues address those elements and
26 challenges associated with the existing
27 site, building or structures, and those
28 challenges associated with operations or
29 maintenance that make it difficult for
30 the park to realize the vision and goals
31 for the property. Treatments to assist in
32 addressing these management issues are
33 presented in Chapter 5: Treatment.

34 The following management issues were
35 identified.

- 36 • The scale of the historic farm is unclear;
- 37 • The extent of the historic farm is confusing;
- 38 • Loss of spatial relationships and historic views diminish the historic setting;
- 39 • On-site vehicular circulation and parking impacts the integrity of the NHL;
- 40 • Need for life safety/code compliance of the buildings and site;

- 1 • Need for accessibility and pedestrian routes;
- 2 • Need for code compliant utilities;
- 3 • Issues with site drainage and foundation condition;
- 4 • Lack of facilities limits interpretation and the visitor experience;
- 5 • NPS maintenance facilities impact the visitor experience and the integrity of the NHL;
- 6 • Limited hazardous materials exist on-site;
- 7 • Opportunity for new visitor, administrative and maintenance facilities.

16 The Scale of the Historic Farm is Unclear

17 Two conditions make it difficult to
18 understand the original scale of the
19 Truman Farm, which is important in
20 understanding the influence the farm
21 had on President Truman. One is the
22 misconception that all lands associated
23 with the original Truman farm were
24 bought and developed after President
25 Truman's involvement with the property,
26 and the subsequent development
27 'happened' to the site. The second is
28 the impact that some of the adjacent
29 development has on the current farm,
30 which may not have been envisioned by
31 the president.

- 31 • President Truman's maternal grandfather had acquired close to 600 acres of agricultural land, with reports of his owning upwards of 1,500 acres at the time of his death. Of the original 600 acres, only approximately five acres remain, and this land is surrounded by modern development. A portion of this development was undertaken with the involvement Harry S Truman, beginning in the mid-1950s as President Truman collaborated with developers and architects to create a modern, convenient and state-of-the-art shopping experience to the east of the site, known as Truman Corners. A

1 portion of the current site, the land to
2 the south, is part of the development
3 parcel, but was never fully developed.
4 • In 1987, the area immediately north
5 of the Truman Farm was sold and
6 developed as a strip shopping center
7 with a parking drive and spaces located
8 near the historic site, on land that
9 once belonged to Vivian Truman, the
10 president's brother.
11 • The property immediately to the
12 south of the current five acres was
13 developed in 1987. A building built
14 near Blue Ridge Boulevard blocks the
15 view toward the Farm Home from the
16 southwest.

16 **Extent of the Historic Farm is** 17 **Confusing**

18 The delineation of the property boundary
19 of the Truman Farm visually appears
20 to imply that this fenced area was
21 the historic farm at some point in its
22 history. In addition, the loss of spatial
23 relationships and small scale features
24 makes it hard for visitors to understand
25 how the farm functioned during the
26 historic period.

- 27 • The existing fences outline the property
28 ownership of the NPS prior to the
29 purchase of the additional acreage to
30 the south. The fence line also outlines
31 the boundaries of the National Historic
32 Landmark. Overgrown volunteer
33 vegetation obscures the existing
34 fencing. The original area of the
35 farm, which included the Farm Home
36 and yard, orchards, a garden, and a
37 barnyard (with barn), is difficult to
38 discern.
- 39 • The loss of fencing that once enclosed
40 the various spaces of the farm makes
41 it difficult to understand the historic
42 spatial organization of the farm, and
43 the importance of these spaces to the
44 living and agricultural operations. In
45 particular, the loss of fencing around
46 the Farm Home, between the Farm
Home and the non-extant barn, and the

1 loss of fencing around the barnyard
2 diminishes the historic setting.

4 **Loss of Spatial Relationships and Historic** 5 **Views Diminishes the Historic Setting**

6 The historic setting of the Farm Home
7 offered expansive views across the land
8 towards the north, east and south. The
9 west view was primarily through the
10 sugar maple grove, which has been
partially restored with new trees.

- 11 • Today's views to the north are of a
12 strip shopping center, which is less
13 than desirable for a visitor experience.
14 Views to the east are currently
15 obscured by overgrown volunteer
16 vegetation, as are views to the south.
- 17 • Views into the property are limited
18 due to newer development being
19 allowed to build closer to Blue Ridge
20 Boulevard.
- 21 • Typical utilities such as light poles,
22 utility boxes and other street elements
23 interrupt the view from Blue Ridge
24 Boulevard towards the Farm Home.

25 **On-Site Vehicular Circulation and Parking** 26 **Impacts the Integrity of the NHL**

27 In 1983, prior to NPS ownership, a new
28 entrance drive and parking area was
29 installed for ease of visitor access. At the
30 time, adjacent property was not available
31 or affordable to accommodate visitors off-
32 site.

- 33 • The wide asphalt drive and loop
34 parking area detracts from the historic
35 setting and impacts the integrity of
36 the NHL. Although the route follows
37 the historic drive, the width, material
38 and extensive loop overwhelm the
39 historic site.

40 **Need for Life Safety/Code Compliance of** 41 **the Buildings**

42 The final determination of the use of
43 each building on-site will trigger specific
44 code considerations. Once uses are
45 confirmed, a balance between safety,

1 code compliance, resource protection and
2 potential Administrative Controls will
3 need to be reached for these buildings.
4 Administrative Controls are management
5 agreements between park operations and
6 code officials that define use limitations
7 on buildings. These definitions can limit
8 code required upgrades to only what is
9 deemed reasonable for current/future uses
10 by both parties.

11 Code considerations for the Farm Home
12 include the following:
13 • Structural loading capacities (snow,
14 live and dead loads).
15 • Egress routes including widths and
16 handrails.
17 • Egress lighting levels.
18 • Two-story structure vs. code
19 requirements.
20 • Tornado “Place of Refuge” would
21 require use of the basement stair
22 which is non-compliant.
23 • The Farm Home, while seemingly
24 residential, is actually a public
25 building with an Assembly Use due
26 to the current guided tours. It should
27 be noted that the park has a current
28 Administrative Control limiting the
29 tours to six people at one time who are
30 accompanied by park staff.

30 Code considerations for the Garage
31 include the following:
32 • Stabilizing the lateral system.
33 • Anchor the roof framing for wind
34 uplift.

35 Code considerations for the Poultry House
36 include the following:
37 • The building is in danger of collapse
38 and should not be opened to the public
39 or staff until mitigation can occur.
40 • The Poultry House is likely best suited
41 to be viewed but not entered.
42
43
44
45
46

1 **Need for Accessibility and Pedestrian**
2 **Routes**

3 The ABAAS (Architectural Barriers Act
4 Accessibility Standards of 1968) requires
5 universal access to facilities designed,
6 built, altered, or leased with Federal
7 funds. The 2004 ADA-ABA Accessibility
8 Guidelines (ADA-ABA) should be utilized
9 when undertaking alterations to the Tru-
10 man Farm as they are the most current
11 standards.¹²

- 12 • A wood ramp currently attempts
13 to provide access to the first floor
14 of the house, although the doors,
15 hardware and thresholds have not
16 been modified to meet full compliance.
17 Access to the second floor of the house
18 is not attainable without extensive
19 modification to the historic features.
- 20 • An accessible route is provided
21 between the non-contributing parking
22 area and the Farm Home. The
23 remainder of the site does not have
24 pathways.
- 25 • As accommodations are made for
26 accessible routes and access, the
27 historic setting should also be
28 protected as the primary resource.
- 29 • Neither the Garage nor the Poultry
30 House are currently accessible.

30 **Need for Code Compliant Utilities**

31 The following have been identified as
32 utility issues:

- 33 • The need for a code compliant
34 backflow.
- 35 • The need to scope the existing
36 basement preventer drain to
37 determine where it drains.

38 ¹² U.S. Access Board. 23 July 2004. *Americans with Dis-*
39 *abilities Act and Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines.*
40 Washington D.C. The ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act
41 of 1990) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability
42 and establishes design requirements for the construction or
43 alteration of facilities. In 1991, the Board (ADA) published
44 the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), which served as
45 the basis for enforceable standards. The ABA also maintained
46 a set of guidelines which served as the basis for enforceable
standards. In 2004, the ADA and the ABA jointly updated the
guidelines for ABA facilities and ADA guidelines so a consis-
tent level of accessibility was specified for both laws.

1 **Issues with Site Drainage and Foundation**
2 **Condition**

3 The Truman Farm is on a fairly
4 level site, with little natural positive
5 drainage away from the Farm Home
6 and other structures. Recent drainage
7 improvements and foundation upgrades
8 have directed some drainage away from
9 the building and structures. However,
10 additional drainage improvements may be
11 necessary near some foundations.

12 **Lack of Facilities Limits Interpretation**
13 **and the Visitor Experience**

14 Visitors to the Truman Farm currently
15 access the site along the entrance drive,
16 park in the parking area, and enter the
17 Farm Home where they purchase tickets
18 for guided tours. The site is open every
19 day, but is only staffed Friday through
20 Sunday from Memorial Day through
21 Labor Day. Guided tours are offered every
22 day the site is staffed.¹³

- 23 • Due to the size of the house, and
24 the limited availability of park
25 staff, guided tours are limited to six
26 people. The location of the sales (cash
27 register) area in the Farm Home
28 diminishes the historic space, and the
29 visitor experience.
- 30 • There is no permanent full-time staff
31 for the Grandview Unit. Staffing the
32 Farm Home in the summer when
33 it is open for tours requires pulling
34 employees from duties at the Truman
35 Home and the visitor center in
36 Independence; however, an existing
37 volunteer and additional seasonal
38 staff do help meet the limited summer
39 staffing requirements.¹⁴
- 40 • The adjacent property and building

40 ¹³ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
41 *Scope of Work, Historic Structures and Cultural Landscape Report*
42 *with Environmental Assessment*. Truman Farm-Harry S Truman
43 National Historic Site, May 2011, 3.

43 ¹⁴ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
44 *Long-Range Interpretive Plan: Harry S Truman National Historic*
45 *Site*. Harpers Ferry: Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive
46 Planning, November 2000.

1 have recently been purchased by the
2 NPS for use as visitor, administration,
3 and maintenance facilities (a
4 recommendation of the 1999 GMPA).
5 The development of this building
6 for these uses would likely alleviate
7 many issues associated with visitor
8 experience. It is estimated that the
9 building is approximately 3,443
10 square feet.

11 **NPS Maintenance Facilities Impact the**
12 **Visitor Experience and the Integrity of the**
13 **NHL**

- 14 • NPS storage facilities have been built
15 on-site and include a structure located
16 behind the Garage, and another
17 located in the Farm Home yard.
18 The presence of these two buildings
19 diminishes the historic setting and
20 impacts the integrity of the NHL.

21 **Need for Hazardous Material Removal**

22 A limited amount of hazardous material
23 has been found. Worker safety require-
24 ments and federal regulations will need to
25 be met when handling these materials.

27 **Opportunity for New Visitor,**
28 **Administration, and Maintenance**
29 **Facilities**

30 The NPS recently purchased two
31 additional tracts of land (Tracts 2 and 3),
32 both of which are contiguous to the south
33 property line, and were at one time part
34 of the Truman family farm property. Both
35 are intended to become a part of the site
36 to assist with visitor management and to
37 provide facilities for better management
38 of the historic site. Tract 2 consists of a
39 long linear field. Tract 3 includes a single-
40 story building surrounded by a parking
41 area, and two access drives that connect
42 to Blue Ridge Boulevard.¹⁵

43 ¹⁵ The legal property consists of three tracts, all of which
44 were part of the Truman property at one time or another.
45 Tract 1 is the original acreage where the Farm Home is
46 located. Tract 2 is a field associated with the Truman Farm.
47 Tract 3 includes a newer building and parking area, and was
48 recently acquired by the NPS for future visitor amenities.

1 The purchase of these two tracts provides
2 a significant opportunity for the HSTR
3 to better serve their visitors and to
4 manage the historic site. The building and
5 acreage along Blue Ridge Boulevard offer
6 a site and an enclosed space for visitor
7 orientation, point of sale, and to house
8 park administration offices. It also offers
9 an opportunity to partner with local,
10 regional and national agencies for visitor
11 contact and office space.

12 The purchase of Tract 2, which is
13 primarily a field, offers an opportunity to
14 buffer the Truman Farm from adjacent
15 uses, and to further interpret the Truman
16 family, and President Truman's farm life
17 by possibly using the acreage for crops.

18 As of December 2011, the NPS had not
19 determined a use for the building on
20 Tract 3 in part due to staffing and budget
21 concerns. A broader evaluation of the
22 property's opportunities and constraints is
23 needed to further guide the park in its use
24 decisions. In addition, an assessment of
25 the building's condition will be needed to
26 properly program a use, and to determine
27 the extent of any necessary modifications.

1 **RELATED PLANNING**

2
3 **DOCUMENTS**

4 **Management Policies 2006**

5 NPS Management Policies 2006 provide
6 guidance for all management decisions,
7 including management decisions related
8 to cultural resources. Cultural resources,
9 including cultural landscapes and historic
10 structures, are addressed in section 5.0,
11 which states the NPS cultural resources
12 management program involves "...
13 stewardship to ensure that cultural
14 resources are preserved and protected,
15 receive appropriate treatments (including
16 maintenance) to achieve desired
17 conditions, and are made available for
18 public understanding and enjoyment."
19 In addition to NPS management policies,
20 the following park-specific documents
21 provided information on park resources
22 and management strategies and
priorities.

1 **General Management Plan**

2 **(NPS 1987)** - The General Management
3 Plan provides broad management
4 direction for resource management,
5 visitor use, and development 15 to 20
6 years into the future.

7 **Historic Structure Report**

8 **(NPS 1987)** - This report provides
9 a structural history of the Truman Home
10 in Independence, Missouri and an in-
11 depth historical analysis of the home of
12 Harry S and Bess Wallace Truman.

12 **Cultural Landscape Report**

13 **(NPS 1989)** - This report documents the
14 historic landscape around the Truman
15 Home in Independence and guides park
16 staff in the maintenance of the property.

17 **General Management Plan Amendment (1999**

18 **GMPA)** - The General Management Plan
19 as described above was revised in 1999.

19 **Long Range Interpretive Plan**

20 **(2000 LRIP)** - The Long Range
21 Interpretive Plan articulates a vision
22 for the park's interpretive future, and
23 recommends the media and programs
24 best suited for meeting visitor needs,
25 achieving management goals, and telling
26 the park stories.

27 **Truman Farm Home: Historic Resource**

28 **Study (NPS 2001)** - This study covers the
29 history and significance of the Harry S
30 Truman Farm in Grandview, MO, the
31 Frank and George Wallace homes in
32 Independence, and the Noland House in
33 Independence.

33 **Cultural Landscape Inventory (2010 CLI)**

34 - This report identifies the historic
35 landscape around the Harry S Truman
36 National Historic Site in Grandview,
37 Missouri.

38
39

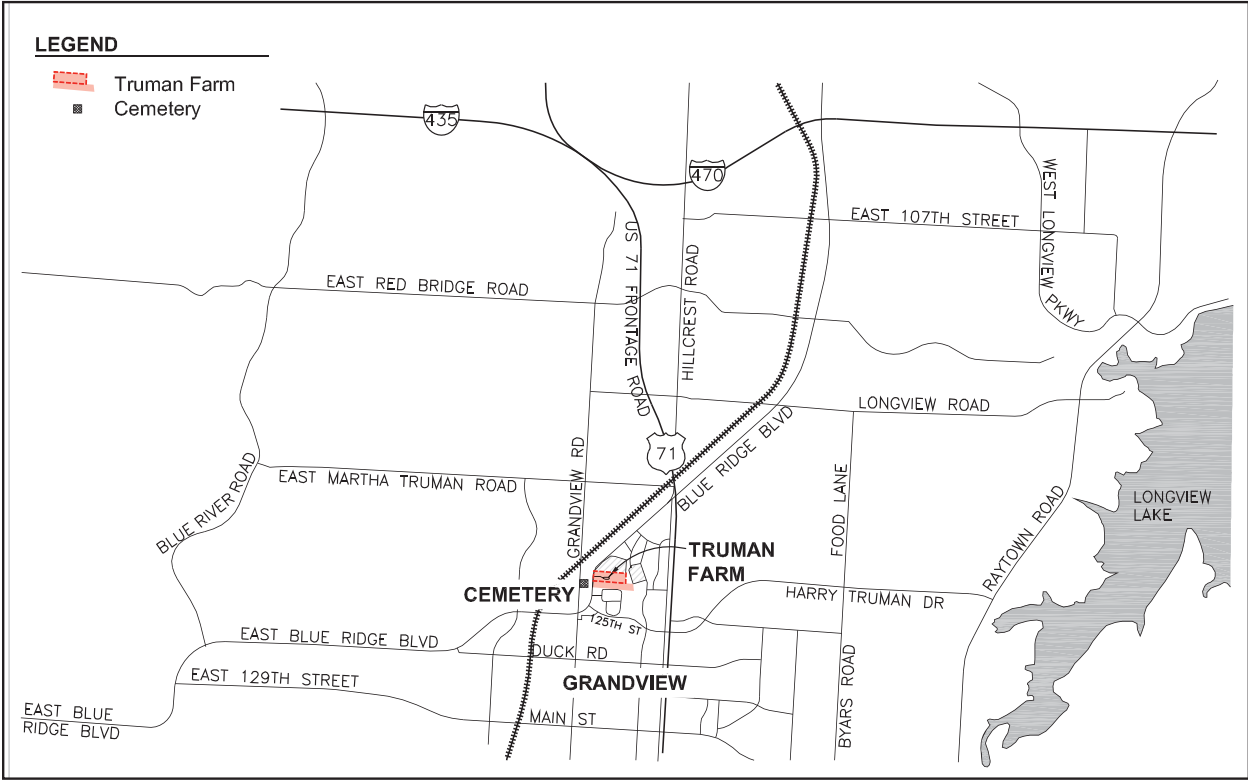


Figure 1-2. Vicinity Map

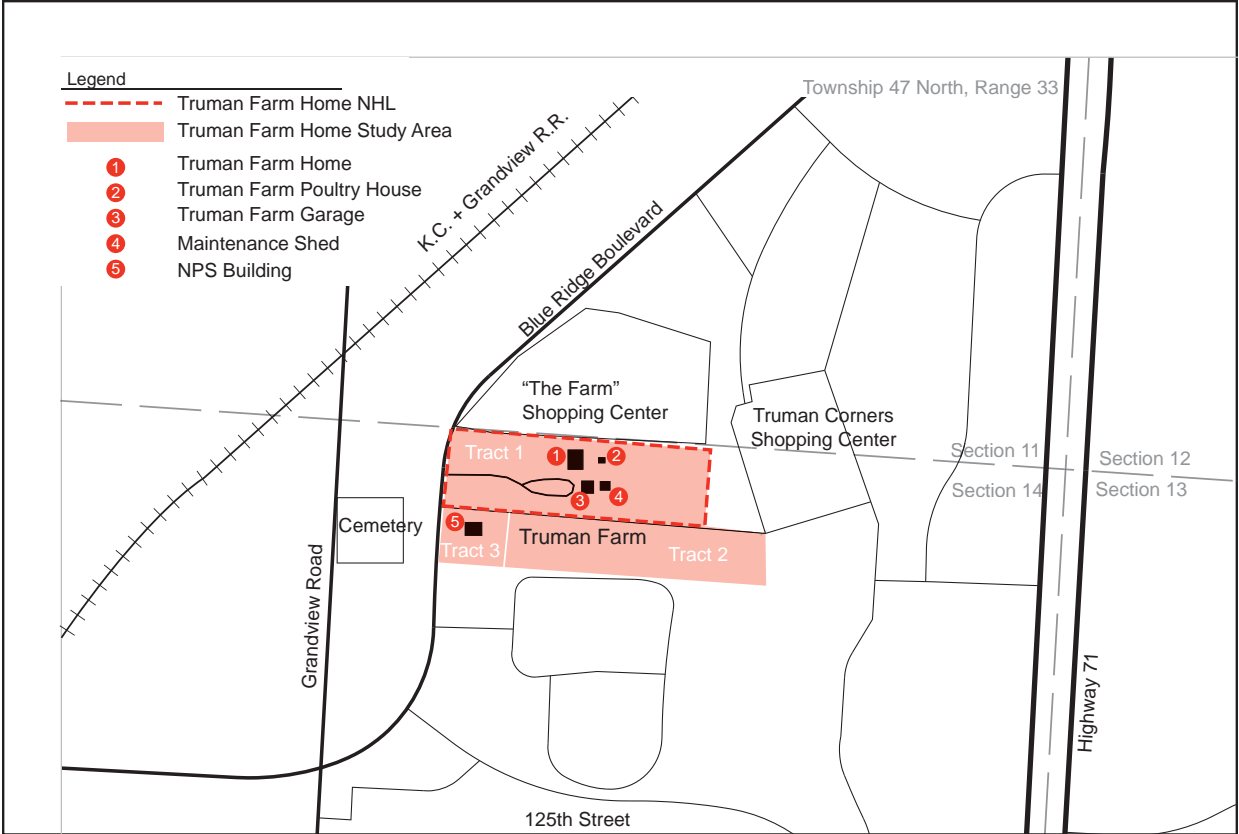


Figure 1-3. Study Area Map

1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

2 AREA

3 The Truman Farm is a nationally
4 significant site associated with former
5 U.S. President Harry S Truman, located
6 in Grandview, Missouri, approximately
7 20 miles southwest of Independence,
8 Missouri, and approximately 17 miles
9 south of Kansas City, Missouri (Figure
10 1-3). The Truman Farm is within easy
11 access of Interstates 470 and 435, and
12 U.S. Highway 71.

13 The site is part of the Harry S Truman
14 National Historic Site and is located
15 near other prominent Truman-related
16 sites including the Truman Presidential
17 Library and Museum, Jackson County
18 Courthouse — Truman Administrative
19 Courtroom, and the Harry S Truman
20 National Historic Landmark District
21 where the Truman Home is located.
22 There are other secondary structures in
23 the area that relate to Mr. Truman's life
24 in Independence and Kansas City. Mr.
25 Truman's birthplace is located 118 miles
26 south of Independence on U.S. Highway
27 71 and is administered by the State of
28 Missouri.

29 The Truman Farm is located on
30 approximately eleven acres of the original
31 591 acres purchased and cultivated by
32 President Truman's maternal grandfather
33 beginning in 1867. Five and a quarter
34 acres (5.25 AC), Tract 1, was added to the
35 Harry S Truman National Historic Site
36 on December 14, 1993, when the U.S.
37 Congress authorized its acquisition, by
38 donation, from Jackson County, Missouri.
39 The subsequent five acres, Tracts 2 and 3,
40 were added in 2011 by Public Law 108-
41 396, which authorized the acquisition of
42 additional land. The U.S. Congress also
43 authorized and directed the Secretary
44 of the Interior to provide appropriate
45 political subdivisions of the State of
Missouri with technical assistance for

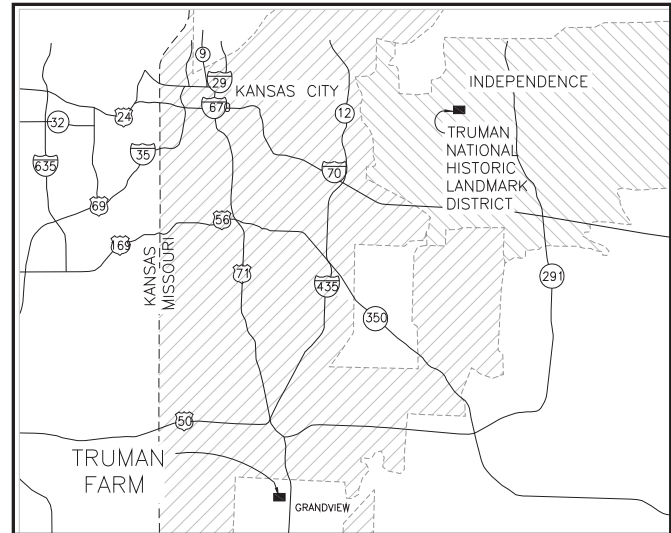


Figure 1-4. Location Map

1 the development and implementation of
2 plans, programs, regulations, or other
3 means for minimizing the adverse affects
4 on the Truman Farm by the development
5 and use of adjacent lands.

6 The Truman Farm is the last surviving
7 remnant of the family farming operation
8 that influenced the character and work
9 ethic of Harry S Truman, and was where
10 he lived and worked from 1906 through
11 1917.

12 The property is a small agrarian complex,
13 set amongst a growing commercial and
14 residential area, defined by a series of
15 vernacular structures and the Truman
16 Farm Home. In addition to the Farm
17 Home, the grounds include a Poultry
18 House, and Garage where Mr. Truman
19 stored his Stafford automobile, all of
20 which are original features of the farm.
21 The site is characterized by relatively
22 level topography, with some topographic
23 changes associated with its use as a
24 farmyard, orchard, garden and barnyard.
25 Numerous archeological remains exist
26 on-site related to non-extant agricultural
27 structures and uses, including barn
foundations.

1 The boundaries of the study area
2 (Figure 1-2) include the Truman Farm
3 Home NHL, which is fenced and is
4 approximately five acres in size (Tract
5 1), the adjacent parcel to the south
6 of the NHL (Tract 2), and a building
7 with associated parking (Tract 3). The
8 additional land tracts are both part of the
9 original family farm.

10 The north boundary extends along a
11 fence line, located just to the north of the
12 Farm Home, separating the farm land
13 from the adjacent development. This
14 property boundary was defined in 1983,
15 when the northern portion of the Truman
16 family farm was sold and developed as a
17 shopping mall.

18 The east boundary follows the top of
19 a ridge when it is a part of the NHL
20 property, and is also defined by a fence
21 (with overgrown vegetation).

22
23 The south boundary of the study area
24 follows a fence line and encloses the
25 newer parcel of land, a level field that
26 was sold and partially modified as part
27 of President Truman's sale of the eastern
28 105 acres of the family farm in the 1950s
29 for a state-of-the-art shopping mall.

30 The west boundary follows the right-of-
31 way along Blue Ridge Boulevard.

1 **Ownership**

2 The Truman Farm Property includes
3 11.19 acres of land and is divided into
4 three parcels, Tracts 1, 2 and 3. Each of
5 the three parcels are east of Blue Ridge
6 Boulevard. The northern parcel (Tract
7 1) is approximately 5.25 acres in size
8 and includes the Truman Farm Home,
9 which was constructed in 1894-1895.
10 Tracts 1 and 2 were sold by the Trumans
11 in 1983, and are now owned by the NPS
12 which acquired the property in 1994. The
13 NPS acquired Tract 3 to keep the three
14 parcels under the same ownership and
15 to maintain the integrity and historical
16 value of the Truman homestead.
17

1 **DOCUMENTATION**
2
3 **RECOMMENDATIONS AND**
4 **FUTURE STUDIES**

5 The following future studies would be
6 helpful to further inform park staff on
7 management of the site:

- 8 • Document and assess the existing
9 conditions of the building on Tract 3
10 (plan and elevations);
- 11 • Perform a hazardous material
12 analysis of the building on Tract 3;
- 13 • Analysis of the interior of the building
14 on Tract 3 for new use for visitor,
15 administration and/or maintenance
16 spaces;
- 17 • Utility analysis of the building
18 on Tract 3 to accommodate any
19 modifications to the building;
- 20 • Historic Furnishings Plan and Report
21 (Farm Home);
- 22 • Exhibit Plans (Farm Home and
23 Garage);
- 24 • Soils analysis and archeology within
25 Tract 1;
- 26 • Scope the Farm Home sewer line;
- 27 • Tree coring;
- 28 • Additional photo analysis.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
IMPACT TOPICS

Impairment Standard

1 In addition to determining the environ-
2 mental consequences of implementing
3 the preferred and other alternatives,
4 NPS *Management Policies 2006* (section 1.4)
5 requires a determination of whether the
6 effects of the preferred alternative would
7 impair a park's resources and values. The
8 fundamental purpose of the national park
9 system, established by the Organic Act
10 and reaffirmed by the General Authorities
11 Act, as amended, begins with a mandate
12 to conserve park resources and values.
13 NPS managers must always seek ways
14 to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest
15 degree practicable, adverse impacts on
16 park resources and values. The prohib-
17 ited impairment is an impact that, in the
18 professional judgment of the responsible
19 NPS manager, would harm the integrity
20 of park resources or values, including the
21 opportunities that otherwise would be
22 present for the enjoyment of those re-
23 sources or values.¹⁶ Whether the proposed
24 alternative would impair HSTR resources
25 and values will be determined concurrent
26 with the finding of the level of significance
27 of the proposed alternative's environmen-
28 tal consequences.

Scoping

28 Scoping is an early and open process to
29 determine the breadth of issues and alter-
30 natives to be addressed in an environmen-
31 tal assessment. The park staff and re-
32 source professionals of the NPS Midwest
33 Regional Office conducted internal scop-
34 ing. This interdisciplinary process defined
35 the purpose and need, identified potential
36 actions to address the need, determined
37 the likely issues and impact topics, and
38 identified the relationship of the preferred
39 alternative to other planning efforts at
40 the park.

41 ¹⁶ NPS Management Policies 2006.

1 The park superintendent initiated public
2 scoping on September 4, 2012.
3
4 The NHPA (16 United States Code [USC]
5 470 et seq.); NEPA; NPS Organic Act;
6 NPS *Management Policies 2006*; DO – 12:
7 *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact*
8 *Analysis, and Decision-making* (2001); and DO
9 – 28: *Cultural Resources Management Guide-*
10 *line* require the consideration of impacts
11 on cultural resources, either listed in or
12 eligible to be listed in, the National Reg-
13 istry of Historic Places. The park notified
14 the Missouri State Historic Preservation
15 Office (SHPO) of the project in a letter
16 sent September 4, 2012 and will provide
17 the SHPO a copy of the EA for review and
18 comment.
19
20 The park sent the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
21 Service (USFWS) a scoping notice on Sep-
22 tember 4, 2012 to solicit input on threat-
23 ened and endangered species concerns for
24 the proposed visitor center. The NPS will
25 provide the USFWS a copy of the EA for
26 review and comment.

1 **IMPACT TOPICS**
2
3 An important part of the decision-making
4 process is seeking to understand the
5 consequences of making one decision over
6 another. This CLR/HSR/EA identifies the
7 anticipated impacts of possible actions
8 on certain resources, park visitors, and
9 neighbors. The impacts are organized
10 by topic, such as “vegetation” or “public
11 health and safety.” Impact topics serve
12 to focus the environmental analysis and
13 ensure the relevance of impact evaluation.
14
15 Impact topics were developed from the
16 questions and comments brought forth
17 during internal and external scoping.
18 Some topics were dismissed from
19 detailed analysis because the proposed
20 alternatives would either have no effect
21 on the impact topic or the effects would
22 be negligible to minor. Some impact topics
23 were retained even though the effects of
24 the alternatives would be minor because
25 the impact topic is a particularly sensitive
26 resource or was identified as an important
27 topic in scoping. The issues identified in
28 scoping that are evaluated in this CLR/
29 HSR/EA are potential effects on historic
30 structures and cultural landscapes,
31 archeological resources, visual resources,
32 visitor experience, public health and
33 safety, park operations, and vegetation.
34 Table 1 presents the retained impact
35 topics, the reasons for retaining the
36 topic, and relevant laws, regulations, and
37 policies.

Table 1. Impact Topics Retained and Relevant Laws, Regulations, and Policies

| Impact Topic | Reasons for Retaining Impact Topic | Relevant Laws, Regulations, and Policies |
|--|---|--|
| Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes | The future of the farm and its historic structures and cultural landscapes is a key issue of the CLR/HSR/EA. Changes to historic structures and the cultural landscapes that could result from implementing one or more of the alternatives would be of concern to visitors, the public, the SHPO, and NPS managers; therefore, this topic was retained for further analysis. | Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA; ACHP implementing regulations regarding the “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800); DO – 28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline; NPS Management Policies 2006; Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties; NEPA; Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (1996) |
| Archeological Resources | Ground-disturbing construction activities and vegetation removal associated with the CLR/HSR/EA alternatives have the potential to impact archeological resources therefore, this topic was retained for further analysis. | Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA; ACHP implementing regulations regarding the “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800); DO – 28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline; NPS Management Policies 2006; Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties; NEPA; Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (1996) |
| Vegetation | Vegetation disturbance could occur and the introduction of invasive non-native species is possible from ground-disturbing activities. Because the alternatives have the potential to affect vegetation, this topic was retained for further analysis. | NPS Organic Act; NPS Management Policies 2006; Resource Management Guidelines (NPS-77); Federal Noxious Weed Control Act; Executive Order (EO) 13112, “Invasive Species” (1999) |
| Visitor Experience | The alternatives could affect overall visitor understanding of the farm, including interpretive and educational opportunities therefore, this topic was retained for further analysis. | NPS Organic Act; NPS Management Policies 2006 |

| Impact Topic | Reasons for Retaining Impact Topic | Relevant Laws, Regulations, and Policies |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Park Operations | Park operations could be affected by the alternatives, including additional facility needs and infrastructure maintenance therefore, this topic was retained for further analysis. | NPS Management Policies 2006 |
| Visual Resources | The alternatives could affect the views to and from the site therefore, this topic was retained for further analysis. | NPS Management Policies 2006 |

1 IMPACT TOPICS DISMISSED 2 3 FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION

4 The following impact topics or issues were
5 eliminated from consideration because
6 the effects, if any, would be negligible to
7 minor.

8
9 **Geology.** The NPS Organic Act and NPS
10 *Management Policies 2006* direct the NPS to
11 preserve and protect geologic resources
12 and maintain natural geologic and coastal
13 processes. The NPS must also comply
14 with state and local requirements for
15 work in coastal zones.

16 The geologic unit in the project area is
17 the Kansas City group.¹⁷⁶ The Kansas
18 City group consists of cyclic deposits of
19 limestone and shale with minor deposits
20 of sandstone and shale.¹⁷ This unit is
21 part of the Late Pennsylvanian age.¹⁸
22 The action alternatives would have little
23 to no impact on site geology because
24 no subsurface excavation is proposed.
25 Geologic resources do not contribute
26 to the significance of the park and no
27 important or unusual geologic formations
28 would be affected by the alternatives. As
29 a result, at most, the action alternatives
30 would have local long-term negligible
31 adverse effects on geologic resources in
32 the project area. The no action alternative
33 would have no effect on geologic
34 resources. Because impacts to geologic
35 resources would be negligible, this impact
36 topic was dismissed from further analysis.

36 **Soils.** The National Resource Conservation
37 Service (NRCS) mapped soils at the
38 farm as Sibley-urban land complex, 2
39 to 5 percent slopes, which consist of
40 silt loam to silty clay loam soils found

42 ¹⁷ U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2012. *Mineral Resources*
43 *On-Line Spatial Data*. Downloaded on February 21, 2012.
44 Available at: [http://tin.er.usgs.gov/geology/state/ak/akgeo-](http://tin.er.usgs.gov/geology/state/ak/akgeo-unit.php?unit=)
45 [unit.php?unit=](http://tin.er.usgs.gov/geology/state/ak/akgeo-unit.php?unit=).

45 ¹⁷ USGS Mineral Resources On-Line Spatial Data
18 USGS Mineral Resources On-Line Spatial Data

1 on interfluves.¹⁹ The entire project area
2 has been disturbed on the surface by
3 land clearing, grading, and agricultural
4 activities. Any activities proposed on
5 the farm would have negligible effects
6 on soils because activities would occur
7 within previously disturbed areas, would
8 not significantly affect the soil profile,
9 and would not result in increases in soil
10 erosion. Because impacts to soils would be
11 negligible to minor, this impact topic was
12 dismissed from further analysis.

13 **Prime or Unique Farmland.** In 1980, the
14 Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)
15 directed federal agencies to assess the
16 effects of their actions on farmland soils
17 classified as prime or unique by the
18 United States Department of Agriculture,
19 NRCS. Prime or unique farmland is
20 defined as soil that particularly produces
21 general crops such as common foods,
22 forage, fiber, and oil seed; and unique
23 farmland produces specialty crops such as
24 fruits, vegetables, and nuts. None of the
25 project area is mapped as prime farmland
26 or farmland of statewide importance.²⁰
27 Because there would be no impacts to
28 prime or unique farmland, this impact
29 topic was dismissed from further analysis.

29 **Wetlands.** EO 11990, NPS *Management*
30 *Policies 2006*, and DO 77-1 direct that
31 wetlands be protected, and that wetlands
32 and wetland functions and values be
33 preserved. These orders and policies
34 further direct that direct or indirect
35 impacts to wetlands be avoided when
36 practicable alternatives exist. No
37 wetlands occur within the project area.

38
39 ¹⁹ Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). 2012.
40 *Custom Soil Report*. Downloaded on January 19, 2012. Available
41 at: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app>.

41 ²⁰ NRCS. *Custom Soil Report*. Downloaded on January 19,
2012

1 Because the alternatives would have
2 no effect on wetlands, this topic was
3 dismissed from further analysis.

4 **Wildlife.** A variety of wildlife species are
5 found in Missouri grasslands, including
6 various bird species, reptiles, amphibians,
7 and mammals. The farm provides limited
8 wildlife habitat because the entire project
9 area has been previously disturbed
10 by agricultural, clearing and grading
11 activities. The trees and shrubs present
12 along the southern and eastern boundary
13 of the farm provide some bird habitat.
14 The action alternatives would result in
15 the loss or disturbance of no more than
16 one acre of vegetation, which would have
17 a local long-term minor adverse effect
18 on wildlife. Because similar habitat is
19 readily available in surrounding areas,
20 on a regional level, loss of wildlife habitat
21 under the action alternatives would be
22 negligible. There would be no impact to
23 wildlife under the no action alternative.
24 Because impacts to wildlife under the
25 action alternatives would be minor on a
26 local level and negligible on a regional
27 level, wildlife was dismissed as an impact

28 **Special Status Species.** Special status
29 species include species listed as
30 threatened or endangered under the
31 Endangered Species Act (ESA) and other
32 species considered sensitive by the park,
33 including any state-listed threatened
34 or endangered species. The U.S. Fish
35 and Wildlife Service indicated that the
36 only federally listed species that may
37 be present at Truman Farm is Indiana
38 bat (*Myotis sodalis*).²¹ Although habitat
39 requirements are not well understood for
40 Indiana bat, the following habitats are
41 considered important:
42 1) live or overly-mature trees and snags
43 with peeling or exfoliating bark, split tree

44 ²¹ USFWS, A. Salveter, Field Supervisor, Jefferson City,
45 MO. letter to L. Villalva, National Park Service, Independence, October 16, 2012

1 trunks, or cavities, which may be used
2 as maternity or bachelor roosts; 2) tree
3 species including shellbark or shagbark
4 hickory, white oak, cottonwood, and
5 maple; and 3) stream corridors, riparian
6 areas, and upland woodlots that provide
7 foraging habitat.²² Adverse effects to
8 Indiana bat can be avoided by removing
9 trees during the species' hibernation
10 period of November 1 to March 31.
11 Most of the trees that would be removed
12 under the proposed action alternatives
13 do not meet the description of Indiana
14 bat habitat, but to ensure there would be
15 no adverse effect, the NPS would remove
16 trees during the hibernation period.

17 Because the NPS would remove trees
18 during the hibernation period and
19 there would be no effect on Indiana bat,
20 this topic was dismissed from further
21 consideration.

22 **Water Resources.** The Clean Water Act
23 and NPS *Management Policies 2006* direct
24 the NPS to protect park waters and
25 avoid pollution of park waters by human
26 activities. No perennial rivers or lakes
27 occur in the immediate project area where
28 activities are proposed. Revegetating
29 disturbed areas and other permanent
30 drainage and erosion-control measures
31 would minimize the potential for short-
32 term adverse effects to water quality. The
33 potential for impacts to water quality
34 from the action alternatives would be
35 local, short-term, and minor. The no
36 action alternative would have no effect on
37 water resources. For these reasons, water
38 resources was dismissed as an impact
39 topic.

40 **Floodplains.** EO 11988, "Floodplain
41 Management" requires an examination
42 of impacts to floodplains and potential
43 risks involved in placing facilities within
44 floodplains. NPS *Management Policies 2006*

45 ²² Ibid.

1 and DO – 77-2: *Floodplain Management*
2 provides guidelines for proposed actions
3 in floodplains. The project area is not
4 located in a floodplain.²³ Because there
5 would be no impacts to floodplains,
6 floodplains was dismissed as an impact
7 topic.

8 **Air Quality.** The project area is an area
9 designated as “nonattainment” for
10 ozone standards and “attainment” for
11 all other regulated air pollutants.²⁴
12 The local and short-term changes in
13 air quality associated with emissions
14 from construction equipment during
15 implementation of the proposed action
16 alternatives would have a negligible effect
17 on air quality. Neither overall park air
18 quality nor regional air quality would
19 be affected by the action alternatives.
20 Because there would be a negligible effect
21 on air quality from the proposed project,
22 this impact topic was dismissed from
23 further analysis.

24 **Climate Change.** As discussed above, any
25 emissions associated with the proposed
26 project would be negligible. These
27 emissions would have an indiscernible
28 effect on climate change. Changes in
29 visitor use following implementation of
30 the action alternatives would not result
31 in a substantial increase in traffic to the
32 park. Because the proposed project would
33 result in indiscernible contributions to
34 climate change, this impact topic was
35 dismissed from further analysis.

36 **Paleontological Resources.** NPS *Management*
37 *Policies 2006* directs the NPS to protect,
38 preserve, and manage paleontological
39 resources. Because the farm is not

40 ²³ Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2012. Map
41 Services Center- Flood Maps. Available at: <https://msc.fema.gov/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/StoreCatalogDisplay?storeId=10001&catalogId=10001&langId=-1&userType=G>

42 ²⁴ Missouri Department of Natural Resources. 2012. Air
43 Pollution Control Program – National Ambient Air Quality
44 Standard Area Boundary Designations. Available at: <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/apcp/naaqsboundarydesignations.htm>.

1 known to contain scientifically important
2 paleontological resources, it is
3 unlikely there would be any effects on
4 paleontological resources. Therefore,
5 paleontological resources was dismissed
6 as an impact topic.

7 **Indian Trust Resources.** Secretarial Order
8 3175 requires that any anticipated
9 impacts to Indian trust resources from a
10 proposed project or action by Department
11 of the Interior agencies be explicitly
12 addressed in environmental documents.
13 The federal Indian trust responsibility is
14 a legally enforceable fiduciary obligation
15 on the part of the United States to protect
16 tribal lands, assets, resources, and treaty
17 rights. The order represents a duty to
18 carry out the mandates of federal law
19 with respect to American Indian and
20 Alaska Native tribes. None of the project
21 area is an Indian trust resource according
22 to this definition. In addition, any Indian
23 titles to such lands now within the park
24 have been extinguished through cession
25 or sale. Therefore, Indian trust resources
26 was dismissed as an impact topic.

27 **Ethnographic Resources.** Ethnographic
28 resources are defined by the NPS as any
29 “site, subsistence, or other significance
30 in the cultural system of a group
31 traditionally associated with it.”²⁵ No
32 specific issues related to ethnographic
33 resources have been identified. Because
34 it is unlikely that ethnographic
35 resources would be affected by any of the
36 alternatives, and because appropriate
37 steps would be taken to protect any
38 ethnographic resources that are
39 inadvertently discovered, ethnographic
40 resources was dismissed as an impact
41 topic.

42 **Environmental Justice.** EO 12898, “General
43 Actions to Address Environmental
44 Justice in Minority Populations and Low-
45 Income Populations” requires all federal

²⁵ NPS, DO – 28.

1 agencies to incorporate environmental
2 justice into their missions by identifying
3 and addressing the disproportionately
4 high and/or adverse human health or
5 environmental effects of their programs
6 and policies on minorities and low-income
7 populations and communities. According
8 to the Environmental Protection Agency
9 (EPA), environmental justice is the

10 ...fair treatment and meaningful
11 involvement of all people, regardless
12 of race, color, national origin,
13 or income, with respect to the
14 development, implementation,
15 and enforcement of environmental
16 laws, regulations, and policies. Fair
17 treatment means that no group of
18 people, including a racial, ethnic,
19 or socioeconomic group, should
20 bear a disproportionate share
21 of the negative environmental
22 consequences resulting from
23 industrial, municipal, and
24 commercial operations or the
25 execution of federal, state, local, and
tribal programs and policies.

26 The goal of 'fair treatment' is not to shift
27 risks among populations, but to identify
28 potentially disproportionately high and
29 adverse effects, and identify alternatives
30 that may mitigate these impacts. No
31 actions in the alternatives would have
32 disproportionate health or environmental
33 effects on minorities or low-income
34 populations or communities as defined
35 in the EPA's "Draft Environmental
36 Justice Guidance" (July 1996); therefore,
37 environmental justice was dismissed as
38 an impact topic.

39 **Wilderness.** The Wilderness Act and
40 NPS *Management Policies 2006* require
41 that all lands administered by the NPS
42 be evaluated for their suitability for
43 inclusion within the National Wilderness
44 Preservation System. Areas suitable for
45 wilderness designation are those that

1 generally have the qualities of being
2 untrammeled, natural, undeveloped,
3 and offering solitude or a primitive
4 and unconfined type of recreation. The
5 project area is not within existing or
6 proposed wilderness boundaries and,
7 therefore, is not subject to Wilderness Act
8 requirements. Because there would be
9 no direct effects on wilderness resources
10 and values, this topic was dismissed from
11 further evaluation.

12 **Wild and Scenic Rivers.** No rivers in or
13 near the project area are included in
14 the nationwide rivers inventory, or are
15 proposed for wild and scenic river study;
16 therefore, wild and scenic rivers was
17 dismissed as an impact topic.

18 **Natural Soundscape.** An important part
19 of the NPS mission is preservation of
20 natural soundscapes associated with
21 national park units as indicated in NPS
22 *Management Policies 2006* and DO – 47:
23 *Sound Preservation and Noise Management*.
24 Natural soundscapes exist in the absence
25 of human-caused sound. The natural
26 ambient soundscape is the aggregate
27 of all natural sounds within the park,
28 together with the physical capacity for
29 transmitting natural sound through
30 air, water, or solid material. Acceptable
31 frequencies, magnitudes, and durations
32 of human-caused sound varies among
33 national park units, as well as potentially
34 throughout each park unit, but are
35 generally greater in developed areas and
36 less in undeveloped areas. The Truman
37 Farm is in a high use area with consistent
38 vehicle traffic and background noise.
39 None of the proposed alternatives would
40 introduce additional noise and traffic
41 from visitors and park staff. Because the
42 proposed project would not increase noise
43 levels, natural soundscapes was dismissed
44 as an impact topic.

45 **Lightscape.** In accordance with NPS
Management Policies 2006, the NPS strives

1 to preserve natural ambient lightscapes,
2 which are natural resources and values
3 that exist in the absence of human-
4 caused light. The actions proposed in the
5 alternatives could result in the expanded
6 use of nighttime lighting, specifically at
7 the Farm Home and/or at the entrance
8 of the farm. However, the effects of this
9 lighting would be localized and minor.
10 Only a small area would be affected by
11 the additional lighting. In addition, due
12 to the surrounding urban development,
13 the additional lighting would have
14 a negligible impact on the night sky.
15 Therefore, lightscape was dismissed as an
impact topic.