

From: [Furtado, Laurinda](#)
To: [Frank Dean](#); [Carey Feierabend](#); [Howard Levitt](#); [Nancy Hornor](#); [Brian Aviles](#); [Brian Ullensvang](#)
Subject: May 9 People for Parks Mtg. Minutes
Date: Tuesday, May 27, 2014 1:23:16 PM
Attachments: [P4PP Meeting Notes May 9 2014.pdf](#)
[RAB Commendation to Agencies.pdf](#)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Karen Braseth <(b)(6)>
Date: Tue, May 20, 2014 at 6:26 PM
Subject: A Message from Amy Meyer 1 of 2
To: Karen Braseth <(b)(6)>
Cc: Amy Meyer <(b)(6)>

Dear All...attached are the notes from the People for the Parks meeting held on May 9, 2014.
And one additional item, below.

Amy

1) National Park Service **MANAGEMENT POLICIES 2006 (this is current)**

9.6 Commemorative Works and Plaques

9.6.1 General

For the purpose of this section, the term commemorative work means any statue, monument, sculpture, memorial, plaque, or other structure or landscape feature, including a garden or memorial grove, designed to perpetuate in a permanent manner the memory of a person, group, event, or other significant element of history. It also includes the naming of park structures or other features including features within the interior of buildings. Within the District of Columbia and its environs, the Commemorative Works Act prohibits the establishment of commemorative works unless specifically authorized by an act of Congress. Outside of the District of Columbia and its environs, commemorative works will not be established unless authorized by Congress or approved by the Director (36 CFR 2.62). The consultation process required by section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act must be completed before the Director will make a decision to approve a commemorative work.

To be permanently commemorated in a national park is a high honor, affording a degree of recognition that implies national importance. At the same time, the excessive or inappropriate use of commemorative works especially commemorative naming diminishes its value as a tool for recognizing people or events that are truly noteworthy. This situation can also divert attention from the important resources and values that park visitors need to learn about. Therefore, the National Park Service will discourage and

curtail the use and proliferation of commemorative works except when

- Congress has specifically authorized their placement; or
- there is compelling justification for the recognition, and the commemorative work is the best way to express the association between the park and the person, group, event, or other subject being commemorated.

In general, compelling justification for a commemorative work will not be considered unless

- the association between the park and the person, group, or event is of exceptional importance; and
- in cases where a person or event is proposed for commemoration, at least five years have elapsed since the death of the person (or the last member of a group), or at least 25 years have elapsed since the event. (Within the District of Columbia and its environs, refer to the Commemorative Works Act for more specific requirements.)

Simply having worked in a park, or having made a monetary or other type of donation to a park, does not necessarily meet the test of compelling justification. In these and similar cases other forms of recognition should be pursued.

With regard to the naming of park structures, names that meet the criteria listed above may be approved by the Director. Names that do not meet those criteria will require legislative action. All donor recognition must be consistent with Director Order #21: Donations and Fundraising. In accordance with Director Order #21, the naming of rooms, features, or park facilities will not be used to recognize monetary or in-kind donations to a park or to the National Park Service.

9.6.2 Interpretive Works That Commemorate

The primary function of some commemorative works most often in the form of a plaque presented by an outside organization is to describe, explain, or otherwise attest to the significance of a park's resources. These devices are not always the most appropriate medium for their intended purpose, and their permanent installation may not be in the best long-term interests of the park. Therefore, permanent installations of this nature will not be allowed unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the work will substantially increase visitors appreciation of the significance of park resources or values, and do so more effectively than other interpretive media.

With regard to Civil War parks, new commemorative works will not be approved, except where specifically authorized by legislation. However, consideration may be given to proposals that would commemorate groups that were not allowed to be recognized during the commemorative period.

In those parks where there is legislative authorization to erect commemorative works, superintendents will prepare a plan to control their size, location, materials, and other factors necessary to protect the overall integrity of the park.

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Karen J. Braseth
Managing People & Process to Drive Performance

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