



Newsletter Number One

Dear Friends and Visitors,

The National Park Service has begun a General Management Plan (GMP) for Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri, including one of our nation's iconic structures, the Gateway Arch. Our goal is to develop a plan that will establish a clear vision and serve as a guide for the long term management of the site that memorializes the westward expansion of the United States. Through this newsletter, you have a great opportunity to learn the latest developments of the project and to provide us your comments. We also invite you to attend upcoming public meetings where you will have the opportunity to learn more about possible future management strategies and meet with National Park Service staff. The dates and times of public meetings are listed on this page of the newsletter.

A planning team has developed five preliminary alternatives that show how the Memorial might look in the future. Management zones have been developed and applied to each alternative in different ways, and are an important part of the plan.

“I encourage you to become involved in the future of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial by providing us with your thoughts.”

Based on public response to the information in this newsletter, the planning team will move ahead with the development of the General Management Plan for the Memorial. You may identify which



alternative you prefer, select options from within any of the alternatives which you believe should be part of the park's management strategy, or add to the list of options to be considered. Eventually a preferred alternative will be determined. There will be opportunities for you to provide input throughout the planning process.

I encourage you to become involved in the future of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial by providing us with your thoughts. You are welcome to comment by using the comment form, sending us a letter or visiting Jefferson National Expansion Memorial's homepage at www.nps.gov/jeff.

You're Invited...

You are invited to participate in the planning for Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Missouri. Please join us at one of the upcoming open houses to learn about this new and exciting project.

Dennis & Judith Jones Visitor & Education Center at the Lindell Pavilion Forest Park

St. Louis, Missouri
June 25, 2008
5:00 - 8:00 PM

**Old Courthouse
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial**

11 North 4th Street
St. Louis, Missouri
July 1, 2008
3:00 - 6:30 PM

Notice: This newsletter duplicates the newsletter inserted in the June 19th edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch with the exception of the Memorial Drive connector descriptions in Action Alternatives 4 and 5 (page 9 of this newsletter).

See the “How You Can Get Involved” section of this newsletter for details. Thank you for your continued interest and involvement with Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Public communication, collaboration and cooperation are essential to developing a successful plan for the preservation and future management of this site. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Tom Bradley,
Superintendent

The Planning Process

The General Management Plan (GMP) is the basic plan for all park units in the National Park System. A GMP provides a foundation to help park managers guide programs and set priorities for resource stewardship, visitor understanding and appreciation, partnerships, and facilities and operations for the next 15-20 years. All concepts, strategies, and actions in a GMP must be consistent with the reasons the unit was established – its purpose and significance. Federal legislation and National Park Service (NPS) policies also direct what the plan can and cannot consider.

The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial GMP will not resolve all the issues facing the park or guarantee funding. The plan will identify desired resource conditions and visitor experiences and the strategies for achieving those conditions. It also will identify general locations in which certain types of activities and development would be appropriate. Specific designs and methods for achieving these conditions will be addressed in new or revised implementation plans that will be prepared after the GMP has been completed.

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and NPS policy, the GMP will be combined with an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The GMP/EIS will identify significant issues and concerns, present a reasonable range of management alternatives, and analyze the environmental consequences of each of the alternatives.

Participation in the planning process by park staff, partners, neighbors, and the general public is crucial to the success of this planning effort.

To begin the general management planning process at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, the National Park Service planning team is affirming the Memorial's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and pri-

mary interpretive themes of the Memorial with the public. As part of this step, the planning team has developed a set of preliminary alternatives and management zones that will take different approaches to achieving future desired conditions for this site and resolving long-standing issues. These alternatives and zones are building blocks for developing an approved General Management Plan. The preliminary alternatives presented in this newsletter describe different ways in which the NPS could manage the Memorial.

The planning team is currently soliciting input from the public on the future of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Public open houses will be held for those who wish to discuss their interests and concerns about the Memorial or the planning process with members of the planning team. The NPS planning team is also working with city, state and federal agencies to identify issues facing the site.

After the end of the initial public comment period, the planning team will adjust the preliminary alternatives as necessary based on public and agency input, and will then analyze the effects of implementing each of the alternatives. The results of this analysis will be published in a Draft GMP and EIS. The Draft GMP/EIS will be distributed to the public for review and comment. A preferred alternative for the future management of this Memorial will be identified in this document. Additional public meetings will be held during this step of the process.

A General Management Plan:

- Provides general direction and basic management philosophy
- Identifies resource and visitor use management strategies and actions
- Can identify infrastructure requirements, functions, and locations
- Satisfies statutory and policy requirements
- Identifies funding and staffing requirements
- Does not guarantee funding
- Will not solve all problems

The Planning Team

A multi-disciplinary team has been assembled to prepare the GMP/EIS for Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The team includes the management staff and subject matter experts from the Memorial and other NPS offices, the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, and private consultants. The team includes specialists in the fields of planning; law and policy; cultural resources including history, archeology, museum collections and curatorial management; landscape architecture; architecture and design; facility management; interpretation; economics; transportation; and, law enforcement. The team will consult with specialists in federal, state and local governments and agencies.

The National Park Service has the responsibility to prepare the plan. Throughout the process, you will have several opportunities to express your thoughts and concerns about the future of the Memorial, assist in the development of management alternatives, and review and comment on the proposed alternatives and draft document. We welcome and encourage your involvement in this planning process. We know that you value Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and we will be making a concerted effort to involve you to the greatest extent possible. Please review the "How You Can Get Involved" section of this newsletter to learn more about the various methods of becoming involved in this planning process. On June 25 and July 1, 2008, the National Park Service will be hosting public open houses at which members of the public can learn more about the project, speak directly with staff, record comments with court reporters, and submit written comments. Comments can also be mailed to the Memorial, emailed, or submitted through the official project website. We look forward to working with you and appreciate your input.

Planning Issues

The planning team has compiled a preliminary list of issues or areas of concern to be dealt with in the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial GMP. This list may be enlarged as comments are gathered from the public and other agencies. Throughout the planning process, the issues and concerns will be refined through public involvement and will form the cornerstone for the plan.

Resource Stewardship / Design Integrity

- Protect the Memorial’s fundamental resources and values.
- Protect the National Historic Landmark and preserve the design integrity of the Arch and the landscape while accommodating a range of visitor uses.

Programs / Visitor Services

- Provide a balance of tranquility and open space with increased levels of programmed and informal activity.
- Provide appropriate levels and types of visitor amenities.

Access / Security

- Improve and enhance pedestrian connections from the city into the park.
- Provide a visitor entry sequence that is barrier-free and appropriate for the Memorial and provides for security for visitors and park operation.

Connectivity / Urban Interface

- Protect and enhance the important views of the Arch from multiple points and approach routes.
- Increase opportunities for new and enhanced connections to adjacent neighborhoods, the riverfront, and the Gateway Mall.
- Consideration of expansion in East St. Louis.

History of the Memorial

By Bob Moore, Historian

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial was the brainchild of Luther Ely Smith, a prominent St. Louis attorney. Smith convinced the mayor of St. Louis, Bernard Dickmann, that “...a suitable and permanent public memorial to the men who made possible the western territorial expansion of the United States, particularly President Jefferson,” should be built on the St. Louis riverfront.

On December 21, 1935, President Roosevelt signed an executive order permitting the Secretary of the Interior to acquire and develop Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The site was created under the aegis of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and was to be administered by the National Park Service. Between 1939 and 1942, 40 square blocks of condemned buildings, the remnant of the once-proud riverfront district, were razed. In 1940, the City of St. Louis gave the Old Courthouse, the historic building in which the Dred Scott case began, to the National Park Service, and it was incorporated into the Memorial. Just as progress was being made on the project, the United States was plunged into World War II, and work on the Memorial halted.

With the end of the Second World War, Luther Ely Smith promoted resuming the project with an architectural competition. Smith felt that the memorial should include a central feature, “a shaft, a building, or an arch” which would symbolize American culture and civilization, and be something “transcending in spiritual and aesthetic values” which would attract visitors from other nations as well as the United States. Held in two stages, the competition was judged by a jury of seven nationally recognized architects predisposed toward the modern style of architecture, causing most of the entrants to take a modern approach to the design. By the deadline of September 1, 1947, 172 entries were received. The panel of seven unanimously chose, by secret ballot, design number 144, by Eero Saarinen and a design team which included his wife Lily Saarinen (a sculptor and artist), landscape architect Dan Kiley, illustrator J. Henderson Barr, and designer Alexander Girard.

The design featured a beautiful, soaring stainless steel arch. Funds became available to build the memorial in 1957, and Saarinen returned to the drawing board to redesign several aspects of the project. The surface structures of the original design, including the museum, were placed underground, and a completely revamped landscape plan was developed by Saarinen and Kiley. The system of curving, tree-lined walks reflected the shape of the Arch, and the grounds became a vital part of the overall design. The Arch was designed to be beautiful from all angles, as seen from below and from various distances. It was in reality a piece of outdoor sculpture. Ground-breaking for the Arch took place on June 23, 1959, and the Arch structure was completed in October of 1965.

With the completion of the Gateway Arch in October 1965, Luther Ely Smith’s dream was fulfilled in more ways than one. Not only was a memorial constructed to honor the memory of the pioneers of U.S. westward expansion, but it also revitalized the entire downtown section of St. Louis. It is the undisputed icon of the city of St. Louis, a tourist destination (drawing nearly 2.5 million visitors to the area annually), and the symbolic Gateway to the West.



Park Purpose

The park commemorates, through a designed memorial, the vision of Thomas Jefferson for building a unified continental nation and St. Louis' role as a confluence and gateway in the westward expansion of the United States during the 19th century.

The park interprets the key individuals and cultural groups involved in exploring, exploiting, and inhabiting the western lands from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

The park preserves the architecturally significant Old Courthouse as the site of the Dred Scott case, which divided North and South over the extension of slavery into the western territories and led to the American Civil War.

Fundamental Resources and Values

- The National Historic Landmark Gateway Arch and designed landscape, with their purposeful approach, scale, and aesthetic qualities, including the relationship to the river and to the Old Courthouse and the corresponding views.
- The Old Courthouse, the site of the Dred Scott case, a tangible reminder of intangible concepts such as civil rights, citizenship and freedom, as well as an outstanding example of mid-19th century civic architecture.
- The museum objects and archival records in the park collection, vital to the interpretation and education of the visiting public on the topic of the westward expansion of the United States.
- The iconic, inspirational and transcendent nature of the Gateway Arch, as one of the unique and enduring symbols of national identity.

Park Significance

St. Louis was politically and geographically pivotal in the westward expansion of the United States during the 19th century. Significant historic events associated with westward expansion, exploration and the fur trade occurred at the site, including the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from Spain to France to the United States, the negotiation of numerous treaties removing Indian tribes from their lands, and the provisioning and return of the Lewis and Clark expedition. St. Louis was the starting point for numerous explorers, fur traders, overland pioneers, and others who made the journey west.

In 1846, Dred and Harriet Scott sued for their freedom from slavery at the Old Courthouse in St. Louis. This historic case, argued in 1847, 1850, and 1854, resulted in an 1857 U.S. Supreme Court decision which determined that all "people of color", enslaved or free, could not become citizens of the United States, and removed restrictions on the extension of slavery into the U.S. Western Territories, further dividing the North and South and eventually leading to the Civil War.

The Old Courthouse is a prime example of mid-19th century Greek Revival civic architecture, utilizing the very latest technological innovations and materials available at the time, including the first cast iron dome completed in the United States.

The Memorial is recognized globally as an exceptional example of mid-20th century Modern design. The soaring Gateway Arch is one of the world's great architectural and engineering achievements. It is a tangible symbol of St. Louis' historical role as the "Gateway to the West," purposefully located on the footprint of the original 1764 village of St. Louis. The site is recognized as a deliberate built experience, a complete design for a public monument, and a masterpiece of integrated composition of structure, landscape and interpretation.

The museum objects and archival records in the park's collection document the westward expansion of the United States and the creation, planning, and building of the memorial. The collection is used in ongoing research by scholars and staff and is the basis of the historic site's interpretation programming and museum exhibits.

Interpretive Themes

Thomas Jefferson's vision of the west as a land that would foster and sustain democratic values shaped U.S. policy, including the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition, thus enabling the westward expansion of the 19th century.

The Gateway Arch symbolizes the westward expansion of the 19th century, an unprecedented and rapid migration of people into the trans-Mississippi West which represented hope, opportunity and promise for some and religious freedom for others, while also causing cultural clashes, environmental destruction, and the taking of land from Native Americans.

The design and scale of the Gateway Arch elevates the timeless form of an arch into a structure that is among the world's architectural and engineering marvels.

The Dred Scott Decision was a significant event in United States history which spotlighted the potential expansion of slavery into the American West and helped exacerbate sectional tensions which led to the American Civil War.

The architecturally significant Old Courthouse was a crucible and house of debate where the struggle for civil rights, justice, freedom, and equality highlighted the rights and responsibilities of citizenship in St. Louis and the United States.

The West was and continues to be both a symbol and a physical reality that attracted Americans and shaped their vision of what the country's future would be.

St. Louis' strategic location near the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers made it a logical hub of exploration, commerce, military activity, cultural encounter and transportation as the United States expanded westward during the 19th century.

	Planning Activity	Dates	Public Involvement Opportunity
Schedule	1 / Set the stage for planning and develop preliminary management activities: Affirm purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and primary interpretive themes of the Memorial; determine issues and concerns. Identify a range of reasonable alternatives for the Memorial's future, assess their effects, analyze public reactions, and select a preferred alternative.	Spring 2008 to Summer 2008	Provide comments on the initial alternatives by using a response form. Attend public meetings and provide comments.
	2 / Prepare and publish Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement: Prepare draft describing the planning, alternatives, and impacts; distribute to the public.	Fall 2008 to Winter 2009	Provide written comments on the draft document. Attend public meetings and provide comments.
	3 / Revise and publish Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement: Analyze comments, prepare responses to comments, revise draft document, distribute to the public.	Spring 2009 to Summer 2009	
	4 / Implement the approved plan: Prepare and issue Record of Decision and implement plan as funding allows.	Fall 2009 and beyond	Stay involved throughout the implementation of the approved plan.

Management Zones

One of the tools used in planning for units of the National Park System is management zoning. These zones identify how different areas in Jefferson National Expansion Memorial could be managed to achieve resource preservation, provide visitor access and use, and serve operational purposes. The planning team has identified four draft management zones that could be appropriate in various places in the park. Each of the GMP preliminary alternatives has management zones applied in varying locations and sizes. An overview of the draft management zones is provided below.

	Heritage Education and Visitor Amenities	Memorial Landscape	Streetscape	Service
Purpose	Provide visitor orientation, interpretation, education and amenities.	Preservation of the National Historic Landmark (NHL).	Enhance the visitor experience by creating visual and physical connectivity to the city with a transitional space that softens and revitalizes the hard edge between the city streets, waterfront and the Memorial.	Support Memorial operations.
Resource Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This zone is characterized by the historic resources and visitor facilities that serve the educational and practical needs of the visitor. Situated in such a manner as to have little impact on designed landscape/National Historic Landmark. Character-defining features of historic structures and landscapes are preserved. Functional elements of historic structures and landscapes may be rehabilitated as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (compatible materials, design and features), to accommodate adaptive reuse, provided that alterations do not destroy character-defining features. This zone affords opportunities that provide for heritage education and appropriate visitor amenities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This zone is characterized by the NHL as designated, the integrity of which is preserved. The landscape may be rehabilitated as necessary, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (compatible materials, design and features) only to provide safe visitor access and to address changing programmatic needs and requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This zone is characterized by the formal, pedestrian-oriented avenue and/or riverfront walk the visitor passes through when entering, leaving or walking by the Memorial. Managed in such a manner as to enhance the urban interface with the Memorial and to create a thematic identity. Treatments are compatible with the NHL. This zone affords the opportunity for site enhancements that both revitalize the street scene and provide appropriate transition from the adjacent downtown city core and waterfront to and from the Memorial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This zone is characterized as the support zone for Memorial operations. Situated in such a manner as to have little impact on designed landscape/NHL; compatible materials and design, well-maintained. Historic structures and landscapes may be rehabilitated as necessary to accommodate Memorial operations, provided that alterations do not destroy character-defining features.
Visitor Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation. Educating and conveying Memorial interpretive themes to visitors is a priority. Many opportunities for interpretation and education programs. Moderately self-directed. Frequent visitor-to-visitor and visitor-to-staff contacts. Research. Time commitment varies, but typically 30 minutes to 4 hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily self-directed. Opportunities for passive and active recreation. Opportunities for self-directed learning. Accessible and secure. Frequent visitor-to-visitor contacts (although less than in the Heritage Education and Visitor Amenities zone) and occasional visitor-to-staff contacts. Visitors connect with and appreciate the sights, sounds and activities intended by the Memorial designers. The landmark design and significance will be preserved and maintained to evoke contemplation and inspiration. Time commitment varies, but typically 30 minutes to 2 hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily a visual experience. Self-directed. Safe and enjoyable. Considerable pedestrian activity and movement. A transitional zone and therefore no time commitment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidental; this zone supports Memorial operations and visitor functions necessary to manage and visit the Memorial. This zone is subservient to the overall purpose and significance of the Memorial. Primarily to conduct Memorial business and/or provide visitor and staff parking. Functional.
Associated Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate types of facilities may include interior and exterior interpretive exhibits; museums; library; archives; theater; classrooms; restrooms; visitor centers; tram facilities; multimodal transit center; security checkpoints; food service; staff offices. Buildings, non-historic additions and other development will be unobtrusive and be compatible with the cultural and memorial landscape. Buildings and other development may be used for visitor or administrative purposes. Types and levels of services and activities are necessary and appropriate for the Memorial and visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate types of amenities and landscape elements may include accessible walkways; overlooks; ramps; benches; wayside exhibits; informal/formal plantings; exterior lighting; security checkpoints. Outdoor lighting provides adequate illumination for visibility while minimizing light pollution or interfering with the monument lighting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate types of facilities may include lighting; signage; wayside exhibits; plantings; accessible walkways; site furnishings; food service (temporary/seasonal). Outdoor lighting provides adequate illumination for visibility while minimizing light pollution or interfering with the monument lighting. Appropriate commercial services may include limited convenience concessions, shuttle services, and guided services such as vehicle, boat and bicycle tours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate types of facilities may include administrative and operational facilities; parking; storage; roads; security checkpoints. Buildings and other development are used for administrative functions that support the operation and maintenance of the Memorial and visitor parking.

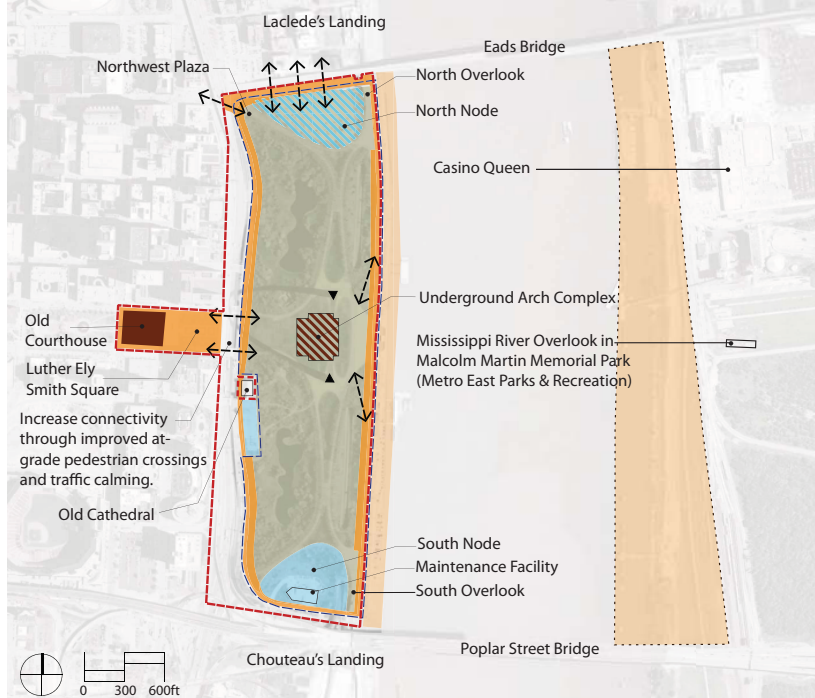
Preliminary Alternatives

Five preliminary alternatives are being considered during this planning process; four action alternatives and one no-action alternative. No Action is described as a baseline from which to measure the amount of change possible under the other alternatives. The no-action alternative is summarized here. The action alternatives are described below.

Alternative 1: No Action

The Memorial is managed much as it is today; current programs and special events continue. The NPS preserves the NHL and continues to complete aspects of the approved design as funding allows. Access challenges are unresolved and visitor screening remains at the underground entrances to the visitor center.

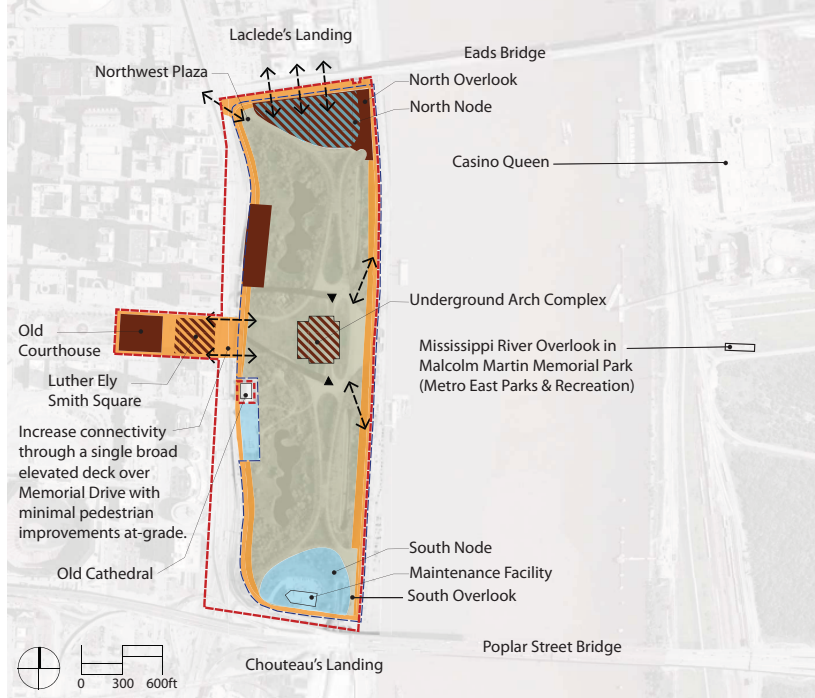
Management Alternative 2: Connections



Legend:

- Memorial Landscape
- Streetscape Outside of Park
- Heritage Education and Visitor Amenities
- Below-grade Heritage Education
- Service
- Below-grade Service
- Streetscape
- Park Boundary
- Proposed East Saint Louis Park Boundary
- NHL Boundary
- Water Taxi
- Connective Improvements
- Base of Arch

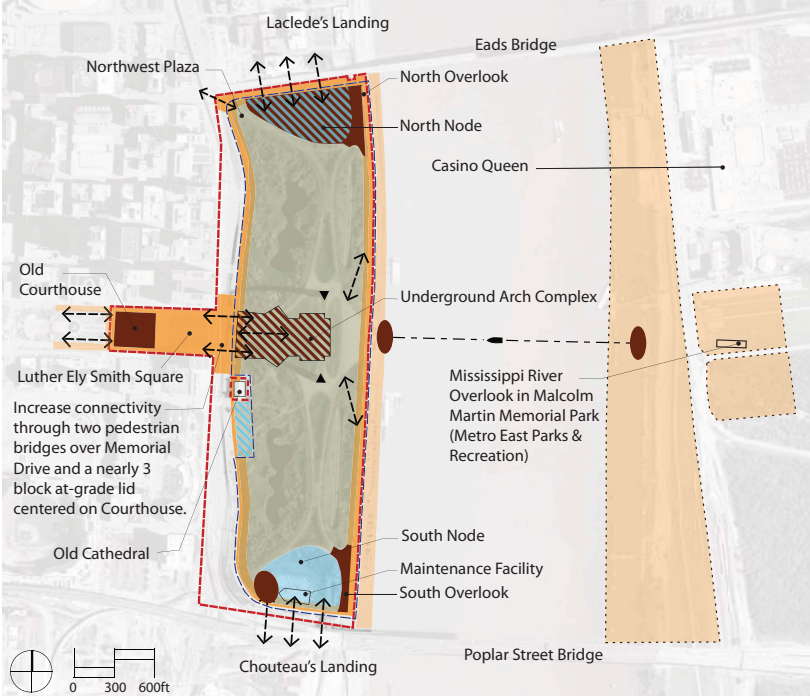
Management Alternative 3: Expanded Programming



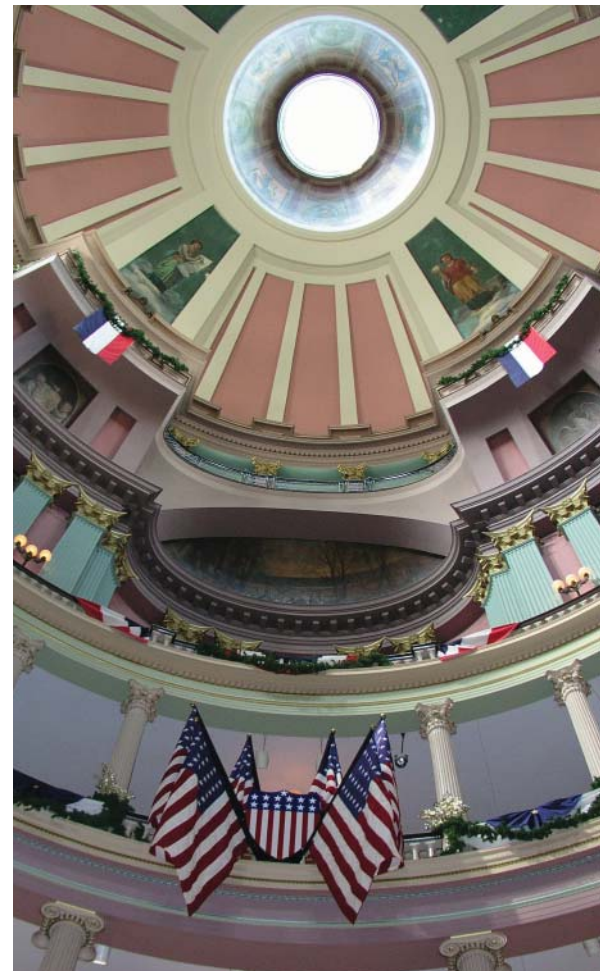
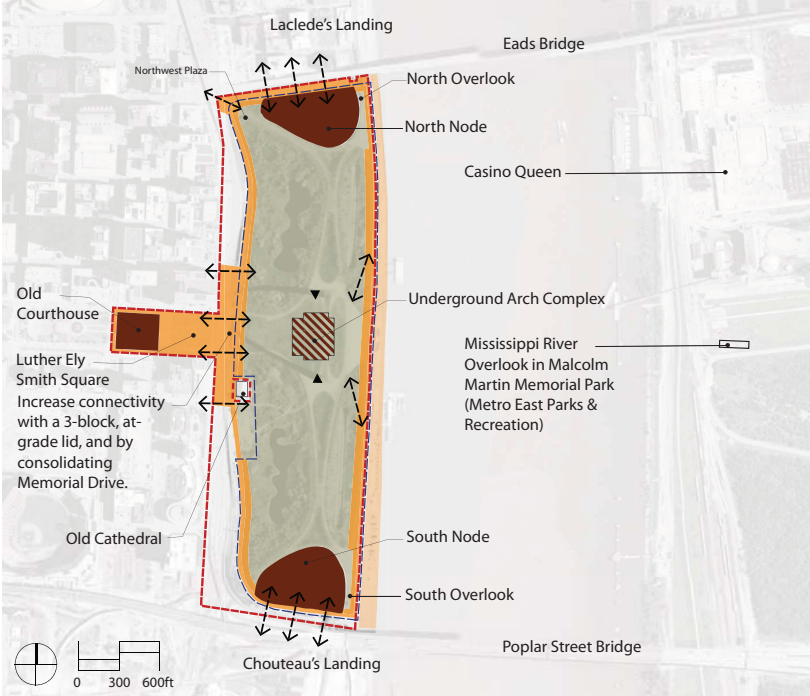
Legend:

- Memorial Landscape
- Service
- Streetscape Outside of Park
- Park Boundary
- Heritage Education and Visitor Amenities
- Below-grade Service
- Streetscape
- Below-grade Heritage Education
- Connective Improvements
- Base of Arch
- Proposed East Saint Louis Park Boundary
- NHL Boundary
- Water Taxi

Management Alternative 4: Portals



Management Alternative 5: Park into the City



PLANNING ISSUES	Alternative 2: Connections	Alternative 3: Expanded Programming	Alternative 4: Portals	Alternative 5: Park into the City
Purpose	<p>The Memorial is revitalized by improved connectivity between the Old Courthouse and the Arch grounds, and the Memorial and the cities of St. Louis and East St. Louis. The established and traditional entries for the majority of visitors to the Memorial (from the North at Eads Bridge and from the West at the Old Courthouse) are enhanced.</p>	<p>The Memorial is revitalized by expanded programming, facilities and partnerships. Visitors access the Memorial at the Old Courthouse, Luther Ely Smith Square, at a new educational/cultural facility on Memorial Drive and at the Gateway Arch itself.</p>	<p>The Memorial is revitalized by opening four gateways (North, South, East, West) to enter the Memorial, featuring a new main west entry into the museum under the Arch that includes an elevated pedestrian connector across Memorial Drive. Visitors access the Memorial from the east via commercial water taxi from East St. Louis, Illinois.</p>	<p>The Memorial is revitalized by extending the visitor's experience of the Memorial into downtown St. Louis and the surrounding neighborhoods by the provision of parking, services and visual themes that begin and continue into adjacent neighborhoods.</p>
Resource Stewardship / Design Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS will preserve the NHL; sensitive rehabilitation of the designed landscape and structures while protecting the integrity of the Memorial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental resources and values will be protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections storage remains at the Old Courthouse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections storage is moved to new education and research facility at the South Node.
Program / Visitor Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grounds surrounding the Gateway Arch accommodate and promote increased visitor activities and special events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grounds surrounding the Gateway Arch accommodate and promote increased visitor activities and more special events than provided in alternatives 2, 4 and 5. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grounds surrounding the Gateway Arch accommodate and promote increased visitor activities and special events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grounds surrounding the Gateway Arch accommodate and promote increased visitor activities and special events.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibits are redesigned to provide more interactive experiences for visitors and programming is expanded at the Old Courthouse and the museum under the Arch. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Besides the Old Courthouse and the museum under the Arch, no areas are zoned to allow for new educational/cultural facilities. • Expanded vending could be accommodated in the existing museum under the Arch. Luther Ely Smith Square could accommodate portable food carts. • The North Node is renovated on the surface to provide open green space for additional programming and special events, and parking remains below grade. • The South Node remains primarily a service area, housing the Memorial's maintenance facility. • The North and South Overlooks are managed as Memorial Landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the Old Courthouse and the museum under the Arch, three areas are zoned to allow for new educational/cultural facilities: Luther Ely Smith Square, the North Node, and along Memorial Drive. • Expanded vending could be accommodated in the existing museum under the Arch. • North Overlook could accommodate portable food carts. • The North Node is renovated on the surface for visitor orientation and programming, and for increased heritage education, visitor amenities and parking below grade. • The South Node remains primarily a service area, housing the Memorial's maintenance facility. • The North Overlook is managed for a greater emphasis on heritage education and visitor amenities and the South Overlook is managed as Memorial Landscape. Though managed under different management prescriptions, the intention is to design the Overlooks with similar scale and expression. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum under the Arch is renovated to expand its size and scope, and incorporates a new entrance on Memorial Drive. • In addition to the Old Courthouse and the museum under the Arch, two areas are zoned to allow for new (or expanded) educational/cultural facilities: the North Node, and the museum under the Arch. • Food service could be accommodated in the in new education /cultural facilities as well as portable carts at Luther Ely Smith Square and North and South overlooks. • The North Node is renovated on the surface for visitor orientation, and for a regional visitor center and parking below grade. • The South Node remains primarily a service area, housing the Memorial's maintenance facility. In addition, a small area is established as a gateway for visitor contact and orientation. • The North and South Overlooks are renovated for visitor contact and orientation, with a greater emphasis on heritage education and visitor amenities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the Old Courthouse and the museum under the Arch, two areas are zoned to allow for new educational/cultural facilities: the North Node, and the South Node. • North Node is renovated above ground for visitor contact and orientation and for heritage education and as a multi-modal gateway below grade. • South Node is renovated for new education and research center. • North and South Overlooks are managed as Memorial Landscape. • Expanded vending could be accommodated in the existing museum under the Arch. • Luther Ely Smith Square could accommodate portable food carts.

PLANNING ISSUES (continued)	Alternative 2: Connections	Alternative 3: Expanded Programming	Alternative 4: Portals	Alternative 5: Park into the City
Access / Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility into the visitor center and museum under the Arch at existing entrances would continue to not meet current codes. • Visitor screening for security is accommodated at current entrance to the visitor center under the Arch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible routes from the Arch grounds to the riverfront are established. • Security for the Memorial remains unchanged and is provided for across the Memorial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility into the visitor center and museum under the Arch is incorporated into a new entrance to the facility on Memorial Drive. • Visitor screening for security into the visitor center under the Arch is relocated to a new entrance on Memorial Drive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility into the visitor center and museum under the Arch at existing entrances would continue to not meet current codes. • Visitor screening for security remains at current entrance to the visitor center under the Arch.
Connectivity / Urban Interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase connectivity between Old Courthouse and Gateway Arch with improvements to the at-grade pedestrian crossings and traffic calming measures on Memorial Drive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase connectivity between Old Courthouse and Gateway Arch with the construction of a single broad elevated deck over Memorial Drive and minimal improvements to pedestrian at-grade crossings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase connectivity between Old Courthouse and Gateway Arch at Luther Ely Smith Square with the construction of two pedestrian bridges over Memorial Drive and a nearly 3-block at-grade lid centered on the Courthouse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase connectivity between Old Courthouse and Gateway Arch at Luther Ely Smith Square with the construction of a 3-block at-grade lid and by consolidating Memorial Drive.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS will coordinate with the City to increase connectivity between adjacent neighborhoods with improvements to the at-grade crossing at Washington Avenue and the NW Plaza and with visual and physical linkages to Laclede's Landing. • Partner with the City of St. Louis to unify streetscape along Gateway Mall and streets adjacent to Memorial, including L.K. Sullivan Boulevard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new facilities will incorporate accessibility and heightened security design requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS will coordinate with the City to increase connectivity between adjacent neighborhoods with improvements to the at-grade crossing at Washington Avenue and the NW Plaza and with visual and physical linkages to Laclede's and Chouteau's Landings. • Partner with the City of St. Louis to unify streetscape along Gateway Mall and streets adjacent to Memorial, including L.K. Sullivan Boulevard. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively encourage compatible riverfront improvements on the west and east sides of the Mississippi River. • Sustain partnerships with the City of St. Louis, Metro East Parks & Recreation Department, Great Rivers Greenway District, and other civic organizations to continue to provide NPS a means for working closely with adjacent landowners and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively encourage compatible riverfront improvements on the west side of the Mississippi River. • Sustain partnerships with the City of St. Louis, Great Rivers Greenway District, and other civic organizations to continue to provide NPS a means for working closely with adjacent landowners and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively encourage compatible riverfront improvements on the west and east sides of the Mississippi River. • Sustain partnerships with the City of St. Louis, Metro East Parks & Recreation Department, Great Rivers Greenway District, and other civic organizations to continue to provide NPS a means for working closely with adjacent landowners and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively encourage compatible riverfront improvements on west bank of Mississippi River. • Sustain partnerships with the City of St. Louis, Great Rivers Greenway District, and other civic organizations to continue to provide NPS a means for working closely with adjacent landowners and stakeholders.

PLANNING ISSUES (continued)		Alternative 2: Connections		Alternative 3: Expanded Programming		Alternative 4: Portals		Alternative 5: Park into the City		
East St. Louis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundary of the Memorial is amended to add acreage in East St. Louis (approximately 50 acres). Partner with landowners to manage viewshed. No land acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundary of the Memorial remains unchanged; Congress de-authorizes legislated authority to establish a NPS boundary in East St. Louis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundary of the Memorial is amended to add acreage in East St. Louis (approximately 70 acres). Partner with landowners to manage viewshed and to provide visitor services. Potential acquisition by willing seller only. Establish seasonal water taxi linking the east and west units of the Memorial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Memorial remains unchanged; NPS retains the authorization to establish a boundary in East St. Louis in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Memorial's maintenance facility is moved outside the Memorial boundary. Visitor parking is eliminated at the North Node; encourage parking proximate to Memorial. Parking is eliminated at the Old Cathedral and the site is landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Memorial's maintenance facility is moved outside the Memorial boundary. Visitor parking is eliminated at the North Node; encourage parking proximate to Memorial. Parking is eliminated at the Old Cathedral and the site is landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking is moved underground at the Old Cathedral; surface is renovated to improve bus drop-off and landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking remains at the Old Cathedral and the site is re-landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking remains at the Old Cathedral and the site is re-landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking remains at the Old Cathedral and the site is re-landscaped.
	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces due to a vegetated roof. Parking remains at the Old Cathedral and the site is re-landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Memorial's maintenance facility remains at the South Node. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking is moved underground at the Old Cathedral; surface is renovated to improve bus drop-off and landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking is moved underground at the Old Cathedral; surface is renovated to improve bus drop-off and landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking is moved underground at the Old Cathedral; surface is renovated to improve bus drop-off and landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking is moved underground at the Old Cathedral; surface is renovated to improve bus drop-off and landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking is moved underground at the Old Cathedral; surface is renovated to improve bus drop-off and landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking is moved underground at the Old Cathedral; surface is renovated to improve bus drop-off and landscaped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor parking remains at the North Node, but is reconfigured with fewer spaces. Parking is moved underground at the Old Cathedral; surface is renovated to improve bus drop-off and landscaped.
Consequences <i>Multiple adverse and beneficial impacts to resources, visitor experiences and operations would occur as a result of implementing alternatives 2-5. The following description outlines the most substantial impacts, based on the proposed actions:</i>	<p>This alternative would improve economic benefits for the greater Saint Louis area above existing conditions; by improving connections between the Memorial and City which would improve the likelihood that visitors would support businesses in local neighborhoods; with new exhibits and additional events that will increase visitation; and, with the addition of food service provisions to better accommodate visitors.</p> <p>Multiple minor to moderate adverse and beneficial impacts to resources, visitor experiences and operations would occur; however, there would be no substantial beneficial or adverse impacts compared to the existing condition of the Memorial.</p>	<p>This alternative would improve economic benefits for the greater Saint Louis area above existing conditions; with the construction of a new visitor center and additional events that will increase visitation; by improving connections between the Memorial and City which would improve the likelihood that visitors would support businesses in local neighborhoods; and, with the addition of food service provisions to better accommodate visitors.</p> <p>Considerable beneficial effects would occur as a result of zoning the site for a new heritage education facility that would be developed at Luther Ely Smith Square and with an increased ability to provide interpretation and visitor contacts as a result of increased staff programming and new facilities throughout the Memorial.</p> <p>Substantial adverse effects would occur as a result of removing established vegetation in Luther Ely Smith Square and the potential to adversely affect archeological resources on this same site. Zoning for a new above ground museum located inside the designated National Historic Landmark would have a substantial adverse effect on the cultural landscape of the NHL and severely threaten its integrity. It would also have the potential to adversely affect archeological resources.</p>	<p>This alternative would improve economic benefits for the greater Saint Louis area above existing conditions; by improving connections between the Memorial and City; with the construction of a new, expanded visitor center and additional events that will increase visitation; by improving connections between the Memorial and City which would improve the likelihood that visitors would support businesses in local neighborhoods; with a new water taxi between Saint Louis and East Saint Louis; and, with the addition of food service provisions to better accommodate visitors.</p> <p>Considerable beneficial effects would occur as a result of zoning the site for a new entrance to an underground visitor center and museum. Benefits would include improved visitor experience, safety and security as well as the ability to meet accessibility standards.</p> <p>There is potential for substantial adverse effects to occur on the integrity of the designated National Historic Landmark as a result of constructing a new entrance to the underground visitor center. Additionally, potential adverse effects to archeological resources could occur at the site of the new entrance and if the parking area for the Old Cathedral is placed underground.</p>	<p>This alternative would improve economic benefits for the greater Saint Louis area above existing conditions; by improving connections between the Memorial and City, which would improve the likelihood that visitors would support businesses in local neighborhoods; with additional events that will increase visitation; by relocating the maintenance facility to stimulate off-site development in Chouteau's Landing; with the development of an educational/research center; and, with the addition of food service provisions to better accommodate visitors.</p> <p>Considerable beneficial effects would occur by zoning the site to create additional open space on top of a lid constructed over Interstate 70 and with the removal of the parking garage at the North Node, the NPS parking area next to the Old Cathedral and the NPS maintenance facility.</p> <p>Substantial adverse effects would occur to operations as a result of the relocation of the NPS maintenance facility off site and the potential to adversely affect archeological resources on this same site. Substantial adverse effects would occur for the visitor experience by moving primary visitor parking off site.</p>						

How You Can Get Involved

Public involvement is critical to the success of the planning effort. Public input will help the planning team learn about the concerns, issues, expectations, and desires of visitors, interested citizens, interest groups, and others. The planning team will share information and seek public input at key points in the GMP process. A variety of methods will be used to encourage public feedback, including newsletters, press releases, public meetings, and posting updates on the internet.

You can begin providing feedback by completing the comment form below. You can also log onto Jefferson National Expansion Memorial's home page at <http://www.nps.gov/jeff>. All newsletters will be posted on the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial's homepage.

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™



Your Comments

Your input is important to the National Park Service. Please provide the planning team with feedback on the preliminary management alternatives for Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri. We encourage your responses be made electronically by logging on to Jefferson National Expansion Memorial's homepage at www.nps.gov/jeff. If you do not have internet access please use this form to fill in your comments and mail them to the address below:

**Superintendent,
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
11 North 4th Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63102**

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. Although you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Comments are welcome at any time, although comments received by July 14, 2008, will be most helpful. Please feel free to attach additional pages if you need more space. Your input ensures that the National Park Service understands and considers the ideas and perspectives of people who care about the Memorial. Thank you.

The planning team welcomes public input at any time in the process. Besides logging onto the websites listed above, you may, at any time, mail or drop off a letter to:

**Superintendent
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
11 North 4th Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102**

A Public Planning Effort

Public open houses will be held Wednesday, June 25, 2008, at the Dennis & Judith Jones Visitor and Education Center at the Lindell Pavilion in Forest Park, and on Tuesday, July 1, 2008, in the Old Courthouse at 11 North Fourth Street in downtown St. Louis. At the open houses you will be able to learn more about the planning process, talk with planning team members, and voice your interests and concerns. The

locations, dates, and times of the open houses are listed on the front page of this newsletter. We welcome your comments and suggestions and hope to see you at one of the meetings.

Public open house locations, dates, and times are listed on the front cover of this newsletter.



1. What do you particularly value about Jefferson National Expansion Memorial?
2. What opportunities and/or management actions would you like to see explored in the general management plan for Jefferson National Expansion Memorial?
3. Imagine you are visiting Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri twenty years from now. What experiences would you like to have? What would be different from the present?
4. Are there any modifications to the alternatives you would prefer to make?
5. What concerns do you have about the future of the Memorial?
6. Which elements of any of the preliminary alternatives do you think should or should not be included in a final management plan?
7. Are there any other comments you would like to share with the planning team?