
A shared *destiny*

A REQUEST FOR
QUALIFICATIONS
FOR HOSTING THE
BARACK OBAMA
PRESIDENTIAL
LIBRARY

ISSUED MARCH 2014



ABOUT THE TITLE

On the night he was first elected, in a time of growing challenge, President Obama offered an unmistakable message of optimism and hope. He spoke not only to the crowd that gathered to congratulate him, but to Americans of all backgrounds and beliefs, and to the citizens of the world watching and listening beyond our shores. “Our stories are singular,” he declared, “but our destiny is shared.” That conviction, rooted in his own experience, that citizens from all walks of life can come together to forge a brighter future for all of us is what drives Barack Obama. And it is what will shape the development of his Presidential Library.

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Request for *qualifications*

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This request for qualifications (hereafter RFQ) is intended primarily to solicit a response from an institution of higher learning, not-for-profit organization, private developer, or municipality that wishes to sponsor, develop, and maintain a multi-unit facility to be known as the Barack Obama Presidential Library (hereafter OPL or Library). By focusing on the 44th President's vision, this document is also intended to serve as a source of inspiration for respondents, conveying a set of guiding principles consistent with the President's legacy and the future aspirations of the Barack Obama Foundation.

GOALS AND EXPECTATIONS

This RFQ is the initial stage in the process that will result in the establishment of the OPL. It is intended to be an effective way to establish a uniform and structured process to evaluate multiple options. It will serve as an information collection tool, allowing specific criteria to be measured and scored in a fair and objective manner.

THE BARACK OBAMA FOUNDATION

The Barack Obama Foundation (hereafter Foundation), officially established as an operating, 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation in January of 2014, has as its mission the support and perpetuation of the work of President Obama after the conclusion of his service in office. The Foundation will raise private funds, convene partners who share in the President's goals and vision, serve as a repository of information, and otherwise marshal resources to address present and future global and domestic challenges of interest to the President. The Foundation is governed by a volunteer board of directors and chaired by civic leader Martin Nesbitt.

Most germane to this RFQ is the Foundation's oversight of the process of selection of sponsor, site, and project team for the OPL. It will also serve as agent for the operation and maintenance of the OPL.



A brief history of Presidential Libraries

In a democracy, records belong to the people, and for more than seven decades, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has preserved and provided access to the records of the United States of America.

The National Archives was established in 1934 by President Franklin Roosevelt, and the Presidential Library system formally began in 1939 when he donated his personal and Presidential papers to the Federal Government. At the same time, Roosevelt pledged part of his estate at Hyde Park to the United States, and friends of the President formed a non-profit corporation to raise funds for the construction of the Library and museum building.

In 1950, Harry S. Truman decided that he too would build a Library to house his Presidential papers and helped to galvanize congressional action. In 1955, Congress passed the Presidential Libraries Act, establishing a system of privately erected and federally maintained Libraries. The Act encouraged other Presidents to donate their historical materials to the government and ensured the preservation of Presidential papers and their availability to the American people.

Under this and subsequent acts, more Libraries have been established. In each case, funds from private and nonfederal public sources provided the funds to build the Library. Once completed, the private organization turned over the Libraries to the National Archives and Records Administration to operate and maintain.

Until 1978, Presidents, scholars, and legal professionals held the view dating back to George Washington that the records created by the President or his staff while in office remained the personal property of the President and were his to take with him when he left office. The first Presidential Libraries were built on this concept. NARA successfully persuaded Presidents to donate their historical materials to the Government for housing in a Presidential Library managed by NARA.

The Presidential Records Act of 1978 established that the Presidential records that document the constitutional, statutory, and ceremonial duties of the President are the property of the United States Government. After the President leaves office, the Archivist of the United States assumes custody of the records. The Act allowed for the continuation of Presidential Libraries as the repository for Presidential records.

The Presidential Libraries Act of 1986 also made significant changes to Presidential Libraries, requiring private endowments linked to the size of the facility. NARA uses these endowments to offset a portion of the maintenance costs for the Library.

The operation of *Presidential Libraries*

Presidential Libraries carry out a mandated program to preserve, process, and make available their archival holdings. This program implicitly calls for outreach and educational programs. Foundation support is critical in order to provide the broadest spectrum of innovative and insightful public, education, and information programs in each library.

Presidential Libraries, their museums, their web sites, and the scholarship they promote benefit in significant ways from private organizations established to support such programs. In several cases, these organizations evolved from bodies chartered to raise money and construct the original library building. In other instances, these organizations were formed after the dedication of the library by friends of the President.

Just as the origin and development of these organizations have varied, their formation and operation take a number of forms. Some of the organizations encourage public participation through payment of membership fees. Others are non-membership charitable foundations and corporations. Several seek to support their activities solely through private contributions. Some foundations are run by paid staff, others are totally voluntary.

The Presidential Library System as we know it today has evolved from simple beginnings.

Early on, each President typically located his Library in his hometown. Today, Libraries are most often located in places more associated with some aspect of his adult life or career. Affiliations with universities have become common. The public/private partnerships have at times expanded to include third and fourth parties – universities and communities – involved in some measure with the advancement of the Library’s mission and role.

As cultural and educational institutions, the Libraries make unique and vital contributions to communities across the nation. They have unparalleled research collections which, when combined with a public museum and public programs, provide researchers, students, and the general public a rich opportunity for understanding individual Presidents, the historical context of the times in which they lived and served, and the nature of the American Presidency.

The Libraries also provide forums where scholars and citizens across the nation can ponder and discuss the highest actions of our Federal Government, and consider issues both domestic and global in scope.

Finally, Libraries are often economic engines creating opportunities for growth and enhancement of their surrounding communities.

Presidential Library statutory authorities

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES ACT OF 1955

The Presidential Library system functions under the authority of the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955 (44 U.S.C. 2108). This Act authorizes the Archivist, on behalf of the United States, to:

Accept for deposit the papers and other historical materials of a President and similar materials relating to the President that are in the custody of other persons.

Accept land, buildings, and equipment offered for its establishment of a Presidential Library.

Maintain, operate, and protect the library and its holdings.

Observe restrictions on access to the historical materials that have been set by the donors and agreed to by the Archivist.

Provide for the exhibit of museum items to the public.

PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS ACT OF 1978

The Presidential Records Act of 1978 (44 U.S.C. 2201-2207) took effect on January 20, 1981.

Presidential records are owned by the United States, not by the President.

The Archivist is to take custody of the records when the President leaves office, and is to maintain the records in a Federal depository.

The President may restrict access to specific kinds of information in the records for up to 12 years after he leaves office; but any unrestricted records will be subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 5 years after the President leaves office; and restricted records will be the subject to FOIA after 12 years.

Vice Presidential records are also owned by the United States and are administered in the same manner as Presidential records, but they may be placed either in an existing Federal depository or in a non-Federal depository approved by the Archivist of the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES ACT OF 1986*

This act amends the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955 in regard to the following points:

The Archivist must issue architectural and design standards for Presidential Libraries.

The Archivist may solicit as well as accept gifts or bequests for the purpose of maintaining, operating, protecting, or improving a Presidential Library.

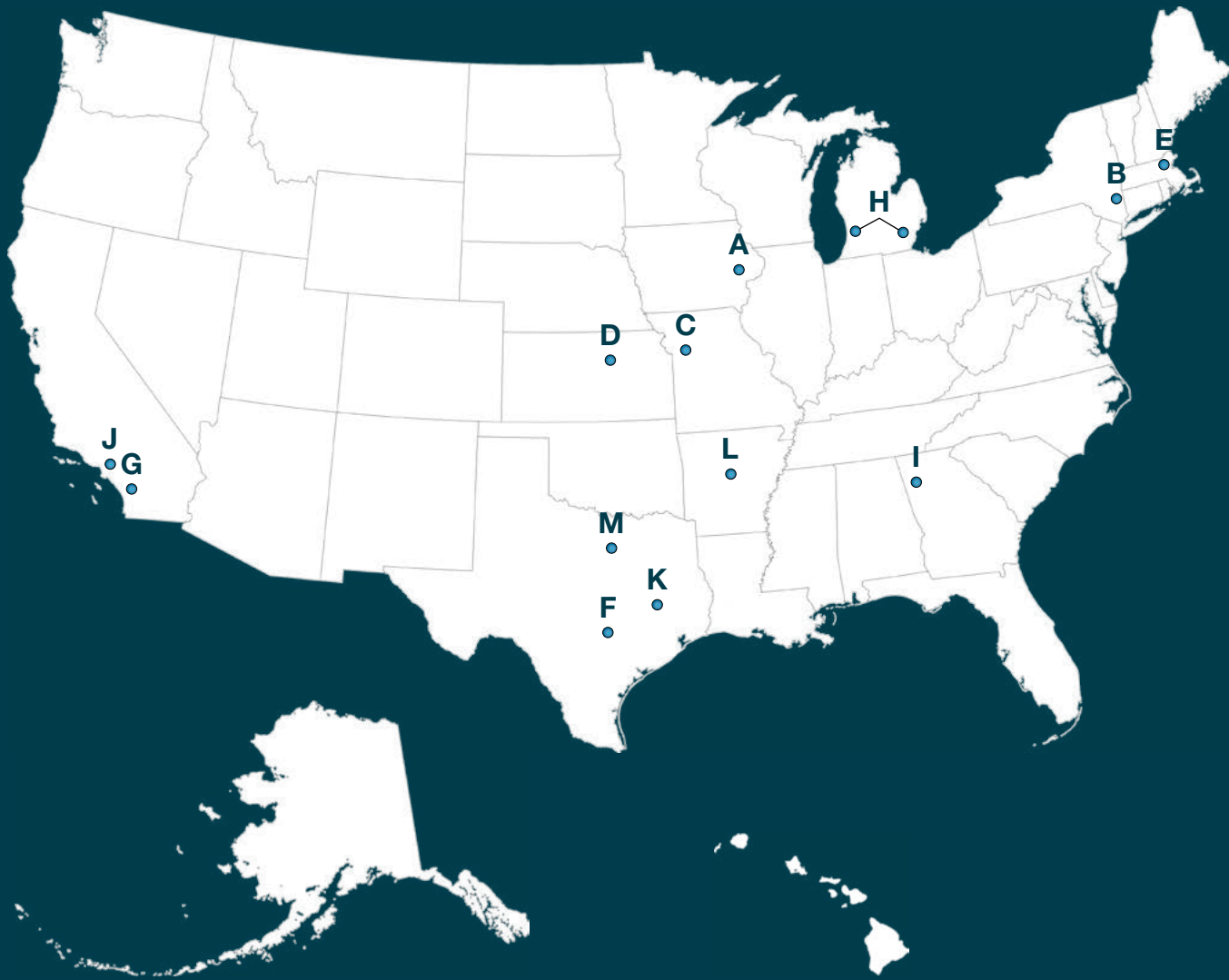
The Archivist must establish separate endowments within the National Archives Trust Fund for each Presidential Library. Income to each endowment shall be available to help defray the cost of facility operations, but not the performance of archival functions.

The Archivist must assure that an endowment is available to help defray the cost of operation before he accepts a Presidential Library. If the building is larger than 70,000 square feet, an additional endowment, calculated at a higher level, is required.

* This act has been amended to update the endowment requirements. Regarding any President who takes the oath of office for the first time on or after July 1, 2002, the endowment must be equal to 60 percent of the cost of the land, facility, and equipment.




Current Presidential Libraries in the NARA system





MAP KEY


In the following pages, site diagrams of current Presidential Libraries in the NARA system are coded as follows:


-  Structure
-  Site
-  Context


A  **Herbert Hoover**
Presidential Library & Museum
West Branch, Iowa
47,169 SF


B  **Franklin D. Roosevelt**
Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York
108,750 SF


C  **Harry S. Truman**
Presidential Library & Museum
Independence, Missouri
96,612 SF


D  **Dwight D. Eisenhower**
Presidential Library & Museum
Abilene, Kansas
109,254 SF


E  **John F. Kennedy**
Presidential Library & Museum
Boston, Massachusetts
134,293 SF


F  **Lyndon B. Johnson**
Presidential Library & Museum
Austin, Texas
139,267 SF


G  **Richard Nixon**
Presidential Library & Museum
Yorba Linda, California
55,373 SF


H  **Gerald R. Ford**
Presidential Library & Museum
Ann Arbor & Grand Rapids, Michigan
104,764 SF

I  **Jimmy Carter**
Presidential Library & Museum
Atlanta, Georgia
85,592 SF

J  **Ronald Reagan**
Presidential Library & Museum
Simi Valley, California
147,400 SF

K  **George H.W. Bush**
Presidential Library & Museum
College Station, Texas
116,527 SF

L  **William J. Clinton**
Presidential Library & Museum
Little Rock, Arkansas
152,122 SF

M  **George W. Bush**
Presidential Library & Museum
Dallas, Texas
210,864 SF

Presidential Libraries

by the numbers

14

THE BARACK OBAMA PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY WILL BE THE FOURTEENTH SUCH FACILITY IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION'S SYSTEM.

SEVENTY
EIGHT
MILLION

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S LIBRARY HOUSES 78,000,000 PAGES OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, 20,000,000 EMAILS, 2,000,000 PHOTOGRAPHS, AND 12,500 VIDEOTAPES.

80

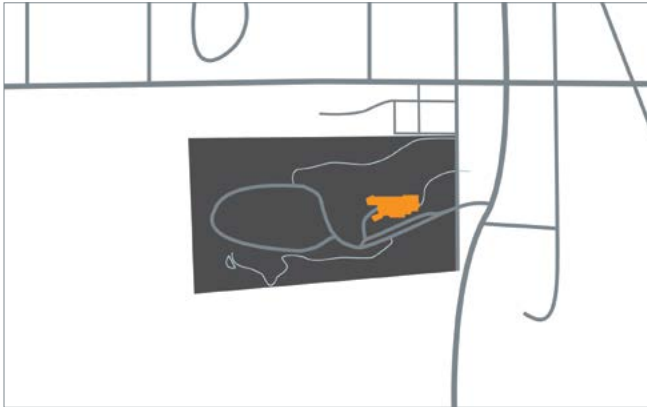
DIGITAL RECORDS ARE ON PACE TO OUTSTRIP OTHER MEDIA IN FUTURE PRESIDENTIAL ARCHIVES. THE GEORGE W. BUSH PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY CONTAINS 80 TERABYTES OF DIGITAL DATA.

44

THE FORTY-FOURTH PRESIDENT'S LEGACY WILL BE REPRESENTED, PRESERVED, AND INTERPRETED FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT.

The Herbert Hoover Library & Museum

WEST BRANCH, IOWA



LOCATION

210 Parkside Drive, P.O. Box 488
West Branch, Iowa 52358-0488

WEB

<http://hoover.archives.gov>

DEDICATION DATE

August 10, 1962

SITE

The building is administered by the National Archives and located within the 187-acre Herbert Hoover National Historic Site maintained by the National Park Service. President and Mrs. Hoover are interred in the “Overlook” area maintained by the National Park Service.

Alterations: Expansions in 1965, 1969, 1975, and 1991. Government funded expansions were carried out through the prospectus system, with Congress specifically authorizing projects proposed by the Public Buildings Service.

BUILDING

Size: 47,169 square feet

Architect: Eggers & Higgins; and Wetherall, Harrison & Wagner Associates

Construction: Viggo M. Jensen



The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library & Museum

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK



LOCATION

4079 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, New York 12538-1999

WEB

<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu>

DEDICATION DATE

Library: July 4, 1940
Visitor Center: November 15, 2003

SITE

16.5 acres owned by the U.S. Federal Government adjoining the National Park Service's 187-acre Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.

Alterations: Expansion in 1972. Prospectus for project approved by joint resolution. The Public Buildings Service managed the project, with the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation reimbursing GSA for its portion of the cost. Rededication in June, 2013.

BUILDING

Size: 108,750 square feet

Architect: Louis Simon

Construction: John McShain

Visitor Center: Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center

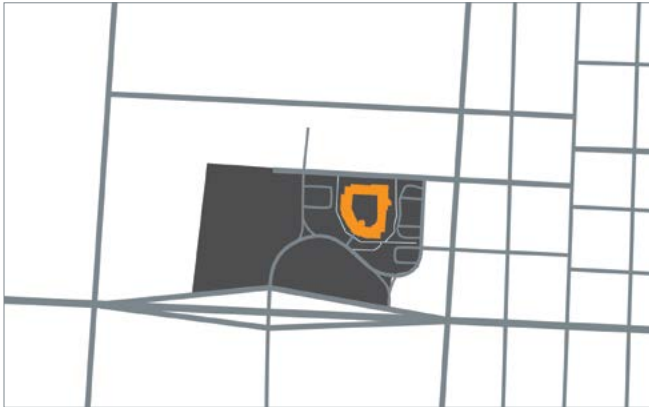
Architect: R.M. Kliment and Frances Halsband Architects

Construction: U.W. Marx



The Harry S. Truman Library & Museum

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI



LOCATION

500 West U.S. Highway 24
Independence, Missouri 64050-1798

WEB

<http://www.trumanlibrary.org>

DEDICATION DATE

July 6, 1957

SITE

14.8 acres owned by the U.S. Federal Government. President and Mrs. Truman are interred in the inner courtyard of the library building.

BUILDING

Size: 96,612 square feet

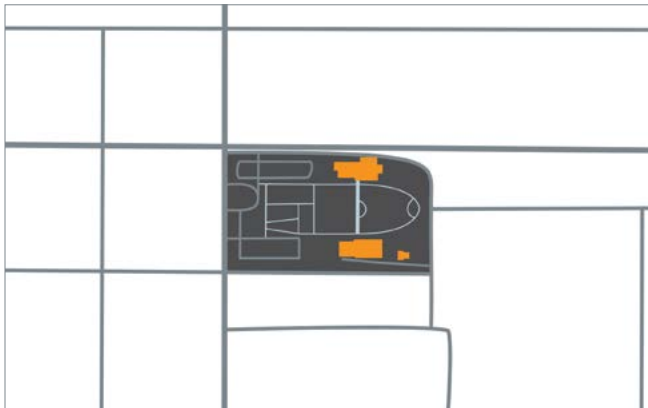
Architect: Gentry & Voskamp; Neild & Somdal

Construction: Massman-Patti Co.



The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library & Museum

ABILENE, KANSAS



LOCATION

200 SE 4th Street
Abilene, Kansas 67410-2900

WEB

<http://www.eisenhower.archives.gov>

DEDICATION DATE

Museum: November 11, 1954
Library: May 1, 1962
Boyhood Home: June 1947

SITE

22 acres including the Library, Museum, Visitors Center, Place of Medication, Family Home and Service Building. President and Mrs. Eisenhower, and their son Doud Dwight, are interred in the Place of Meditation, dedicated in 1966.

Alterations: Addition to the Museum in 1971, and construction of the Visitor's Center in 1975. Expansions initiated by NARA with approval of GSA Administrator. Approved by Congress through the prospectus system, no appropriation. Addition of Dwight David Eisenhower statue in 1985 by private donations.

BUILDING

Size: 109,254 square feet

Architect: John Brink

Construction: Dondlinger & Sons



The John F. Kennedy Library & Museum

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



LOCATION

Columbia Point
Boston, Massachusetts 02125-3398

WEB

<http://www.jfklibrary.org>

DEDICATION DATE

October 20, 1979

SITE

12 acres (3 of which are water) is owned by the U.S. Federal Government. The National Archives and Records Administration has an easement to use road and parking lots.

Alterations: 1991 expansion created the Stephen Smith Center.

BUILDING

Size: 134,293 square feet

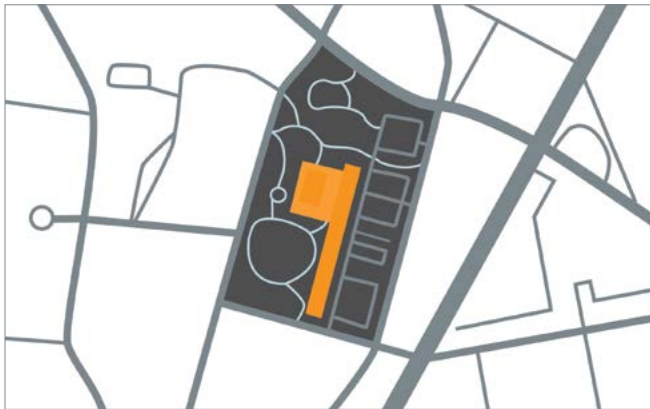
Architect: I. M. Pei

Construction: Turner Construction



The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library & Museum

AUSTIN, TEXAS



LOCATION

2313 Red River Street
Austin, Texas 78705-5702

WEB

<http://www.lbjlibrary.org/>

DEDICATION DATE

May 22, 1971

SITE

14 acres owned by the University of Texas.

BUILDING

Size: 139,267 square feet

Architect: Gordon Bunshaft of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

Construction: Joe Bateson



The Richard Nixon Library & Museum

YORBA LINDA, CALIFORNIA



LOCATION

18001 Yorba Linda Boulevard
Yorba Linda, California 62886

WEB

<http://www.nixonlibrary.gov/>

DEDICATION DATE

July 19, 1990 (Federal transfer: July 11, 2007)

SITE

The 9-acre campus is situated on and surrounding the grounds of the house where Nixon was born and spent his childhood, which is now in a suburban area of Orange County, California.

BUILDING

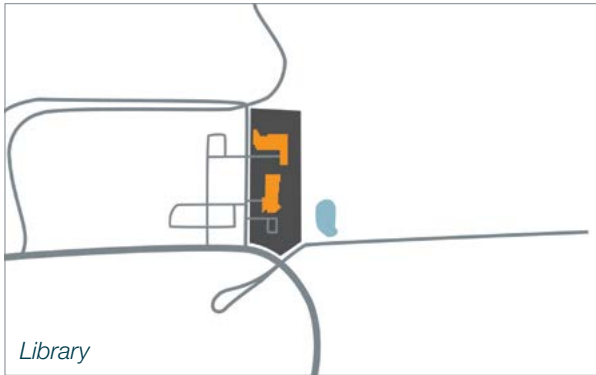
Size: 55,373 square feet

Architect: Langdon Wilson Architecture & Planning



The Gerald R. Ford Library & Museum

ANN ARBOR & GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



LOCATION

Library: 1000 Beal Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-2114

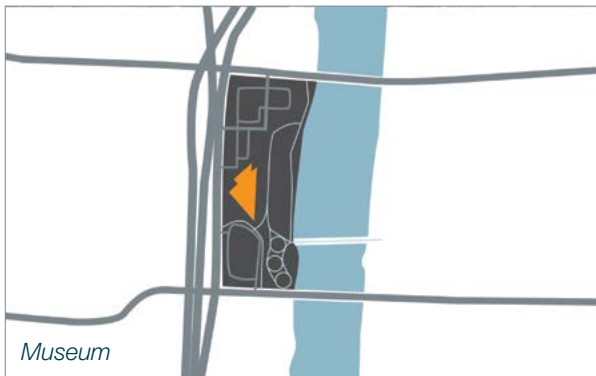
Museum: 303 Pearl Street, NW
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49504-5353

WEB

<http://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov>

DEDICATION DATE

Library: April 27, 1981
Museum: September 18, 1981



SITE

Library: 4.2 acres owned by the University of Michigan.

Museum: 4.63 acres owned by the U.S. Federal Government (NARA).

BUILDINGS

Size: 104,764 square feet

Library

Architect: Jickling, Lyman & Powell Associates

Construction: Jeffress-Dyer, Inc.

Museum

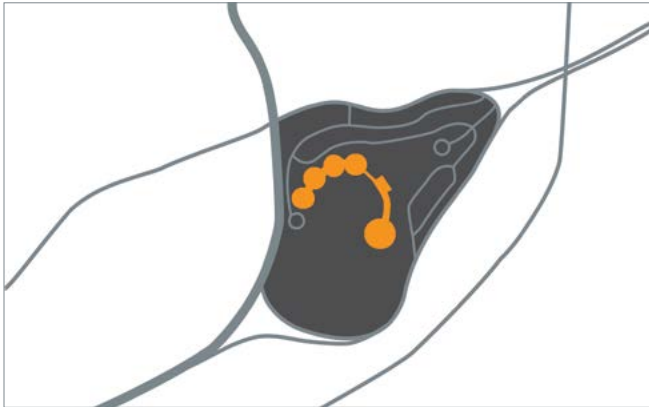
Architect: Marvin DeWinter & Associates

Construction: Owens, Ames & Kimball



The Jimmy Carter Library & Museum

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



LOCATION

441 Freedom Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30307-1498

WEB

<http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/>

DEDICATION DATE

October 1, 1986

SITE

30 acres owned by the state of Georgia.

BUILDING

Size: 85,592 square feet

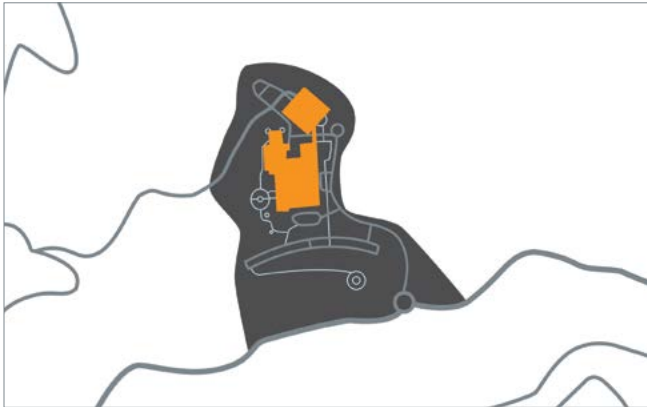
Architect: Jova, Daniels, Busby; and Lawton, Umemura, Amamoto

Construction: Beers Construction



The Ronald Reagan Library & Museum

SIMI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA



LOCATION

40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, California 93065-0699

WEB

<http://www.reagan.utexas.edu/>

DEDICATION DATE

November 4, 1991

SITE

A 29-acre site owned by the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation. The National Archives and Records Administration has the right to use the site immediately surrounding the building.

BUILDING

Size: 147,400 square feet

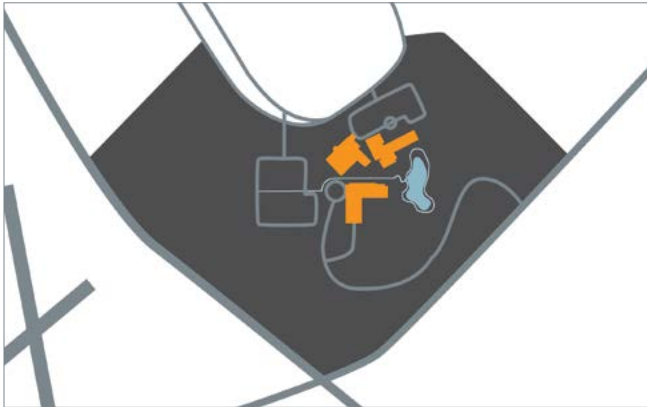
Architect: The Stubbins Associates

Construction: Peck/Jones



The George Bush Library & Museum

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS



LOCATION

1000 George Bush Drive West
College Station, Texas 77843

WEB

<http://bushlibrary.tamu.edu>

DEDICATION DATE

November 6, 1997

SITE

90 acres owned by Texas A&M University. The library is part of an academic complex which is called the George Bush Presidential Library Center. The Center includes the Academic Building-West, the International Center, the Presidential Conference Center, the Presidential Library Foundation, and office and living quarters for the President and Mrs. Bush.

BUILDING

Size: 116,527 square feet (69,049 NARA controlled)

Architect: HOK Architects

Construction: Manhattan Construction



The William J. Clinton Library & Museum

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS



LOCATION

1200 President Clinton Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

WEB

<http://www.clintonlibrary.gov/>

DEDICATION DATE

November 18, 2004

SITE

31 acres owned by the City of Little Rock and the Clinton Foundation has a 99-year lease. The Library is part of a complex known as the William J. Clinton Presidential Center, which includes a Library Building, Foundation offices and the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service. The Library Building contains the Library, which is under NARA control and certain other areas that will remain under the control of the Foundation.

BUILDING

Size: 152,122 square feet (68,698 NARA controlled)

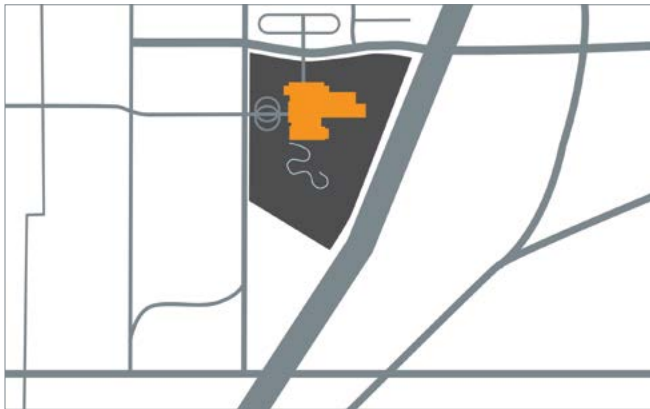
Architect: Polshek Partnership Architects, LLP

Construction: CDI Construction



The George W. Bush Library & Museum

DALLAS, TEXAS



LOCATION

2943 SMU Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 75205

WEB

<http://www.georgewbushlibrary.smu.edu/>

DEDICATION DATE

April 25, 2013

SITE

The George W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum currently holds over 29,000 cubic feet of textual records (over 70 million pages) and 1,200 cubic feet of audiovisual records. In addition to the textual and audiovisual materials, the Library has approximately 80 terabytes of electronic records - the largest electronic records collection in the Presidential Library system - including over 200 million email messages and nearly 4 million photographs.

BUILDING

Size: 210,864 square feet (60,972 NARA controlled)

Architect: Robert A. M. Stern Architects

Landscape Architect: Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates

Construction: Manhattan Construction Company



The Barack Obama *Presidential Library*

VISION AND THEMES

The OPL will bring to life the vision and legacy of President Obama, including inspiring an ethic of citizenship, expanding opportunity in a global age, and promoting peace, justice, and dignity throughout the world. These broad themes are further elaborated in the “guiding principles” section.

Additionally, the Foundation envisions a facility that, through its mission, programs, and physical and virtual presence, advances and interprets the themes of civic engagement, global perspective, health and wellness, environmental stewardship, public education, a spirit of innovation, and economic development. These broad themes are further elaborated in the “Guiding Principles” section.



YES WE CAN

RECORDS AND ARTIFACTS

With the increasing use of electronic records, the National Archives is seeing a slight downward trend in the volume of textual records being created. Based on these trends, the following is an estimated volume of Presidential records that will be transferred to the National Archives at the end of the Obama Administration. The actual volume of textual and digital records may vary significantly from the estimates and should not be considered accurate for use in space planning.

Traditionally, Presidents have also stored their personal records at their Presidential Libraries and Museums. While there is no estimated volume available, the Library could potentially hold Obama campaign records for 2008 and 2012, his records as a United States Senator, donated material from individuals closely associated with President Obama, and other family materials.

TYPE OF MATERIAL	CURRENT VOLUME	PROJECTED VOLUME
Unclassified Textual Records	5,040 cu. ft.	20,247 cu. ft.
Classified Textual Records	1,000 cu. ft.	5,657 cu. ft.
Audio Visual Records	346 cu. ft.	804 cu. ft.
Electronic Records	87 tb	to be determined
Artifacts	7,268 cu. ft.	15,000 cu. ft.

The 21st-century *Presidential Library*

Seismic shifts in technology and communication should make the OPL the most connected, interactive Presidential Library in history. It will provide a global audience access to public records, information, and an expansive network of related knowledge and viewpoints.

PROGRAM

SITE

TRAITS

Most modern Presidential Libraries comprise a combination of the following functions:

Public and scholarly library

Museum with permanent and rotating interpretive exhibitions

Public programming facilities

Educational facilities

Private and classified archives

Foundation and administrative offices

Retail and dining

Private residence

Locations of Presidential Libraries tend to be characterized by:

Strong local host

Supportive community

Financial capacity

Intellectual and academic climate

Accessibility and proximity to transit networks

Global connectivity

Presidential Libraries vary widely in scope of programming, size of collections, and many other aspects. However, they share several key traits. Presidential Libraries tend to:

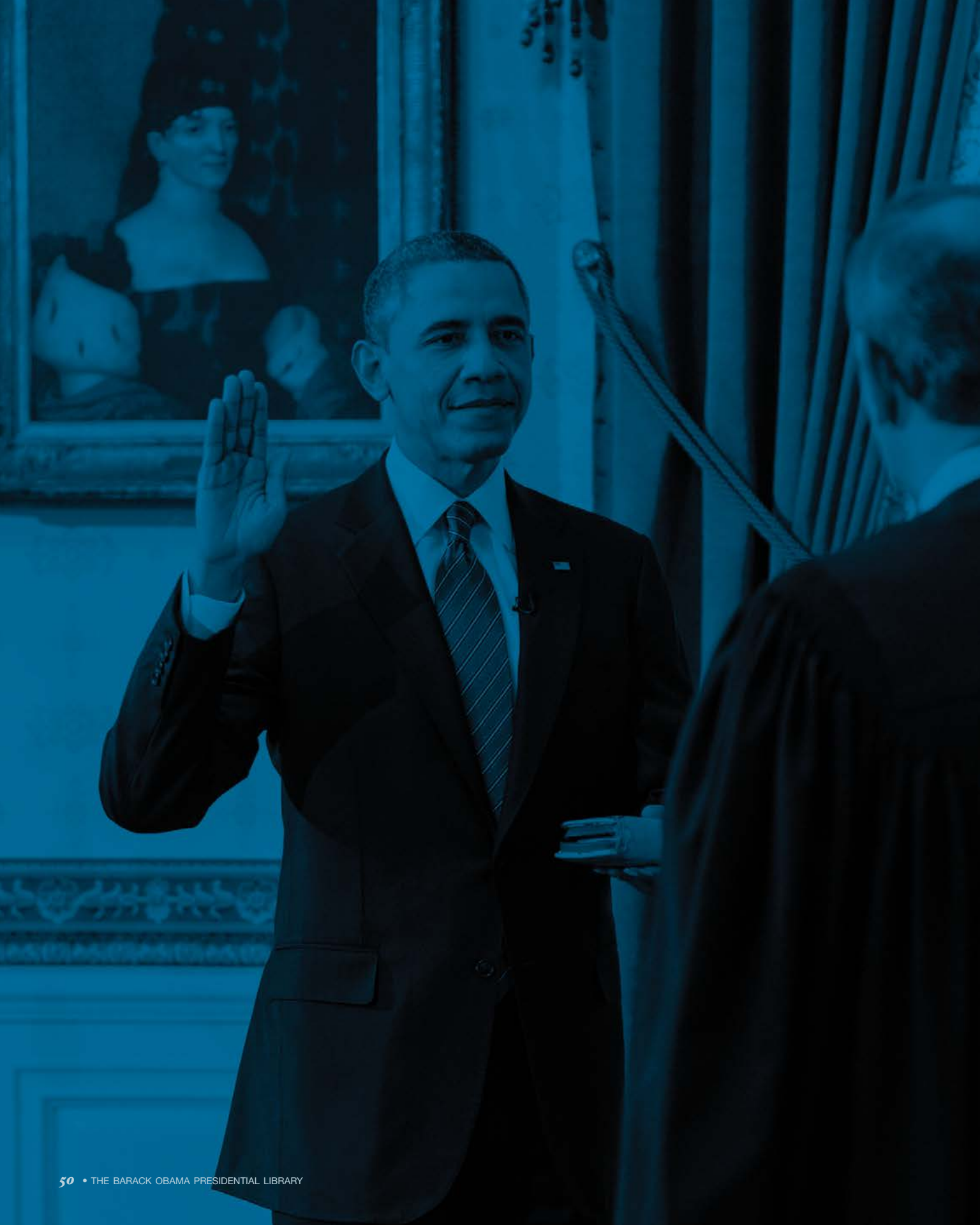
Clearly communicate a central, lasting idea

Evolve and adapt to remain relevant

Encourage a robust dialogue and interpretation

Make a civic contribution to their communities

Facilitate a culture of learning and discovery



Guiding *principles*

Following are guiding principles that inform and reflect the overarching vision for the OPL. The principles are organized into three distinct, but interrelated, sections.

CORE addresses tangible components of site and facility; it also deals with economic development impacts of site selection.

PROGRAM attends to principles most closely associated with President Obama's time in office and the work of the Foundation.

CONTEXT situates the project in relation to host institution and other community stakeholders.

Core

The “Core” principles apply mostly to the site and physical facility of the Library. They are concerned with factors that impact space planning, character and quality of architectural design, site plan, ongoing operations and maintenance, and economic impact.

ECONOMIC ENGINE

Encourages smart and sustainable economic growth

Anchors public and private investment

Celebrates and leverages existing community assets

Civic identity is shaped by community

Identified as part of the fabric of the community

FLEXIBLE & FORWARD-THINKING

Agile, flexible, and relevant — continually reinventing itself

Accommodates a variety of uses

Is technologically responsive

Uses best practices in sustainability, technology, and operations

Exercises leadership and foresight, anticipating change

FUNCTIONAL

Rational, purpose-driven design

Attentive to site, infrastructure, existing urban fabric

Efficient in systems, materials, and operations

State-of-the-art archives and museum

Cost-effective

TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED

Extends digital footprint

Next-generation platform

New models for social interaction

Can adapt with changes in technology

**ACCOUNTABLE &
PERFORMANCE-DRIVEN**

Responsible steward of the environment — immediate and global

Energy-efficient building

Exceeds LEED Platinum standards

Sustainable practices

Embodies principles of biomimicry to create a living building

UNIFIED DESIGN VISION

Consistently expresses design principles, mission, and vision

Aligns with programmatic goals

Communicates a clear and coherent message

Integration of site and building design

Program

Principles in the “Program” section pertain to the mission and vision of the Library and Foundation. They consider the ways in which the Presidential Office and, more specifically, the legacy of President Obama, may be manifested through the Library.

AUTHENTIC

Represents ideals of the Obama campaign: respect, empowerment, inclusivity

Represents and explains the presidential legacy

Inspires an ethic of citizenship

Tells a compelling, accurate story about the President’s life, service, and vision

Approachable and immediately resonating with visitors

Reveals the complexity and inspiration of the office of the President

Empathetic and respectful of other viewpoints

CIVIC

Communicates the ideals of democracy

Celebrates community character

Articulates a compelling, shared vision

Generates discourse and dialogue

Informs and engages policy debates

HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Promotes a healthy, wholesome environment

Contributes to a cleaner, safer planet

Supports a healthy lifestyle

Nurtures the next generation

GLOBAL

Creates a new international destination

Serves as a gateway to other cultural, civic, and academic resources in the region

Establishes a global network to communicate ideas and aspirations

Collaborates with like-minded institutions around the world

INSPIRATIONAL

Emotionally resonates with visitors and the surrounding community

Ethically forthright

Reflects and reinforces the Obama legacy

Emits a spirit of optimism and hope

Empowers visitors to create change and make a difference

PURPOSEFUL

Attuned to programmatic needs and symbolic significance

Each element responds to a central idea

Accommodates reflection, exploration, learning, and conversation

Focused on service — to visitors, local and international communities, and the nation

Context

Principles in the “Context” section deal with the interface between the Library and the community it serves – at the immediate, regional, and global scales. This set of principles considers the function of the potential host and the myriad connections between the Library and the community.

ENGAGEMENT

Accessible to people of all ages, abilities, backgrounds, and socioeconomic status

Fosters intellectual discourse and disagreement

Prizes and responds to audience needs

Provides real-time, immediate connection

Partners with other organizations to share ideas, resources, and audiences

WELCOMING & TRANSPARENT

Open and welcoming to all visitors, physical and virtual

Clear and accessible communication with constituents

Actively advances intellectual and cultural openness

Uses collective intelligence and social media to collaborate with people

INNOVATIVE

Incubates new ideas and approaches

Nurtures thinkers, artists, activists, and change agents

Creates a space for investigation and experimentation — civic, technological, and academic

Interfaces with social sector startups

CONNECTED

Hub of physical and technological networks that enable exchange and collaboration

Serves as a dynamic visitor destination for national and international visitors

Extends a compelling virtual presence through digital media

Sited in an easily accessible, multi-modal transportation environment

INQUIRY

Welcomes individual expression and multimodal learning

Intellectually honest and rigorous

Expects and promotes academic excellence

Facilitates scholarly research as well as Informal learning

Fosters a climate of intellectual curiosity and openness



Request *for qualifications*

It is the hope of the Barack Obama Foundation that responses to this RFQ articulate the value and key differentiators of prospective host locations. Intentionally open-ended, this request is designed to stimulate creative, innovative thinking and to draw out the unique character and advantages of each site, community, and region.

Response content

Address the questions in this section fully, using as much space as necessary. Include images and diagrams as needed.

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

A description of the institution or organization responding to the RFQ, including overall leadership structure, decision-making process, capital resources, primary team members, and additional partners, consultants, and advisors; include an organizational chart

Key contact for the submission

A vision of the complementary relationship between this project and your community, city, and region

PROJECT SITE

Overview and detailed description of land or building sites being submitted

Aerial photographs of the site

Legal and topographical survey indicating general contours of the site

Detailed description of the current zoning of the property

Describe the zoning or land use designation required to accommodate the uses outlined in the Guiding Principles section of this RFQ

If zoning or land use designation changes are required, please outline the process and estimated timing involved to do so

Current land ownership

Overview of community surrounding the proposed site, i.e. population characteristics, demographics, nature and function of the area (commercial, residential, educational, etc.), key industries, recreational and cultural amenities, etc.

Description of adjacent property uses and ownership

Conditions or uses that may affect development of the site

Description of infrastructure available on the site, including means of transportation (private and public), utilities, and digital infrastructure

TRANSPORTATION & ACCESSIBILITY

Attributes of the surrounding community and region, including air connectivity (domestic and regional), the presence of mass transit options and freeway/interstate access

Visitor and tourism statistics for the region

Accessibility to the site for persons in automobiles, trains, buses, bicycles, and other modes of transportation, as well as pedestrians

PROJECT EXECUTION

Describe resources or personnel that would be made available to assist in the development process

Other considerations that your organization would provide to assist in the development of this historic place

Describe the ability of the proposed development to have an impact on the greater community in the following respects:

- Education
- Tourism
- Economic development
- Enhancements to the physical environment

Response content continued

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

A strategic plan for engaging community stakeholders is a vital component of a successful response. Please outline a long-term community engagement plan

List and briefly describe key community partners whose input will be sought, e.g., local and regional chambers of commerce, elected officials, residents' associations, etc.

Describe available means of community engagement, such as town hall meetings, online campaigns, etc.

Describe the criteria and methodology for evaluating the efficacy of engagement efforts

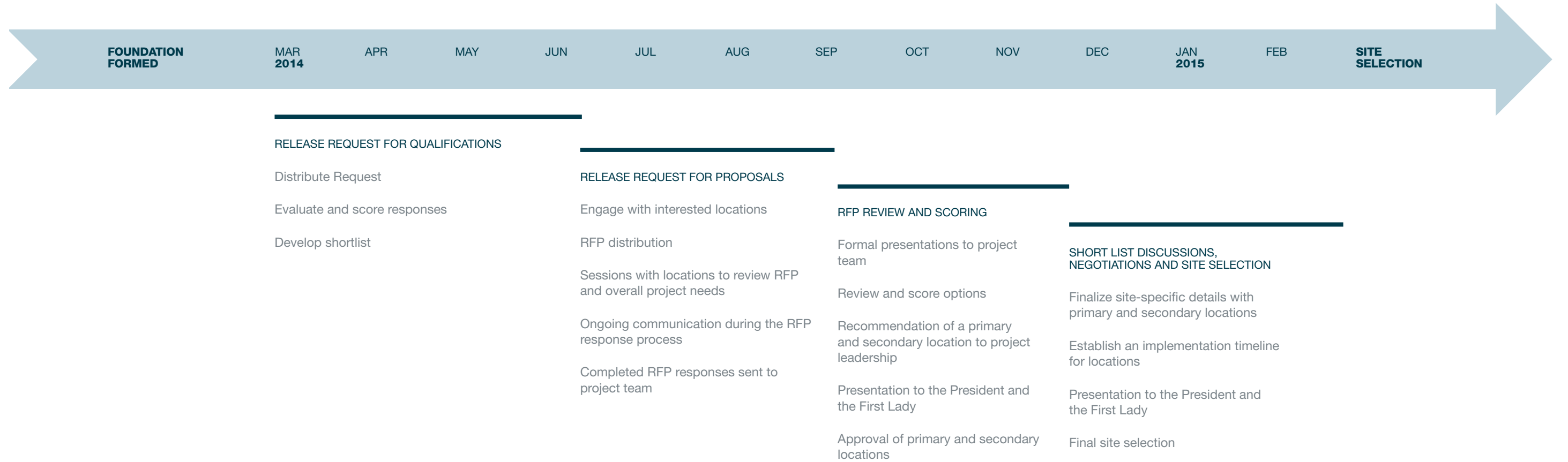
INDICATIONS OF SUPPORT

Attach at least two letters of support from key community partners:

A letter should indicate the relationship of the partner to the potential library host and site, describe the partner's mission and services, and express specific benefits to the constituency represented by the partner

Letters should be thoughtful, brief, and reflective of the authentic concerns of constituent communities

Timeline



Response submission requirements

FORMAT AND DELIVERY

All responses should be received no later than June 16, 2014

Four hard copies of a bound response book in 8-1/2" x 11" format sent to:

Martin H. Nesbitt
The Barack Obama Foundation
300 East Randolph Street, Suite 4030
Chicago, Illinois 60601

A URL for a secure location containing a digital copy of the response book sent to:

info@obamapresidentialfoundation.org

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF RFQ SUBMISSION

Confidentiality of submissions:

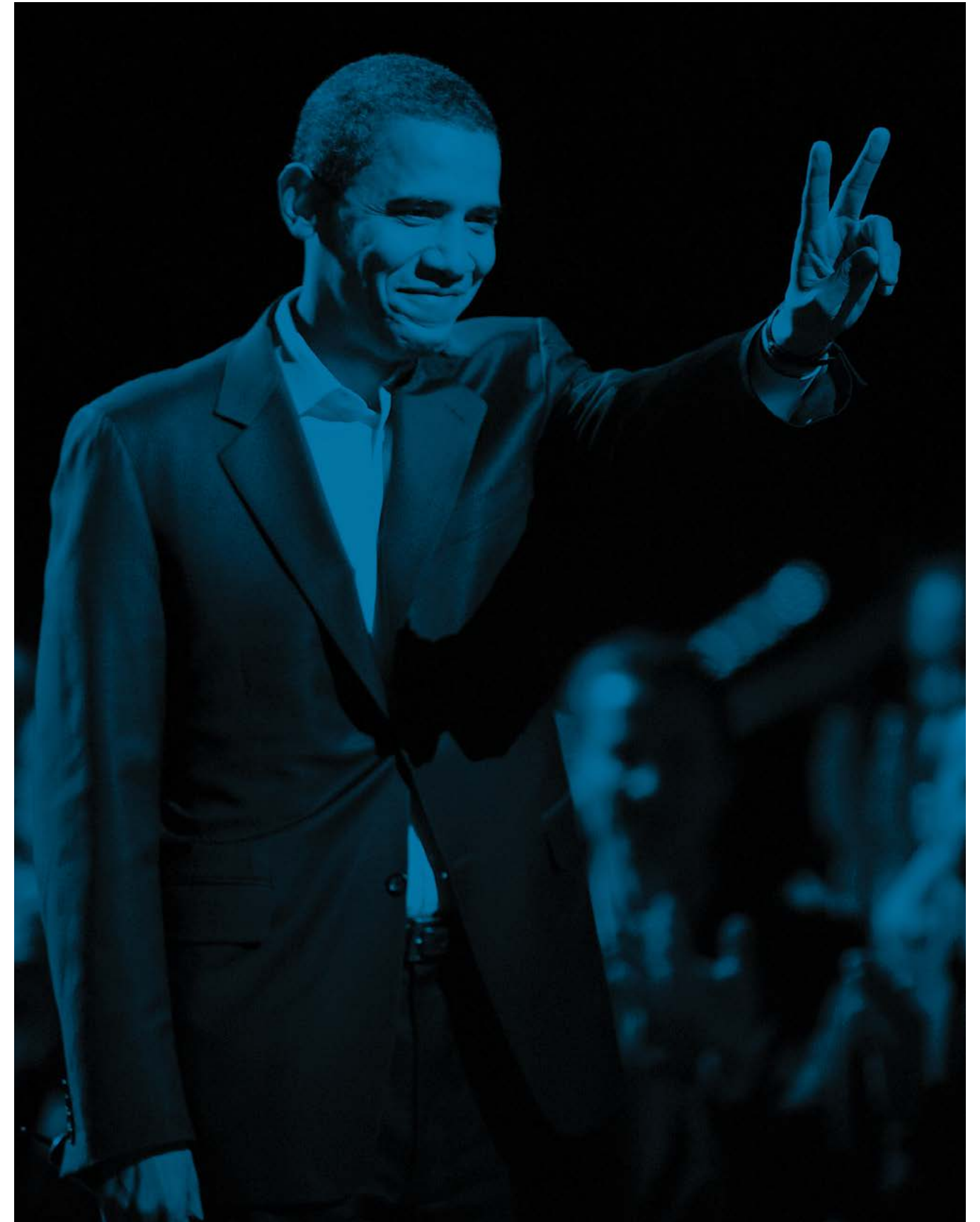
The Foundation will maintain the confidentiality of respondent's submission to the RFQ. Exchange and/or disclosure of the submission and/or information found thereon to persons and/or other parties shall only be made as necessary to conduct the RFQ process and/or as required by judicial or administrative investigative demand.

Ownership of Submissions:

Upon presentation, the Foundation shall be granted sole ownership of respondent's submission and any and all common law, statutory and other reserved rights including, but not limited to, the right to make and retain copies and to reuse the contents.

Selection at the discretion of the Foundation:

The Foundation shall select, in its sole, absolute and unreviewable discretion, those respondents which shall advance through the RFQ process through final selection.



Resources

Additional information is available on the websites of the National Archives and Records Administration and the Barack Obama Foundation. The Foundation will respond to all inquiries on a timely basis.

CONTACT

For questions, please contact the Barack Obama Foundation:

Robbin Cohen
Acting Executive Director
rcohen@obamapresidentialfoundation.org

info@obamapresidentialfoundation.org

FURTHER REFERENCE

Enclosed as an appendix is:

NARA Directive 1571: Architecture and Design Standards for Presidential Libraries, Revised May 2008

The Standards are in the process of revision. The latest version will be available online at:

<http://www.archives.gov/foia/libraries.html#design>

For additional questions regarding NARA Standards, contact:

library.planning@nara.gov

ABOUT THE BOOK

All rights reserved. This book or any portion thereof may not be reproduced or used in any manner whatsoever without the express written permission of the publisher except for the use of brief quotations in a book review.

The content of this book is based on multiple sources. The Foundation gratefully acknowledges the agencies, organizations, and individuals who contributed source materials. The Foundation is especially grateful to the National Archives and Records Administration for its contribution to portions of this book, including background information, history and operations, and statutory authorities governing Presidential Libraries.

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