



Foundation Document

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

New York

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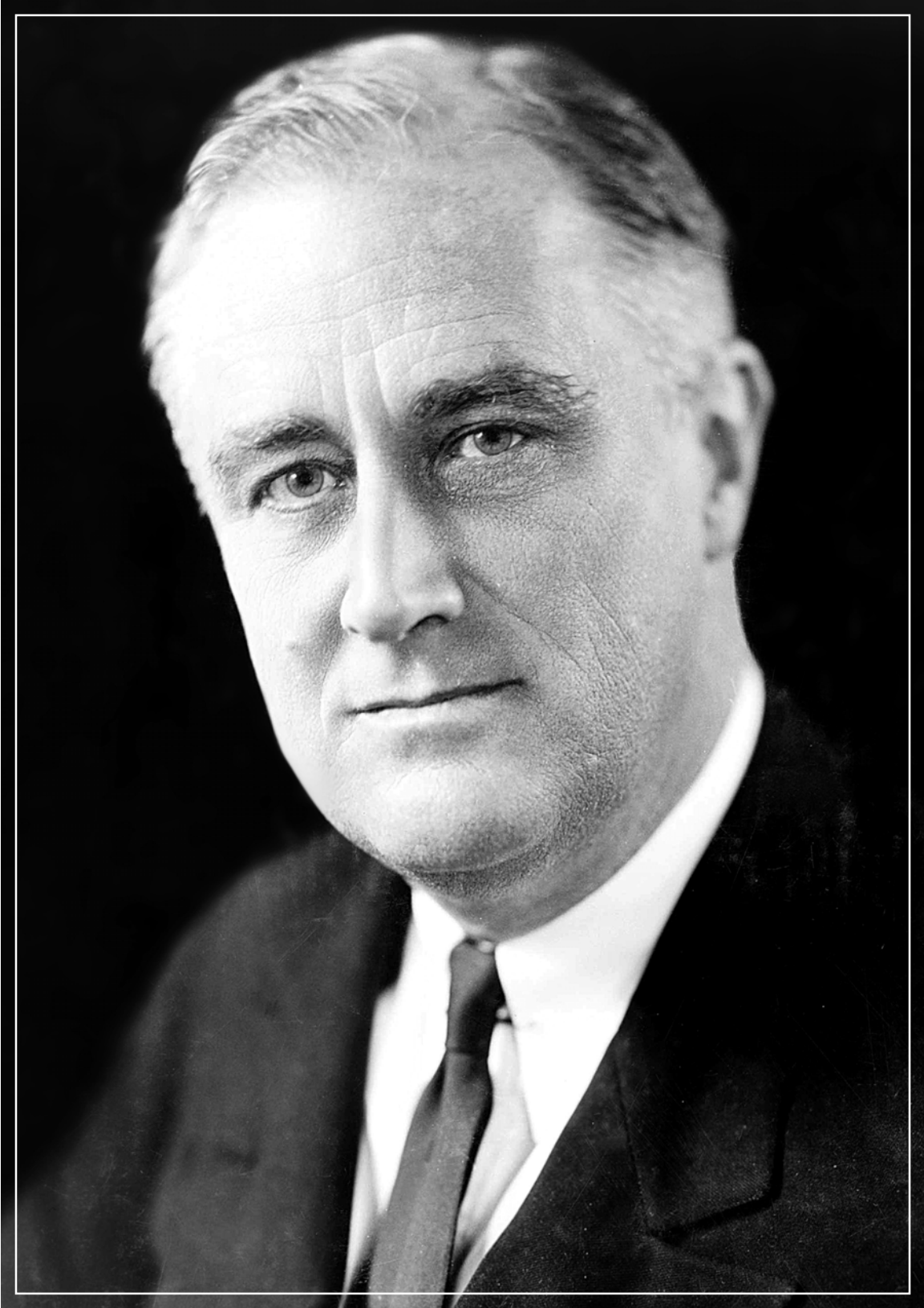




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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, on the east bank of the Hudson River in Dutchess County, New York, is the birthplace and lifelong home of the 32nd president of the United States. The Hyde Park estate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) served as a wellspring for the ideals that he championed in his political life as well as his family home and public life throughout his career and especially during his presidency. It is the only place where a U.S. president maintained lifelong connections, from birth through his career to his final resting place.

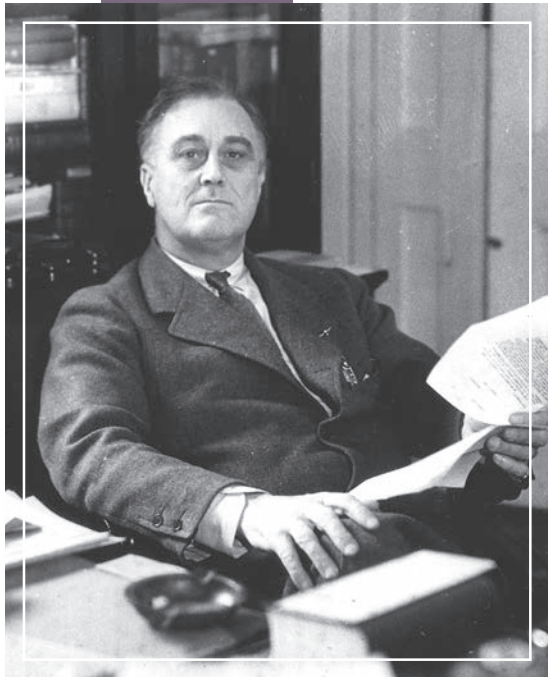
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site comprises almost 772 acres of the former 1,522-acre historic Roosevelt Family Estate. The FDR home, called Springwood, is the centerpiece of the estate. It contains furnishings and objects of great historical value. Among the more than 10,000 items in the site's collection are FDR's bird collection, top hat, personally designed wheelchairs, and the telephone that once connected directly to the White House. Support structures that were familiar features during FDR's life include the Stable, Garage, Gingerbread House, two Ice Houses, and Greenhouse. Top Cottage, at the easternmost reach of the historic Roosevelt Family Estate, was conceived and built by FDR as a personal retreat. It reflects his architectural sensibility, regional connections, and physical needs.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site preserves lands of the historic Roosevelt Family Estate that stretched from the Hudson River east to Cream Street in Hyde Park and includes gardens, grounds, orchards, woodlands, and former agricultural lands. Significant features include the native oak forest, forest plantations, remnants of FDR's first Christmas tree plantation set out in 1926, and experimental plantations established in cooperation with the New York State College of Forestry between 1930 and 1933. The site's magnificent view overlooking the Hudson River to the mountains beyond inspired the president's deepest feelings. FDR chose the family Rose Garden as his final resting place, where he and his wife Eleanor lie buried in a gravesite of his design.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site also includes roughly half of the estate of FDR's half-brother, James Roosevelt. This property historically was similar to the FDR property in layout, with a straight tree-lined main entry drive and a stately home—the Red House—at its terminus.

In 1974–1975, the National Park Service acquired 24 acres of the adjacent Newbold-Morgan estate, known as Bellefield, for use as park headquarters. The parks' main administrative building (circa 1795) is the historic centerpiece of the Bellefield property.





The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum was established in 1938 by Congress as the nation's first presidential library. It is managed by the National Archives and Records Administration. The Library property, which is not within the park boundary, comprises almost 20 acres. The visitor center for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site and the FDR Presidential Library is the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center (2004), located on property transferred from the National Park Service to the National Archives and Records Administration and administered by that agency. The managers of Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site and Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum work together closely, sharing the visitor center and presenting a comprehensive depiction of the Roosevelts.

Visitation at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site was 180,405 in 2015.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is one of three national historic sites located in Hyde Park, New York, along with Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. The three sites are combined into a single administrative unit under one superintendent and operated by one staff. Although each site was established by separate legislation and has its own purpose and significance, they have intertwined stories and share many of the same resources.

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area

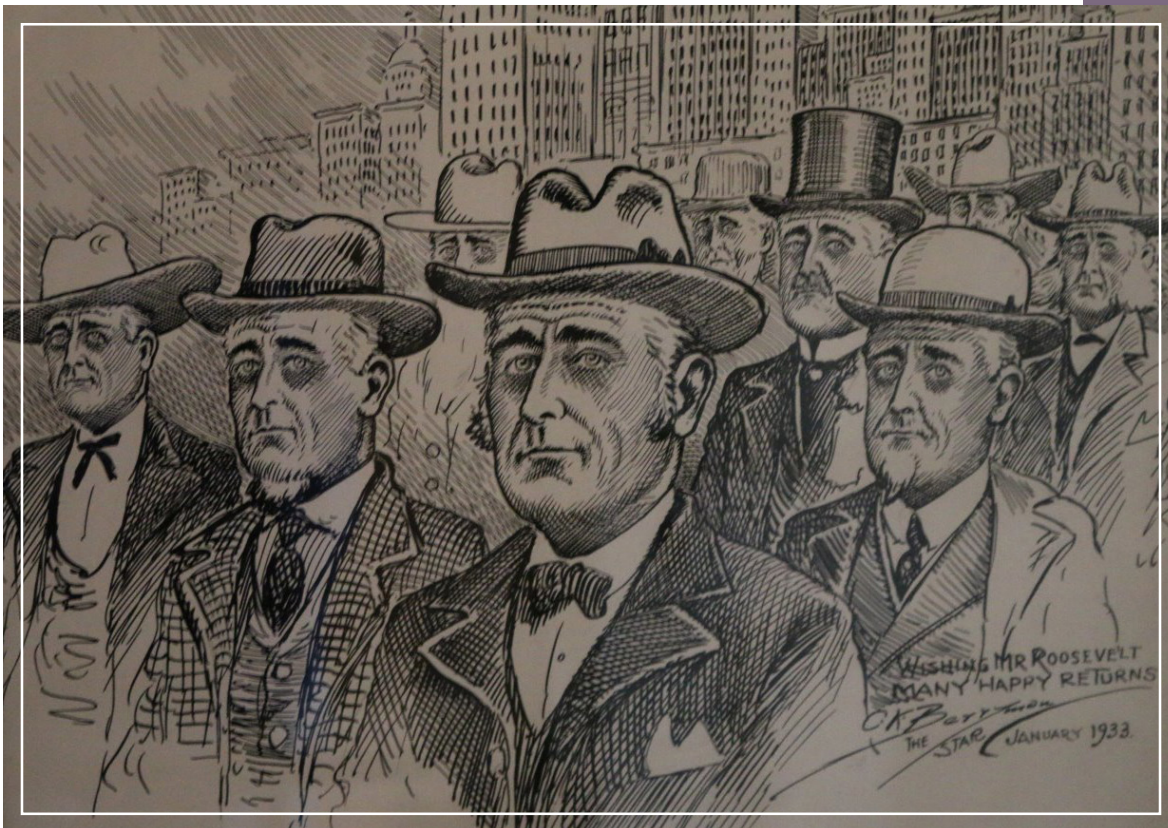
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites are central attractions within the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. They provide NPS liaison and technical assistance to the heritage area, including the educational initiative, "Teaching the Hudson Valley," which serves schools throughout the region.

The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area was designated by Congress in 1996 to recognize the importance of the history and the resources of the Hudson River Valley to the nation. The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area includes 250 communities in 10 counties bordering the Hudson River between New York City and Albany. The Hudson River Valley resources represent themes of the Corridor of Commerce; Freedom and Dignity; Art, Artists, and the Hudson River School; Landscapes and Gardens; Revolutionary War; and the Environment.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on January 15, 1944 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to preserve and interpret the birthplace, lifelong home, and memorial gravesite of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, so that current and future generations can understand the life and legacy of the longest serving U.S. president—a man who led the nation through the Great Depression and World War II.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statement has been identified for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is the birthplace, family home, and burial place of the 32nd president of the United States. The site reflects his marriage and political partnership with his wife Eleanor, as they resided, raised their family, and are buried there.
- The Roosevelt Home, Top Cottage, and surrounding landscape (where he developed a sense of environmental stewardship) comprise the setting where President Roosevelt developed policies and undertook political and diplomatic consultations that in a time of deep national crisis helped redefine the role of the federal government and profoundly increased American involvement in world affairs.
- The FDR Presidential Library, the first presidential library managed by the National Archives and Records Administration, contains the papers and memorabilia of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, and many figures of the Roosevelt administration.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site:

- **FDR Home, Support Buildings, and Top Cottage**
- **Landscape, including Burial Site for Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt and Scenic Views**
- **Museum and Archival Collections**

Other Important Resources and Values

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as "other important resources and values" (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site:

- **Bellefield Property**
- **Natural Resources**



Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/stakeholder.

The following related resources have been identified for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site:

- **Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site.** Eleanor Roosevelt's retreat, Val-Kill, was part of the historic Roosevelt Family Estate and became her permanent home following FDR's death. The two parks share the administrative headquarters located within Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.
- **Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site.** The estate of Frederick W. Vanderbilt is located three miles north of Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites. FDR directed the designation of the property as a national historic site. It is managed by the National Park Service and part of the same administrative unit as Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites.
- **Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum.** Located on the Roosevelt estate, it was dedicated and opened to the public by FDR in 1941. It was the nation's first presidential library and the only presidential library used by a sitting president. The visitor center for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites and the FDR Presidential Library is the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center. The Wallace Center is on property authorized by Congress for transfer from the Department of the Interior to the National Archives and Records Administration by Public Law 106-147 (December 9, 1999). The managers of the NPS sites and the FDR Presidential Library work together closely, sharing the visitor center and presenting a comprehensive depiction of the Roosevelts.



- **James R. Roosevelt Place.** The Federal-style James R. Roosevelt House, also known as the Red House, is to the south of the FDR Home on the historic Roosevelt Family Estate. James R. Roosevelt was FDR's half-brother. The property includes buildings, structures, cultural landscapes, and archeological resources. The National Park Service leases the Red House and surrounding grounds as a residence. The parks' horticultural recycling area and the new museum services facility are located near the trotting course.
- **Oak Terrace, Tivoli, New York.** Oak Terrace was Eleanor Roosevelt's childhood home.
- **Wilderstein, Rhinebeck, New York.** Wilderstein was the home of Margaret (Daisy) Suckley, FDR's distant cousin and close friend.
- **Clermont, Germantown, New York.** Clermont was the estate of several generations of Livingstons, who were ancestors of Eleanor Roosevelt.
- **"Rosedale" Estate, Hyde Park, New York.** In the southern part of Hyde Park are the remaining structures associated with "Rosedale," the estate of Isaac Roosevelt, FDR's grandfather, and later John A. Roosevelt, FDR's uncle: the main house, Roosevelt Point Boathouse, and Cottage.
- **The Roosevelt House, New York City.** Sara Roosevelt, FDR's mother, gave this duplex to Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt as a Christmas gift in 1906. Sara lived in half of the duplex.
- **Little White House, Warm Springs, Georgia.** Little White House, where he died on April 12, 1945, was FDR's cottage and polio rehab center.
- **Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, Washington, DC.** Dedicated in 1997, the FDR Memorial, located on the Tidal Basin in Washington, DC, is managed by the National Park Service.
- **Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada.** The Roosevelt summer home where FDR was stricken with polio is preserved at Roosevelt Campobello International Park. The park is owned and administered by the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission; it is an affiliated area of the National Park Service and Parks Canada.
- **World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Honolulu, Hawaii.** The USS Arizona Memorial commemorates those who died in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the event that precipitated the entrance of the United States into World War II. It is managed by the National Park Service.
- **Manzanar National Historic Site, Independence, California.** Manzanar War Relocation Center, one of 10 camps at which Japanese American citizens and resident Japanese aliens were interned during World War II, is managed by the National Park Service. President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which authorized the relocation and internment of Japanese American citizens.
- **Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Oyster Bay, New York.** Sagamore Hill, the home of President Theodore Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt's uncle, is managed by the National Park Service.
- **Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, New York City.** The brownstone in Manhattan commemorates where Eleanor Roosevelt's uncle was born. It is managed by the National Park Service.
- **Arthurdale, West Virginia.** This is the site of a Subsistence Homestead Project in West Virginia during the Roosevelt administration. It was designed to provide homes, employment, and education for unemployed coal miners. It was dubbed "Eleanor's Baby" because of Mrs. Roosevelt's special interest in the project.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site:

- **At Home on the Hudson River.** The Roosevelt family’s Hyde Park estate nurtured the boy who became president and was a family compound where Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt created an environment to promote political and social change.
- **A Powerful Partnership.** Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt experienced personal challenges and relationships that helped them forge a partnership focused on social and economic progress that would make a difference in the lives of all people.
- **Leadership Amidst Crises.** President Franklin D. Roosevelt led the United States through the crises of the Great Depression and World War II, championing a vision of economic security for all and world peace and using the power of government to achieve these goals.
- **Legacy and Memorialization (Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt).** The political and social legacies of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt are interpreted and memorialized at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites, including their burial site and the presidential library.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.

Special Mandates

- The original part of the national historic site, consisting of 33.23 acres surrounding the home and adjacent outbuildings, was conveyed to the United States by deed from Franklin D. Roosevelt dated December 29, 1943. The deed states:

“Whereas said Franklin D. Roosevelt has agreed to donate, subject to certain conditions and reservation herein-after set forth, unto the United States of America, the premises hereinafter described, to be utilized as a national historic site.”

“FIRST: That at all times hereafter, the premises conveyed, consisting of the residence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, together with all appurtenances, shall be maintained as nearly as possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the life estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as hereinafter reserved. In the maintenance of the property as such national historic site, no change, modification, alteration or improvement in connection with and upon the premises shall be made except such alterations or improvements which the party of the second part shall deem proper and necessary to protect and preserve the same.”
- Deed restrictions granted by the trustees of the FDR estate in 1948, in the sale of Roosevelt land along the eastern side of New York Route 9, prohibit certain land uses and established a 100-foot setback for signs, buildings, and structures.
- Public Law 105-364 (1998) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or otherwise, lands or interests in lands in Hyde Park that were owned by FDR or his family at the time of his death. The lands so acquired are to be added to and administered by the Secretary as part of Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites, as appropriate. The deed conveyed to the United States from Franklin Roosevelt stated that:

“... there is also granted and released unto the party of the second part and its assigns, the right, at any and all times hereafter, to enter upon the ‘Boreel and Kirchner Farms or Places’ immediately south of the land herein conveyed, and upon the ‘Wheeler Place’ immediately west of the land herein conveyed, and cut down and remove from each of the said three named Places all trees and timber of any and all kinds that may be necessary to secure and preserve to the party of the second part and its assigns, the river and mountain views as they now exist.”

- Public Law 106-147 (1999) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to transfer administrative jurisdiction over land within the boundaries of Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site to the Archivist of the United States for the construction of a visitor center. It directs the Secretary and Archivist to enter into an agreement regarding the transfer that would ensure the protection of the historic site and its resources and allow for the joint use of the facility by visitors to both the historic site and the library.
- Public Law 94-19 (1975), which authorizes acquisition of Bellefield, allows the federal government to accept, via donation, lands within or contiguous to the historic Roosevelt Family Estate for use in administration of the parks.

Administrative Commitments

- Agreements with park partners, such as the FDR Presidential Library (administered by National Archives and Records Administration), Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Historical Association, Roosevelt Institute, and Eleanor Roosevelt Val-Kill Partnership, authorizing various programming activities and physical improvements on the site.
- Leases with private parties regarding operation and use of Hyde Park Drive-in Theatre and Red House.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park’s fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park’s planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	FDR Home, Support Buildings, and Top Cottage
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is the birthplace, family home, and burial place of the 32nd president of the United States. The site reflects his marriage and political partnership with his wife Eleanor, as they resided, raised their family, and are buried there. • The Roosevelt Home, Top Cottage, and surrounding landscape (where he developed a sense of environmental stewardship) comprise the setting where President Roosevelt developed policies and undertook political and diplomatic consultations that, in a time of deep national crisis, helped redefine the role of the federal government and profoundly increased American involvement in world affairs. • The FDR Presidential Library, the first presidential library managed by the National Archives and Records Administration, contains the papers and memorabilia of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, and many figures of the Roosevelt administration.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the core of the national historic site is the house where FDR was born in 1882 and where he lived his childhood and much of his adult life. The house figured prominently in his political career as a setting for meetings and accommodations for important guests. • Several support buildings were essential to the functioning of the estate, including the Stable, Garage (reconstructed), Laundry, Gingerbread House, Duplex, and Greenhouse. • A 9,600-square-foot central storage facility for Roosevelt-Vanderbilt museum collections was added to the site in 2008. • President Roosevelt conceived and built Top Cottage (a national historic landmark) in 1938. In the far eastern end of the historic Roosevelt Family Estate, it was a personal retreat where the president could “escape the mob.” It reflects his architectural sensibility, regional connections, and physical needs. • The Facility Condition Index (FCI) indicates the condition of park assets. All assets below 0.10 are in good condition; 0.11–0.14 fair condition; 0.15–0.49 poor condition; above 0.50 serious condition. Based on this, the Home of FDR, Top Cottage, Coach House, Garage/Stable, Greenhouse, and Laundry are all in good condition. The Gingerbread House is in poor condition. • The FDR Home is furnished to the later, presidential period of FDR’s occupancy and is open for guided tours year-round. Though some changes have been made to accommodate visitors, it remains mostly as FDR knew it. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2010, the National Park Service completed a general management plan for the national historic site that currently guides the park’s management. • For the last decade, the National Park Service targeted funding to improve the condition of these key buildings. • Though the outbuildings are preserved and appear as they did during FDR’s occupancy, only the Stable and Garage are open to the public on a regular basis. • Top Cottage, which has been restored to FDR’s occupancy, is used for “seminar-style” programs and is opened periodically for small meetings and conferences. Given its intimate setting and its location in a residential neighborhood, public access to the structure needs to be balanced with protection of its intimate scale and quiet atmosphere. • Planning for a new heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system for Springwood (the current aging system needs to be replaced) is underway. • Restoration of the Roosevelt Home Garden is underway. • Visitor demographics at the site are aging, and the park is seeking to diversify the visitor base.

Fundamental Resource or Value	FDR Home, Support Buildings, and Top Cottage
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some structures are in fair or poor condition, partly because of the ongoing maintenance backlog. • The Gingerbread House needs a replacement roof, repairs to exterior siding and trim, and interior painting. The Garage next to the Gingerbread House needs roof and painting repair. • It is difficult to maintain a stable environment in the Roosevelt Home because of humidity, temperature fluctuations, and pests. The aging HVAC system needs to be replaced with a more appropriate system. Appropriate interior lighting is lacking. • Crowding of visitors in Springwood can negatively impact artifacts and the visitor experience. • Several of the support structures have either outdated historic structure reports or no historic structure reports. • Climate change could have damaging impacts on cultural resources at the national historic site. These potential impacts are not clearly understood and need research. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are partnership opportunities for preserving the historic site and enhancing the visitor experience. Important partners include the National Archives and Records Administration, Roosevelt Institute, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Historical Association (parks' cooperating association), Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Conservancy, and Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. • There are partnership opportunities for enhancing the visitor experience and upgrading educational programs with such local colleges as Bard College, Vassar College, State University of New York–New Paltz, Marist College, and Dutchess Community College. • With much new scholarship in recent years, a new long-range interpretive plan would enhance and make more relevant the visitor experience. • Solar panels or other means of passive energy production and climate control could be used on support buildings. • Upgrading IT infrastructure and support would improve operations for the park. The visitor experience could be enhanced by offering free Wi-Fi service. • The park's education program serves 12,000 students each year, but its future location is uncertain. The park is considering whether education programs would be better located in the Wallace Center or in another building.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource study on the role of the Roosevelts in the Mid-Hudson Valley.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports for all of the park's outbuildings except the Stables. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Climate adaptation plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	FDR Home, Support Buildings, and Top Cottage
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Landscape, including Burial Sites and Scenic Views
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Roosevelt Home, Top Cottage, and the surrounding landscape (where he developed a sense of environmental stewardship) comprises the setting where President Roosevelt developed policies and undertook political and diplomatic consultations that, in a time of deep national crisis, helped redefine the role of the federal government and profoundly increased American involvement in world affairs.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national historic site includes 785 acres of gardens, grounds, managed woodlands, orchards, former agricultural lands, and associated natural and cultural resources. The park lands extend from the Hudson River east to Top Cottage. The fields, forest, historic stone walls, farm roads, and other cultural resources are central to the historical importance of the estate. The Asset Priority Index (API) for the Springwood grounds is 87 and the Facility Condition Index is 0.002 (good). To the north of the FDR Home is the Rose Garden, which contains the graves of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt. They are marked by a plain white marble monument designed by FDR. The Rose Garden has an API of 80 and an FCI of 0.000 (good). The historic Roosevelt Family Estate lands, which included 1,522 acres under President Roosevelt’s ownership, have been divided up over the years. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites each represent parts of the estate. Some of the original property is now privately owned. Archeological features, including building and structural remnants related to earlier farmsteads as well as prehistoric sites, are present in the park. A network of farm roads and trails traverses the sites. Part of the park trail system is designated a national recreation trail. The trails have APIs ranging from 31 to 100 and an average FCI of 0.212 (poor). FDR often spoke of the splendid view from his bedroom overlooking the Hudson River and the mountains beyond. The importance of this view to FDR is underscored by the stipulation in the deed donating the property to the U.S. government, which states that the view should be preserved. Scenic views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze. The visibility condition at the park warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks. The 2009–2013 estimated visibility data, average visibility on mid-range days, was 5.5 deciviews (dv) above estimated natural conditions of 6.9 dv and is within the moderate concern category. FDR sited Top Cottage atop a wooded summit, known as Dutchess Hill, taking full advantage of the views toward the Shawangunk Ridge and Catskill Mountains. The API of the Top Cottage grounds is 80 and the FCI is 0.000 (good). The vista from Top Cottage has an API of 80 and an FCI of 0.000 (good). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural landscape, including the trail system, is not adequately used or interpreted. Demand for access to and interpretation of the Hudson River is growing, but access is mostly blocked by the railroad and steep embankments. Since 2000, the Open Space Institute and Scenic Hudson have transferred eight parcels that were originally part of the historic Roosevelt property back to the park. These substantial additions include the large parcel between New York Routes 9 and 9G, which transfer resulted in reconnecting the main Roosevelt House and Val-Kill. Several important historic features have been lost, including the Roosevelt Home Garden that included large and small vegetable gardens, fruit tree orchard, aviary, and other features. Restoration of the Home Garden and amenities is underway.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Landscape, including Burial Sites and Scenic Views
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Trends (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1948, to accommodate the large number of visitors to the FDR Home, the National Park Service replaced the Home Garden with an asphalt parking lot. In 2004, with the development of the Wallace Center, parking was relocated to the Wallace Center on the Bellefield property. Nevertheless, parking facilities are inadequate during peak times, especially the fall, and there is no space to create additional parking. The Top Cottage primary view—through the woodlands surrounding Top Cottage to the Shawangunks and Catskills—remains largely reflective of FDR’s tenure. A second vista, to the southwest, has become obscured by vegetation.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing low-density residential and commercial strip development in the area increases traffic and makes it difficult to convey the historic rural character of the sites. Forest plantations developed by FDR have not been maintained since 1945. Successional growth has obscured about 40 of the almost 60 acres of open fields that existed in FDR’s day. Aspects of the designed landscape are gradually deteriorating due to the loss of specimens, diseases, pests, and inadequate maintenance. Some small-scale garden structures, such as the hot beds and the cold frames, are in ruins. The landscape is impacted by invasive plant species and deer. Illegal use of the trails by mountain bikes is causing damage. The view from the FDR Home toward the Hudson River is increasingly obstructed by vegetation, even with annual mowing of the fields below the FDR Home. Though views across the river in Ulster County remain mostly uncluttered by modern development, development pressure there is growing and could undermine the long-term protection of the viewshed. Scenic views are susceptible to air pollution-caused haze. Coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and agriculture are contributors to air quality impacts regionally. Significant reductions in power plant and vehicle exhaust emissions in the past decade have reduced ozone and fine particles, which has improved air quality at the historic sites. Projected climate change may affect the landscape and viewsheds by increasing the threat of erosion, increasing invasive species, shifting species phenology, and driving northward shifts in species ranges. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State University of New York’s College of Environmental Science and Forestry is interested in assisting with future treatment and management of the forest plantations, building on the historic association with FDR. Because FDR sold trees commercially, there is a precedent for commercial harvesting on this site. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park, whose historic plantations are the only active logging program in the National Park Service, could provide expertise in forest management. The park’s forests are part of the NPS Inventory & Monitoring long-term forest monitoring program. Data from monitoring can help inform current trends in forest condition and set realistic objectives. Other important partners for preserving the park’s landscape and scenic views include the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Conservancy, Town of Hyde Park, and Scenic Hudson Land Trust. The 89-acre parcel immediately north of the main entrance is owned by Scenic Hudson, and its acquisition would permanently protect the landscape setting. The park could enhance the visitor experience by increasing interpretive tours. Educational programs related to the park’s cultural landscape could be upgraded. Cultural and natural landscapes could be enhanced by noise reduction. Opportunities to reduce noise could include changing maintenance equipment and reducing crowding.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Landscape, including Burial Sites and Scenic Views
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape treatment plans. • Tree removal plan. • Recreational uses plan. • Visual resource management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.9) “Soundscape Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.3.1.7) “Cultural Soundscape Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director’s Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • New York State Coastal Zone Management Area Policies—Affects that part of the park between New York Route 9 and the Hudson River





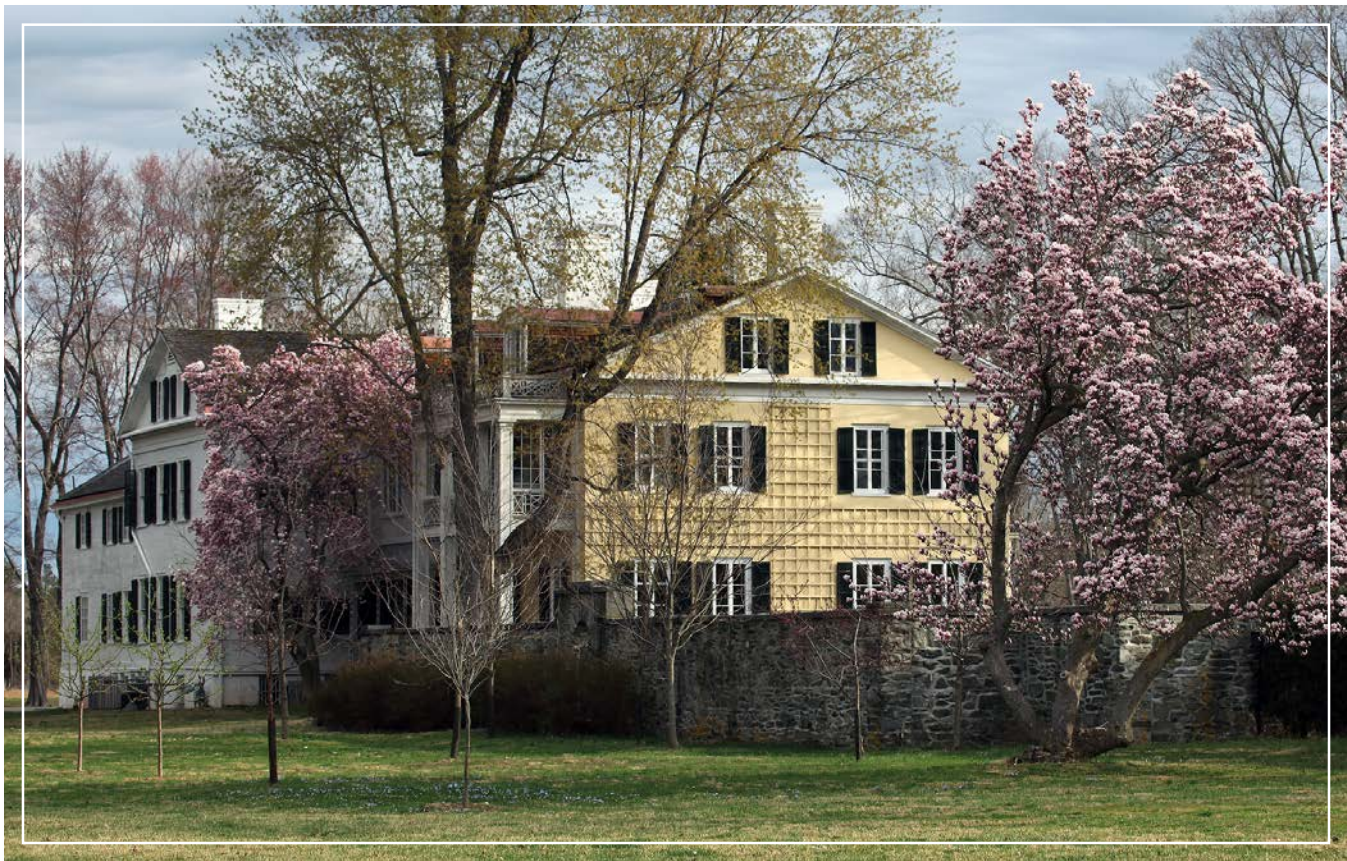
Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum and Archival Collections
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is the birthplace, family home, and burial place of the 32nd president of the United States. The site reflects his marriage and political partnership with his wife Eleanor, as they resided, raised their family, and are buried there. • The Roosevelt Home, Top Cottage, and surrounding landscape (where he developed a sense of environmental stewardship) comprise the setting where President Roosevelt developed policies and undertook political and diplomatic consultations that, in a time of deep national crisis, helped redefine the role of the federal government and profoundly increased American involvement in world affairs. • The FDR Presidential Library, the first presidential library managed by the National Archives and Records Administration, contains the papers and memorabilia of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, and many figures of the Roosevelt administration.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national historic site collections include more than 10,000 historic items, 77,000 archeologically recovered objects and associated field records, and unquantified park resource management records, many of which are not yet archived or processed. The core of the collection consists of the furnishings of the FDR Home, with FDR's collecting interests and hobbies well represented. The park holds photographs of the Roosevelt and Newbold-Morgan properties and very limited archival collections associated with the historic period. • More than 78% of the museum collection is cataloged but not to current park and NPS standards. • Current planning documents include a scope of collection statement (2013), integrated pest management plan (2013), historic furnishings report for Top Cottage (2001), historic furnishings report for Springwood (1998), and housekeeping plan (draft). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority stored museum and archival collections once dispersed throughout a number of locations in the park are being moved to the museum services facility (2008), a 9,600-square-foot structure that provides secure and environmentally controlled space for the stored collections, as well as space for research and offices for museum services staff. Most of the stored collection from Martin Van Buren National Historic Site is also housed there.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum and Archival Collections
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant part of the collections has been on display since the FDR Home was opened to the public. Many objects, particularly books, artwork, and original carpets, suffer from long exposure to an inadequately controlled environment. • The objects are subject to pest infestation. • Efforts to control pests at all park structures, including the new storage building, complicate all collection management efforts, including the consolidation process. • The storage building’s HVAC system should be analyzed and ways to improve climate control identified. • At least 60% of existing catalog records for park history collections are substandard, with inadequate or outdated physical descriptive information and little, if any, curatorial context. These deficiencies diminish usefulness of the collection for staff, scholars, and other researchers and complicate basic accountability. • Only 10%–15% of park management records of permanent value have been retired to the park archives and processed. The large body of resource management records in the files of several park divisions needs to be archivally processed and made available for broader staff and research use and selected records retired to the National Archives and Records Administration as appropriate. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for a new HVAC system for Springwood (underway). • Acquire original house furnishings, some of which were scattered after FDR’s death. • More fully use the park’s large oral history collection in park interpretive and educational programs. • Complete retiring and archivally processing park management records.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of catalog records to park and NPS cataloging standards. • Conservation condition survey of selected oil paintings, prints and documents, metals, clocks, and horse-drawn carriages.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection management plan (update). • Roosevelt-Vanderbilt records management file plan (update). • Integrated pest management plan and interior pesticide use plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Bellefield Property
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bellefield, part of the Newbold-Morgan estate, is not considered fundamental to the purposes of Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites, but it is the administration building for these parks and, thus, is critical to their operations. • The Bellefield property is within the park. The property includes buildings, structures, cultural landscapes, and archeological resources. The main administrative building, Bellefield, was originally built about 1795 and expanded in a neoclassical style by McKim, Mead, and White in 1909–1911. • Extending from the south side of the mansion is the formal garden (ca. 1912), which was designed by Beatrix Farrand. The nearby Stone House (1905) is used for park housing. Three outbuildings to the west of the Bellefield Mansion are used for park maintenance: the Yellow Barn (ca. 1905–1917); Stone Garage (1917), designed by McKim, Mead, and White; and Block Garage (1905), an early example of concrete block construction. • The Bellefield Mansion has an API of 74 and an FCI of 0.232 (poor). The Yellow Barn has an API of 65 and an FCI of 0.138 (fair). The Stone Garage has an API of 65 and an FCI of 0.000 (good). The Stone House has an API of 66 and an FCI of 0.009 (good). The Farrand Garden has an API of 63 and an FCI of 0.264 (poor). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The slate roofs on the Yellow Barn and Stone Garage were completed in 2015. • The Beatrix Farrand Garden Association, an organization of volunteers, has refurbished and maintains the Farrand Garden.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance facilities are inadequate. Their current location in three historic Bellefield outbuildings negatively impacts the historic fabric of those buildings, and use of the Bellefield outbuildings for maintenance purposes continues to threaten their long-term survival. • Climate change could have damaging impacts on the park’s cultural resources, impacts that are not clearly understood and need research. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports for Bellefield’s main house, Stone Garage, Stone House. • Maintenance facilities plan. • Climate adaptation plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Bellefield Property
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • <i>Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>Director's Order 28A: Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>





Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resources of the park include wetlands and other aquatic resources, several natural communities considered rare and/or significant within New York State, forest lands, and prime agricultural lands. • Aquatic resources include a wide variety of palustrine (marshy) and tidal river systems. There are also numerous clusters of vernal pools, seeps, and intermittent streams, many of which have not been inventoried or mapped. A 25-acre freshwater tidal marsh provides nesting and migratory stopover habitat for waterfowl and wading birds. The waterway is owned by New York State. • There are several mid-sized examples of the red cedar rocky summit forest type to the west of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This community type is characterized by dry upland ridges with low areas, shallow soils, and prickly-pear cactus and is dependent on periodic fires. This type of community is limited in distribution, restricted essentially to the mid-Hudson Valley and Lake George regions, and about 20 such communities are documented in New York State. • A freshwater tidal marsh is located at Roosevelt Cove. A hemlock-northern hardwood forest on the lands between New York Routes 9 and 9G is the most intact of the forests within the parks and has few nonnative species. This forest extends into the undeveloped lands to the north and south of the park. The property between New York Routes 9 and 9G also contains rich beech-maple mesic areas with basswood and white ash trees and ephemeral spring flowers, along with well-buffered red maple-black gum swamps. • The park contains some prime agricultural lands best suited to producing food, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. Within the park there are two categories of prime agricultural lands: prime farmland soil (0.1 acre) and soils of statewide significance (6 acres). • A diverse array of animal species is present in the park, in part due to the large areas of wetland and forest. The presence of the northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>), a federal threatened species, has been documented. The park is within the summer range of the Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>), which is on the federal list of endangered species, but the presence of this species has not been verified. Several turtle species (spotted, wood, and box) and salamander species (Jefferson's, blue-spotted, and marbled) have been identified as species of special concern in New York State and are known to occur in the park. The presence of several birds on federal or state lists of species of concern, including the bald eagle and red-shouldered hawk, has been documented, but there is little reliable long-term data. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The freshwater tidal marsh is mostly dependent on the flushing action of tidal flows through culverts under the embankment, which have diminished over the years.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A growing deer population is having negative impacts on the park’s natural resources. • Soil stability, vegetation, species composition, vernal pools, forest types, and habitat diversity may be affected by projected increases in temperature, overall precipitation, and frequency/intensity of storms due to ongoing and accelerating climate change. • Natural resources in the park are at risk for harmful effects from air pollution, including nutrient enrichment and acidification from excess deposition of nitrogen and sulfur air pollutants. Nitrogen deposition levels are above critical loads for lichen and forest vegetation. Wetlands are sensitive to nutrient enrichment effects of excess nitrogen from deposition, which can help invasive plant species to grow faster and out-compete native vegetation adapted to lower nitrogen conditions. Sugar maple and red spruce trees are especially sensitive to effects of acidification. Also, airborne toxics, including mercury and pesticides, deposited with rain or snow can accumulate in park wildlife, resulting in reduced foraging efficiency, survival, and reproductive success. • Soil stability, vegetation, species composition, vernal pools, forest types, and habitat diversity may be affected by projected increases in temperature, overall precipitation, and frequency/intensity of storms due to ongoing climate change. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is a member of the NPS Northeast Temperate Network and benefits from a number of inventory and monitoring efforts including the collection of long-term bird, water quality, and forest health data to inform park management decisions. Opportunities exist to obtain technical assistance for addressing natural resources issues at the park, particularly forest management.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor federal and state threatened and endangered species. • Investigate air pollution impacts on sensitive park ecosystems.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deer management plan. • Climate adaptation plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Clean Water Act • Endangered Species Act of 1973 • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Invasive Species Act • Executive Order 11514, “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality” • Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management” • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but that still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Connection between Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites.** Although Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites are separate national parks, they share the same themes and stories, and it is important to integrate the visitor experience and interpretation of each park with the other.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Long-range interpretive plan; historic resource study on the role of the Roosevelts in the Mid-Hudson Valley
- **Updated Historic Structures Documentation.** There is a lack of up-to-date historical documentation for a number of structures in the park.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Historic structure reports for all of the park's outbuildings except the Stables; historic structure reports for Bellefield's main house, Stone Garage, and Stone House
- **Long-Range Interpretive Plan.** Abundant recent research and thinking about historic interpretation and the visitor experience at the park underscore the need for a new combined long-range interpretive plan, especially designed to link the park to Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites thematically. To develop interpretive content, park staff need to complete important background research through updated national register documentation and historic structures reports for several important buildings.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Long-range interpretive plan; historic structure reports are needed for all of the park's outbuildings except the Stables; historic structure reports for Bellefield's main house, Stone Garage, and Stone House
- **Visitation.** Visitation at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites has increased over the last few years, in part due to the addition of the new Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center at the FDR site in 2003. Since 2003 the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center has been a popular venue for community events and increased numbers of school groups and other educational groups. Other contributing factors include major renovation upgrades and new state of the art exhibits at the FDR Presidential Library/Museum, publication of a record number of new books on the Roosevelts, and release of the Ken Burns film, "The Roosevelts: An Intimate History," all of which have increased people's interest in the Roosevelts.

There is a sense that, because visitors with personal knowledge/experience of park history are aging and the stories of the Roosevelts are further away in time, new approaches and new audiences need to be developed for the park. The park has strengthened its social media program and expanded programs, and park staff are putting more emphasis on outreach programs to schools.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Long-range interpretive plan; recreational uses plan; visitor profiles



- **Records and Archival Management.** There is a backlog of work cataloging and organizing records and archives for the park. Park staff need guidance from the NPS Northeast Region, particularly regarding the storage and retrieval of digital records and the archiving of park resource management records.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Improve quality of catalog records to park and NPS cataloging standards
- **Natural Resources Management.** Some of the important issues facing the park include a growing deer population, better management of forest resources, and removal of trees that interfere with important viewsheds.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Deer management plan; tree removal plan; visual resource inventory
- **Maintenance Facilities.** Maintenance facilities are housed in historic structures at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites. These facilities are inadequate for accommodating machinery. In addition, maintenance activities adversely impact the fabric of the historic structures.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Maintenance facilities plan
- **Park Boundary Survey.** The park does not have an accurate boundary survey.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Park boundary survey
- **Information Technology Infrastructure and Support.** Information technology infrastructure and support is needed to facilitate park operations and enhance the visitor experience at the park.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Information technology infrastructure and support plan

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan	H	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites. Would include an education plan.
OIRV, Key Issue	Deer management plan	H	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.
FRV, OIRV	Climate adaptation plan	H	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.
OIRV, Key Issue	Maintenance facilities plan	H	Maintenance facilities are located at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.
FRV, Key Issues	Historic structure reports for all of park's outbuildings except Stables	H	
OIRV, Key Issues	Historic structure reports for Bellefield's main house, Stone Garage, and Stone House	H	
FRV	Cultural landscape treatment plans	H	Lacking for several areas, including Red House and Roosevelt Farm Lane.
FRV, Key Issue	Tree removal plan	H	Needed to maintain viewshed from FDR Home.
FRV	Collection management plan (update)	M	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan and interior pesticide use plan	M	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.
Key Issue	Information technology infrastructure and support plan	M	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.
FRV, Key Issue	Recreational uses plan	M	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site.
FRV	Visual resource management plan	M	Plan would use the visual resource inventory as a baseline and identify goals and strategies to protect important views. Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.
FRV	Roosevelt-Vanderbilt records management file plan (update)	L	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data Needs	Priority (H,M,L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Historic resource study on role of the Roosevelts in Mid-Hudson Valley	H	Needed to understand cultural context of sites. Should include Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site.
Key Issue	Park boundary survey	H	
FRV, Key Issue	Improve quality of catalog records to park and NPS cataloging standards	H	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.
Key Issue	Visitor profiles for the park	M	Should include Eleanor Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.
OIRV	Investigate air pollution impacts on sensitive park ecosystems	M	Include potential impact of mercury and other toxins on biota in the park such as bird, bat, insect, and fish species.
FRV, Key Issue	Visual resource inventory	M	Identify scenic quality and NPS/visitor values for important views and support protection of cultural landscape.
FRV	Conservation condition survey of selected oil paintings, prints and documents, metals, clocks, and horse-drawn carriages	M	
OIRV	Monitoring of federal and state threatened and endangered species	L	Including northern long-eared and Indiana bats, Blanding's turtle, and other turtle, salamander, and bird species.



Part 3: Contributors

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites

Larry Turk, Superintendent

Sarah Olson, Superintendent (former)

David Hayes, Chief of Facilities and Resource Management

Dave Bullock, Chief of Administration

Anne Jordan, Chief of Museum Services

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

Joint Resolution of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062)

[CHAPTER 324]

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 18, 1939
[S. J. Res. 118]
[Pub. Res., No. 30]

To provide for the establishment and maintenance of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and for other purposes.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. As used in this joint resolution—

Terms defined.
“Donor.”
“Historical material.”

(a) The term “donor” means Franklin D. Roosevelt.

(b) The term “historical material” includes books, correspondence, papers, pamphlets, works of art, models, pictures, photographs, plats, maps, and other similar material.

“Board.”

(c) The term “Board” means the Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

TITLE II—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

SEC. 201. The Archivist of the United States is authorized to accept for and in the name of the United States from the donor, or from such person or persons as shall be empowered to act for the donor, title to a tract of land consisting of an area of twelve acres, more or less, of the Hyde Park estate of the donor and his family, located on the New York-Albany Post Road, in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, State of New York; such area to be selected and carved out of the said estate by the donor and to be utilized as a site for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library provided for in this title.

Archivist authorized to accept site for library from donor.

SEC. 202. The Archivist is authorized to permit the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Incorporated, a New York corporation organized for that purpose, to construct on the area referred to in section 201 of this title a building, or buildings, to be designated as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and to landscape the grounds within the said area. Such project shall be carried out in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Archivist. The Federal Works Administration is authorized to permit the facilities and personnel of the Public Building Administration to be utilized in the preparation of plans for and in the construction and equipping of the project: *Provided*, That the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Incorporated, shall enter into an arrangement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the said Public Building Administration for the costs and expenses incurred for such purposes, as determined by the Federal Works Administration.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc., construction of buildings, landscaping, etc., authorized.

Assistance by Public Building Administration.

Provided. Reimbursement.

SEC. 203. Upon the completion of the project authorized in section 202 of this title, the Archivist shall accept for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, as a gift from the donor, such collection of historical material as shall be donated by the donor. The Archivist may also acquire for the said Library from other sources, by gift, purchase, or loan, historical books related to and other historical material contemporary with and related to the historical material acquired from the donor. The historical material acquired under this section shall be permanently housed in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library: *Provided*, That the Archivist may temporarily remove any of such material from the said Library when he deems it to be necessary: *And provided further*, That the Archivist may dispose of any duplicate printed material in the said Library by sale or exchange, and, with the approval of the National Archives Council, may dispose of by sale, exchange, or otherwise any material in the said Library which appears to have no permanent value or historical interest. The proceeds of any sale made under this section shall be paid into the special account provided for in subsection (d) of section 205 of this title, to be held, administered, and expended in accordance with the provisions of that subsection.

Acceptance of project, upon completion, as a gift from donor.

Acquisition of similar related material from other sources.

Provided. Temporary removal of material.

Disposal of duplicate, etc., printed material.

Proceeds from sales to be paid into special account.

SEC. 204. The faith of the United States is pledged that, upon the construction of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and the acquisition from the donor of the collection of historical material in accordance with the terms of this title, the United States will provide such funds as may be necessary for the upkeep of the said Library and the administrative expenses and costs of operation thereof, including the preservation and care of historical material acquired under this title, so that the said Library shall be at all times properly maintained.

Funds pledged for upkeep, etc.

SEC. 205. (a) A Board to be known as the Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is hereby established. The Archivist and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio members, and the Archivist shall be chairman of the Board. There shall also be five members of the Board appointed by the President for life, but the President may remove any such member for cause. Vacancies on the

Board established; membership; tenure, vacancies; not deemed U. S. officers.

Compensation restriction; expense allowance.

Acceptance and administration of gifts as trust funds; investment.

Proviso. Restriction.

Deposit and disbursement of income from trust funds.

Use of, in publication of guides, textual reproduction of Library material, etc.

Sales of publications; use of receipts.

Use of principal of any gift or bequest for designated purposes.

Powers of Board as trustee.

Custody and control of buildings and grounds.

Board shall be filled by the President. Membership on the Board shall not be deemed to be an office within the meaning of the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

(b) No compensation shall be paid to the members of the Board for their services as such members, but they shall be allowed their necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties under this title. The certificate of the chairman of the Board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable.

(c) The Board is hereby authorized to accept and receive gifts and bequests of personal property and to hold and administer the same as trust funds for the benefit of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. The moneys or securities composing trust funds given or bequeathed to the Board shall be received for by the Secretary of the Treasury who shall invest, reinvest, and retain investments as the Board may from time to time determine: *Provided, however,* That the Board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in such trust funds, nor shall the Secretary of the Treasury make any investments for the account of the Board which could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that he may make any investment directly authorized by the instrument of gift under which the funds to be invested are derived, and may retain any investments accepted by the Board.

(d) The income from any trust funds held by the Board, as and when collected, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and subject to disbursement by the Archivist, except where otherwise restricted by the instrument of gift, in the purchase of equipment for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; in the preparation and publication of guides, inventories, calendars, and textual reproduction of material in the said Library; and in the purchase, under section 203 of this title, of historical material for the said Library. The Archivist may make sales of any publications authorized by this section at a price which will cover their cost and 10 per centum added, and all moneys received from such sales shall be paid into, administered, and expended as a part of the special account herein provided for.

(e) Unless otherwise restricted by the instrument of gift, the Board, by resolution duly adopted, may authorize the Archivist to use the principal of any gift or bequest made to it for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (d) hereof.

(f) The Board shall have all the usual powers of a trustee in respect to all funds administered by it, but the members of the Board shall not be personally liable, except for misfeasance. In the administration of such trust funds the actions of the Board, including any payments made or authorized to be made by it from such funds, shall not be subject to review or attack except in an action brought in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provision of any trust accepted by the Board.

SEC. 206. The Commissioner of Public Buildings shall be responsible for the care, maintenance, and protection of the buildings and grounds of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in the same manner and to the same extent as he is responsible for the National Archives Building in the District of Columbia. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, the immediate custody and control of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and such other buildings, grounds, and equipment as may from time to time become a part thereof, and their contents shall be vested in the Archivist of the United States, and

he is authorized to appoint and prescribe the duties of such officers and employees, including clerical assistance for the Board, as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in him by this title.

SEC. 207. The Archivist shall prescribe regulations governing the arrangement, custody, protection, and use of the historical material acquired under this title; and, subject to such regulations, such material shall be available to the public free of charge: *Provided*, That the Archivist is authorized to charge and collect, under regulations prescribed by him, a fee not in excess of 25 cents per person for the privilege of visiting and viewing the exhibit rooms or museum portion of the said Library; and any funds so derived shall be paid by the Archivist into the special account provided for in subsection (d) of section 205 of this title, to be held, administered, and expended under the provisions of that subsection.

Archivist to prescribe suitable regulations.

Proviso.
Admittance fee.

SEC. 208. The Archivist shall make to the Congress, at the beginning of each regular session, a report for the preceding fiscal year as to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Such report shall include a detailed statement of all accessions, all dispositions of historical material, and all receipts and expenditures on account of the said Library.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 209. The costs incurred by the Archivist in carrying out the duties placed upon him by this title, including the expenses of the members of the Board and the costs of the Board's necessary clerical assistance, shall be paid out of the appropriations for The National Archives Establishment as other costs and expenses of The National Archives Establishment are paid; and such sums as may be necessary for such purposes are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Appropriation authorized, payable from appropriations for National Archives Establishment.

TITLE III—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT RESIDENCE

SEC. 301. The head of any executive department, pursuant to agreement between him and the donor, may accept for and in the name of the United States from the donor, or from such person or persons as shall be empowered to act for the donor, title to any part or parts of the said Hyde Park estate of the donor and his family which shall be donated to the United States for use in connection with any designated function of the Government administered in such department. The title to any such property may be accepted under this section notwithstanding that it may be subject to the life estate of the donor or of any other person or persons now living: *Provided*, That during the continuance of any life estate reserved therein no expense to the United States in connection with the ordinary maintenance of the property so acquired shall be incurred: *Provided further*, That the acceptance hereunder by the United States of the title to property in which any life estate is reserved shall not during the existence of such life estate exempt the property, except to the extent provided in section 304 of this title, from taxation by the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, or the State of New York as other real property in the said town, county, or State is taxed under the applicable laws relating to taxation of real property.

Acceptance of parts of Hyde Park estate of donor for use designated, subject to life estate, etc.

Provisos.
No Federal expense during continuance of life estate reserved therein.

Local and State taxes.

SEC. 302. Upon the expiration of all life estates reserved in any property acquired under this title for use in connection with a designated function of the Government, or, if no life estate is reserved, immediately upon the acceptance of title thereto, the head of the department administering the said function shall assume jurisdiction and control over the property so acquired and administer it for the purpose designated, subject to the applicable provisions of law.

Jurisdiction and control upon expiration of all life estates reserved.

SEC. 303. The right is reserved in the Congress to take such action and to make such changes, modifications, alterations, and improvements in connection with and upon any property acquired under this title, during or after the expiration of any life estate reserved therein, as the Congress shall deem proper and necessary to protect and preserve the same; but neither the improvements so made nor any increase in the value of the property by reason thereof shall be subject to taxation during the existence of any life estate reserved in the property.

Approved, July 18, 1939.

Establishment of Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site –
January 15, 1944 (9 FR 977)

TITLE 36—PARKS AND FORESTS

Chapter I—National Park Service

**PART I—AREAS ADMINSTRATED BY THE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ¹**

**ORDER DESIGNATING HOME OF FRANKLIN D.
ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**

Whereas the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national

¹ Affects tabulation in § 1.13 g.

significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States by Joint Resolution of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062-5), authorized the head of any executive department to accept for and in the name of the United States title to any part or parts of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Hyde Park estate for use in connection with any designated function of the Government administered in such department; and

Whereas subject to certain reservations and conditions title to approximately 33.23 acres of said historic and nationally significant estate has been vested in the United States pursuant to said Joint Resolution, having been donated by the said Franklin D. Roosevelt;

Now, therefore, I, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), do hereby designate the following described lands, together with all historic structures thereon and all appurtenances connected therewith, situated in the Town of Hyde Park, County of Dutchess, and State of New York, to be a national historic site, having the name "Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site":

Beginning at a point in the west line of the New York and Albany Post Road where the said line is intersected by the southerly line of a 16.31 acre tract known as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library site and described in the deed from Franklin D. Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, his wife, to the United States, dated July 24, 1939, and recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office in Book 576 of Deeds, at page 227, and which point is monumented by an iron pipe set five inches above the ground; thence along the southerly line of said library site the following courses and distances: North 87°27' West 0.05 of a chain (3.3 feet) to a granite monument set in the ground and marked "US FDR 1939", and North 87°27' West 17.87 chains (1179.42 feet) to a similarly marked granite monument; thence along the westerly line of the said library site North 0°10' East 8.45 chains (557.70 feet) to a similarly marked granite monument set in the division line between the lands of the said Franklin D. Roosevelt and land now or formerly of Mary Newbold Morgan; thence along the land now or formerly of said Mary Newbold Morgan the following courses and distances: South 87°08' West 7.56 chains (498.96 feet) to a point marked by a one-inch iron pipe set in a six-inch square concrete monument six inches above the ground with a brass cap marked "AP1 FDR 1943", and South 89°24' West 4.15 chains (273.90 feet) to a point in the center of a rock fence on said division line and which point is the northwesterly corner of the tract herein described; thence along other land of said Franklin D. Roosevelt the following four courses and distances: South 18°51' East 0.04 of a chain (2.64 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP2 FDR 1943"; South 18°51' East 7.52 chains (496.32 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP3 FDR 1943"; South 23°49' West 9.46 chains (624.36 feet) to an iron pipe constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP4 FDR 1943"; and South 43°56' East crossing a road leading to the river 0.68 of a chain (44.88 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid, marked "AP5 FDR 1943", and set in the original division line between the southerly line of "Wheeler Place" and the northerly line of "Boreel Place"; thence along the said

original division line and along other land of Franklin D. Roosevelt the following courses and distances: South 87°40' East 39.23 chains (2038.03 feet) to an iron pipe monument constructed as aforesaid and marked "AP6 FDR 1943", and South 87°40' East 0.10 of a chain (6.6 feet) to a point where the westerly line of said New York and Albany Post Road intersects the original southerly line of said "Wheeler Place" and the original northerly line of "Boreel Place", and which point is monumented by an iron pipe set six inches above the ground; thence continuing along the westerly line of the said road the following courses and distances: North 2°56' East 7.31 chains (482.46 feet) to an iron pipe set six inches above the ground and North 5°05' West 1.08 chains (69.96 feet) to the point or place of beginning, containing 33.23 acres, more or less.

The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised by the National Park Service in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Joint Resolution of July 18, 1939, and the Act of August 21, 1935, supra, all subject to the reservations and conditions contained in the deed conveying said property to the United States.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this historic site.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, at the City of Washington, this 15th day of January 1944.

[SEAL] . HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 44-1345; Filed, January 26, 1944;
10:08 a. m.]

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site – Legislative Summary

AREA: HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, NEW YORK

AUTHORIZATION

Joint Resolution of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062), provided for both the establishment of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, New York, and the Federal acceptance by donation of any additional portions of the Roosevelt estate.

*ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Joint Resolution of July 18, 1939, authorized the United States to accept the donation of title to any part of the Hyde Park Estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his family.

Act of April 30, 1975 (P.L. 94-19, 89 Stat. 81), expands the authority provided in the Joint Resolution to permit the acquisition by donation of any additional property or properties in the town of Hyde Park, contiguous to the original Hyde Park Estate.

Act of November 10, 1998 (P.L. 105-364, 112 Stat. 3300), authorized acquisition by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by donation, or otherwise, of lands and interests in lands located in Hyde Park, New York, that were owned by Franklin D. Roosevelt or his family at the time of his death as depicted on the map entitled 'F.D. Roosevelt Property Entire Park', dated July 26, 1962, and numbered FDR-NHS 3008. Lands so acquired shall be added to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site or the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, as appropriate.

Act of December 9, 1999 (P.L. 106-147, 113 Stat. 1717), authorized the transfer, without consideration, from the Secretary of the Interior to the Archivist of the United States of administrative jurisdiction over not more than 1 acre for the construction of a visitor center facility.

ESTABLISHED

January 15, 1944 (9 F.R. 977)

*BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Secretarial Order of July 1, 1953, ordered the addition of 60.46 acres, less the railroad-owned land.

Secretarial Order of November 9, 1964.

Act of April 30, 1975, authorizes revision of boundary to include lands contiguous to the original Hyde Park Estate.

Act of November 10, 1998, authorizes revision of boundary to include additional lands acquired pursuant to the Act.

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

None

STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION

None

AREA NUMBERS

MIS - 1610

Appendix B: Interpretive Themes for Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites

Note: Because their lives were inextricably intertwined, the interpretive themes about Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt and the national park units that commemorate the couple naturally intersect as well. Although each site retains site-specific themes and the approach, attention, and degree of interpretation will depend on the site and the story being interpreted, an overlapping theme structure for the two parks provides a structure that enables exploration of the relationships, influences, and events that affected the lives and work of both Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt. This structure supports the connections between their stories rather than creating an artificial and contrived separation that is a disservice to both of them.

Theme 1: A Powerful Partnership

Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt experienced personal challenges and relationships that helped them forge a partnership focused on social and economic progress that would make a difference in the lives of all people.

About this theme: This theme is about the powerful partnership between Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt. It is about their personal and professional interdependence and growth and how together, they were able to accomplish things that neither could have accomplished independently. It is about their family and family relationships.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>Personal Lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Family and Personal Relationships:</i> FDR's relationships with father James and mother Sara and half-brother Rosy. His admiration for distant cousin Theodore Roosevelt. His relationships with his children, Anna; James; Elliott; Franklin, Jr.; and John. His relationships with ER's social secretary Lucy Mercer, his political mentor, Louis Howe, Harry Hopkins, and cousin Daisy Suckley. ER's early relationships with her mother, father, grandmother and aunts. Her relationships with FDR, her mother-in-law and children. • FDR and ER's relationship with Louis Howe and with Lucy Mercer. • ER's relationships with Nancy Cook, Marion Dickerman, Elizabeth Reed, Lorena Hickok, Joseph Lash, and Earl Miller. The effect of these relationships on each of them and on their relationships with each other. • Impacts of polio/disability on relationship between FDR and ER. Describe how FDR viewed his disability, and how others viewed him. Psychological effects of FDR's disability on his family. <p>Public Lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDR's work as New York state senator, governor, and president. Work on issues that dealt with conservation, social welfare issues like unemployment insurance, minimum wage. FDR's promotion of programs that gave assistance to people during the Great Depression, e.g., farmers (Agricultural Adjustment Act) the unemployed population in general (Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps), homeless (Subsistence Homestead projects). • ER's work as a young woman with tenement residents, political work while FDR was recovering from polio, her work as First Lady of New York State and later as First Lady. ER's advocacy of civil rights and programs to help the impoverished during the Great Depression, including Arthurdale. Her work on the "My Day" column that connected people with what was happening in the government during the Great Depression and War Years and use as a tool to explore issues of concern with the American public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franklin Roosevelt • Eleanor Roosevelt • Sara Delano Roosevelt • The children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anna • Franklin, Jr. • Theodore Roosevelt • Roles as President and First Lady • Disability • Four Freedoms

I was the agitator, he was the politician.

—Eleanor Roosevelt, on her political role vis á vis President Roosevelt

Theme 2: At Home on the Hudson

The Roosevelt family’s Hyde Park estate nurtured the boy who became president and was a family compound where Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt created an environment to promote political and social change.

About this theme: This theme is about the Roosevelt family’s Hyde Park properties and how they functioned separately and together as components of a larger family compound. It covers Springwood as the Roosevelt family home, Top Cottage as a personal retreat, and Val-Kill as a family recreational ground and retreat for Eleanor Roosevelt where she pursued her political and human rights work.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>Home to the Roosevelts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the various Roosevelt properties as components of a larger whole that comprised a “family compound” at Hyde Park. Illustrate how the (now administratively separate) sites were regarded by the family (in contrast to NPS bureaucratic separations). Illustrate and explore the dynamics of Roosevelt family relationships and trace how those relationships played out over the family’s properties. Compare and contrast how the family used their various homes. Describe the ways the family used their homes in their professional lives. Describe the homes and properties through the perspectives of the people who lived and worked there. Describe how FDR’s disability is reflected in the homes. Describe how FDR’s disability is reflected in his home and his Top Cottage retreat. Explain FDR’s opinion of his neighbors, the Vanderbilts, and the Vanderbilts of the Roosevelts. Explore issues of old money/new money in Hyde Park. <p>Springwood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Family Home:</i> Explain how FDR’s father came to purchase the property in 1867. Explain that after James Roosevelt’s death, the property remained under the ownership of FDR’s mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, until her death in 1941. <i>Family Dynamics:</i> Describe the effect that Sara’s ownership of Springwood had on FDR and Eleanor—both separately and as a couple. Describe how the Roosevelt Family Estate was FDR’s birthplace, his lifelong and family home, and the nucleus of his personal life and public career. Illustrate how the stability and security FDR experienced here (as a child and as an adult) helped to mold his responses to both personal challenges and national crises. Describe how, as president, FDR conducted official business during frequent visits to his Hyde Park home. Explore what the Home meant to the people who lived and/or worked there. What was FDR’s sense of the Home? For example: for FDR (comfort, home, restoration), for ER (not her home, discomfort, overwhelming burden of a family, difficult relationship with Sara), for Sara (healing, escape). Describe the personal relationships between people who lived and worked at Springwood. <i>FDR’s Ownership:</i> Trace how, as his political ambitions and prominence grew, FDR adapted and enlarged his family home and transformed the Italianate country villa into a formal Colonial Revival mansion. Describe how he nearly doubled the size of the estate by acquiring upland farms and how the property reflects FDR’s pursuits in rural improvement and preserving local heritage. Illustrate how he used the new properties to explore and showcase ideas about land stewardship, conservation, and rural life and practiced a type of wise-use conservation intended to improve the land, and to help sustain the economic viability. Who did the farming? This implies that local farmers were lost without FDR telling them how they should work. Describe his various outdoor experiments and practical demonstrations at Hyde Park in forestry, agriculture, and the environment. Describe how what FDR learned at Hyde Park affected national policy—such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Describe the role and evaluate the impact of FDR’s early 20th century preservation efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Roosevelt Sara Delano Roosevelt Top Cottage Gravesite Handicap and accessibility Presidential years Agricultural practices Rural landscape conservation Family relationships Family Servants and workers Trees, farming and the CCC River families Sanctuary Contrast informal décor of ER site and more formal décor of FDR site Guests to Val-Kill Family Children Political, social, and economic justice. Dutch Colonial architecture “Picnic Diplomacy” Guests The press

Theme 2: At Home on the Hudson (continued)

The Roosevelt family's Hyde Park estate nurtured the boy who became president and was a family compound where Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt created an environment to promote political and social change.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>Springwood (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how FDR's experience at Hyde Park informed his policy in the offices he held. For example, at Springwood he explored reforestation techniques. ER explored issues of poverty and job re-training to attain economic equity through the Val-Kill Industries experiment. <i>Gravesite</i>: Describe why, as an expression of attachment to his Hyde Park home, FDR chose the Rose Garden as his final resting place and his plans to gift the property to the National Park Service. <i>FDR Presidential Library</i>: Explain that FDR chose to build the presidential library on the estate that had been so important to him since childhood. His design of the library and love of Dutch Colonial architecture, which translated to other structures built on the property as well as local schools and post offices in the mid-Hudson valley. <p>Val-Kill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the Roosevelt family's use of Val-Kill. Describe the social and familial atmosphere Eleanor Roosevelt cultivated at Val-Kill. Describe the guests to Val-Kill, their activities, and how the home became a meeting place for social activism and for hosting people ranging from students to world leaders. Describe how Val-Kill became a family recreation area and a personal sanctuary for Eleanor Roosevelt. Describe the building of the stone cottage and then the factory as purposeful decisions directed at political and economic justice activities on site. Explore family dynamics and how Val-Kill was the home of her own she had longed for since childhood, explaining how she always felt "homeless" in the sense that as a child she was shuttled among relatives and after marriage she lived in rentals or homes owned and decorated by her mother-in-law. Explore then sense of freedom she felt at Val-Kill as a place where she could bring friends and explore issues of mutual interest with women who were involved in the political scene. Show Val-Kill as a place that finally reflected her personality and interests. Describe Eleanor Roosevelt's relationships with people such as Nancy Cook, Marion Dickerman, Lorena Hickock, and Elizabeth Reed that created a network of support that enabled her social activism. Describe Eleanor Roosevelt's family, background, the social norms of her life and class, and the elements of her personality to both underscore and contrast with her later life at Val-Kill where she became comfortable with exercising her personal power. Describe entertaining the press and guests at Val-Kill. <p>Top Cottage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Top Cottage</i>: Explore the personal and practical reasons that FDR designed and built a personal retreat, Top Cottage, set on a wooded hilltop looking out onto the Shawangunk Ridge and Catskill Mountains. Explain how the cottage and its surrounding landscape provided an intimate setting where FDR would meet with important visitors and close friends to discuss the state of the world or simply relax. Illustrate how he planned Top Cottage to accommodate his wheelchair and give him greater mobility. List some of the people who went to Top Cottage, the occasions held there, and the lifestyle in the cottage. 	

All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson River.

—FDR, July 11, 1944, in a letter agreeing to accept the presidential nomination for a fourth term

Theme 3: Legacy and Memorialization (Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt)

The political and social legacies of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt are interpreted and memorialized at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Sites, including their burial site and the presidential library.

About this theme: This theme summarizes FDR’s social and political legacy and discusses the idea of a personally curated presidential legacy with the creation of a presidential library. It also touches on the national park and conservation ideas in making the homes, together with the Vanderbilt Mansion, national historic sites. Memorialization allows space to evaluate how FDR has been memorialized over time.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>Joint Legacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the legacy of FDR and ER’s public work and their partnership. Discuss ER and her role as an advocate with FDR, based on observations made during her travels nationwide. <p>FDR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Political Legacy:</i> Describe how Franklin Roosevelt championed programs related to equal economic opportunities, decent housing for all, sustaining rural life, educational opportunities for all. The creation of agencies such as the Works Progress Administration (employing people from all walks of life during the Great Depression) and the Subsistence Homestead Project (decent housing and retraining for the unemployed as well as relocating people to farming areas). These agencies today would be similar to programs created by government agencies such as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Housing and Urban Development and programs such as sustainable communities. Government programs such as Social Security, minimum wage, unemployment insurance were created to help people during hard times and unemployment as well as help create a living wage for all. <i>Presidential Library:</i> FDR was the first president who made a conscious effort to perpetuate a physical legacy for himself by creating a presidential library and establishing his home as a national historic site. By donating family lands to the National Park Service and the National Archives and establishing a part of the Vanderbilt estate as a national historic site, FDR actively sought to preserve these resources for future generations. Describe how FDR showed an interest in architecture rooted in local heritage by designing his presidential library and his and Eleanor’s separate private retreats based on the traditional Dutch Colonial architecture of the Hudson River Valley. Discuss FDR’s and ER’s desire for an organization where issues among nations could be discussed and problems worked out to prevent future wars. Discuss their mutual concern about the possibilities of a third world war and how their living through two previous world wars created their mutual horror of the possibility of future conflicts among nations. Explore ER’s desire to ensure that FDR’s vision for a United Nations organization would be realized. Discuss the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as her road map to world peace – which outlined the need for equality and human rights in all areas of life. Compare and contrast how history views FDR and the legacy he crafted for himself. <p>Eleanor Roosevelt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Evaluate Eleanor Roosevelt’s legacy regarding progressive social and political issues both in the context of her own time and as a legacy. 	<p>FDR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legacy Presidential library National Archives NPS <p>Eleanor Roosevelt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal Declaration of Human Rights United Nations Women’s rights Issues of equality

I see an America devoted to our freedom, unified by tolerance and by religious faith, a people consecrated to peace and a people confident in strength because their body and their spirit are secure and unafraid.

—FDR, November 2, 1940

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

Theme 4: Leadership Amidst Crises

President Franklin D. Roosevelt led the United States through the crises of the Great Depression and World War II, championing a vision of economic security for all and world peace, using the power of government to achieve these goals.

About this theme: This theme is about FDR's social and political legacy and all the times he was a leader including his early career as a state senator, Secretary of the Navy, and Governor of New York. It includes conflicts, successes, political alliances, missteps and controversies of leadership.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presidency:</i> Describe how elected president in 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt led the nation through two great crises of the 20th century, the Great Depression and World War II. • Set context by describing the condition of the nation when FDR took office, the forces that created those conditions and the challenges he faced. Describe FDR's political experience and the strategies he used at a state level that he employed later at national levels. • <i>Redefining the Role of the Federal Government:</i> Analyze and evaluate the statement, "Americans live in the world FDR put into place." Explain the ways in which during an unprecedented 12 years in office, FDR redefined the role of the federal government with the American public by forging a "New Deal" that created progressive federal agencies and policies designed to create social safety nets to protect the poor, the unemployed, and the elderly. • Explore some of the more questionable decisions/moves FDR made during his career as a politician. For example: turning away the refugee ship, St. Louis; internment camps for Japanese; the decision to develop atomic energy, and others. • Debate the concept that FDR was a "traitor to his class" that emerged from the repeal of prohibition without a promised reduction in income taxes for the very wealthy (imposed earlier to offset the cost lost revenue of alcohol "sin taxes.") • <i>WWII:</i> Describe how during World War II, FDR mobilized America's latent industrial resources and led a coalition of nations to defend democracy against authoritarian regimes. Explore FDR and his relationship with Winston Churchill, the alliance that saved the world. • <i>Personal Skills:</i> Describe the ways in which FDR led the nation through force of personality, communication savvy, and political skill during one of the most troubled and crisis-ridden eras so far in American life. • <i>United Nations:</i> Describe how FDR's Four Freedoms (freedom of speech and expression; freedom to worship; freedom from want; and freedom from fear) are embodied in the United Nations, an organization that he hoped would guarantee lasting international peace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President • Politics • Great Depression • WWII • The New Deal • Role of the federal government • Churchill • Stalin • Four Freedoms: freedom of speech and expression; freedom to worship; freedom from want; and freedom from fear • United Nations • Refugees • Atomic bomb • Internment camps

The only sure bulwark of continuing liberty is a government strong enough to protect the interests of the people, and a people strong enough and well enough informed to maintain its sovereign control over the government.

—FDR, Fireside Chat from the White House, April 14, 1938

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site

Theme 5: Advocacy and Activism

Eleanor Roosevelt’s lifetime advocacy for human rights and world peace was grounded in her belief that the individual must participate in his or her community and government to facilitate change.

About this theme: This theme is about Eleanor Roosevelt’s lifelong commitment to human rights and personal dignity and the ways this commitment is evident in her work and legacy—including her advocacy as First Lady, Val-Kill Industries, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights:</i> Describe Eleanor Roosevelt’s role in establishing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Discuss human rights—and specifically the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—as a lens through which to examine contemporary issues in the news today. Explore issues of human rights in a way that provides opportunities to explore tough issues such as: women’s rights, economic opportunity, police actions, and refugees. Describe the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as one of most radical documents ever written and the concept of “consensus through diversity.” • Describe how after FDR’s death, President Truman named Eleanor Roosevelt as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and how, as chair of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, she was instrumental in winning acceptance in 1948 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Describe what the Universal Declaration of Human Rights meant to Eleanor Roosevelt and why. Describe that although she resigned her position in 1952, she continued to promote the United Nations and regarded her work with the world organization as her greatest source of satisfaction. • <i>First Lady:</i> Evaluate ER’s role in shaping the modern conception of first lady. • <i>Advocate:</i> Recount Eleanor Roosevelt’s difficult childhood and how she enjoyed working with young people, especially children who were disadvantaged. Describe her commitment to advocate on behalf of ordinary citizens and the underprivileged and provide them access to administrative and legislative influence. • <i>Social Welfare:</i> Describe Eleanor Roosevelt’s lifelong interest and work in social welfare. Describe how she was able to advocate for social welfare and civil rights and wielding influence without holding elected office—but capitalizing on the political power of being a first lady and a former first lady. • Describe how Eleanor Roosevelt’s political activism blossomed through friendships with progressive reformers including Nancy Cook and Marion Dickerman. Describe their ideas and the influences they had on Eleanor Roosevelt. • Describe Eleanor Roosevelt’s travels as her education on social issues. Describe how she traveled the country and war zones on FDR’s behalf, returning with detailed observations and determined advocacy. Describe the political dynamic and alliance between Eleanor and FDR. Explore how she was more likely than he to support issues and causes that some thought were controversial; how she advocated for causes and how she interceded with FDR. (For example, “I was the agitator, and he was the politician,” she said.) Describe Eleanor’s (and FDR’s) attitudes toward issues such as race, education, employment, housing, and women’s equality. • Illustrate the ways in which Eleanor Roosevelt continued to advocate for humanitarian concerns through her writings, public appearances, and teaching at Brandeis University. Describe the ways that she used her influence to steer the Democratic Party toward progressive issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Lady • Social welfare issues • Marion Dickerman • Nancy Cook • Race • Social Class • Harry Truman • United Nations • Universal Declaration of Human Rights • Brandeis University • Democratic Party • Women’s rights • Issues of equality • Vocational training • Val-Kill Industries • Arthurdale community in WV • Theodore Roosevelt • Diplomacy • Connections with other parks: National Mall, Mary McLeod Bethune

Theme 5: Advocacy and Activism (continued)

Eleanor Roosevelt’s lifetime advocacy for human rights and world peace was grounded in her belief that the individual must participate in his or her community and government to facilitate change.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Val-Kill was a place where women in the political field debated and discussed ideas that they wanted to pursue as part of the national platform of the Democratic Party. • Describe how Eleanor Roosevelt used Val-Kill as a “laboratory” for small industry and vocational training in pursuit of larger goals of economic and social justice. Explain how, with her associates Marion Dickerman and Nancy Cook, Eleanor Roosevelt established Val-Kill Industries that produced furniture, metal ware, and fabrics with the aim of reviving traditional crafts as a means to train and assist unemployed rural citizens. Evaluate the success of Val-Kill Industries. • Describe the range of Eleanor Roosevelt’s social improvement ventures, their purpose, and success such as, at Arthurdale, she oversaw the creation of decent housing, and high-quality educational opportunities and retraining of former unemployed coal miners and their families which would ultimately give many of them a better way of life. • Evaluate Eleanor Roosevelt’s legacy regarding progressive social and political issues both in the context of her own time and as a legacy. • Explore ER’s attitudes on race and class, including her treatment of staff. Discuss her power to influence people in her own political party, such as Senator John Kennedy, to make race equality a priority of the Democratic platform. • Trace how ER develops her authority. Describe who and why domestic and world leaders seek her out for discussion and endorsement. Describe the times Eleanor Roosevelt is a team player. 	

Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places close to home. So close and so small they cannot be seen on any map of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person: the neighborhood he lives in; the school or college he attends; the factory, farm, or office where he works. Such are the places where every man, woman, and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. Without concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world.

—Eleanor Roosevelt, United Nations, 1958







**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site**

September 2017

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Northeast Regional Director.

 <hr/>	9/20/2017
RECOMMENDED Larry Turk, Superintendent, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	Date
 <hr/>	9/25/2017
APPROVED Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Northeast Region	Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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