



Foundation Document

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

New York

May 2018





SAGAMORE HILL
Home of Theodore Roosevelt
c. 1918



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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.



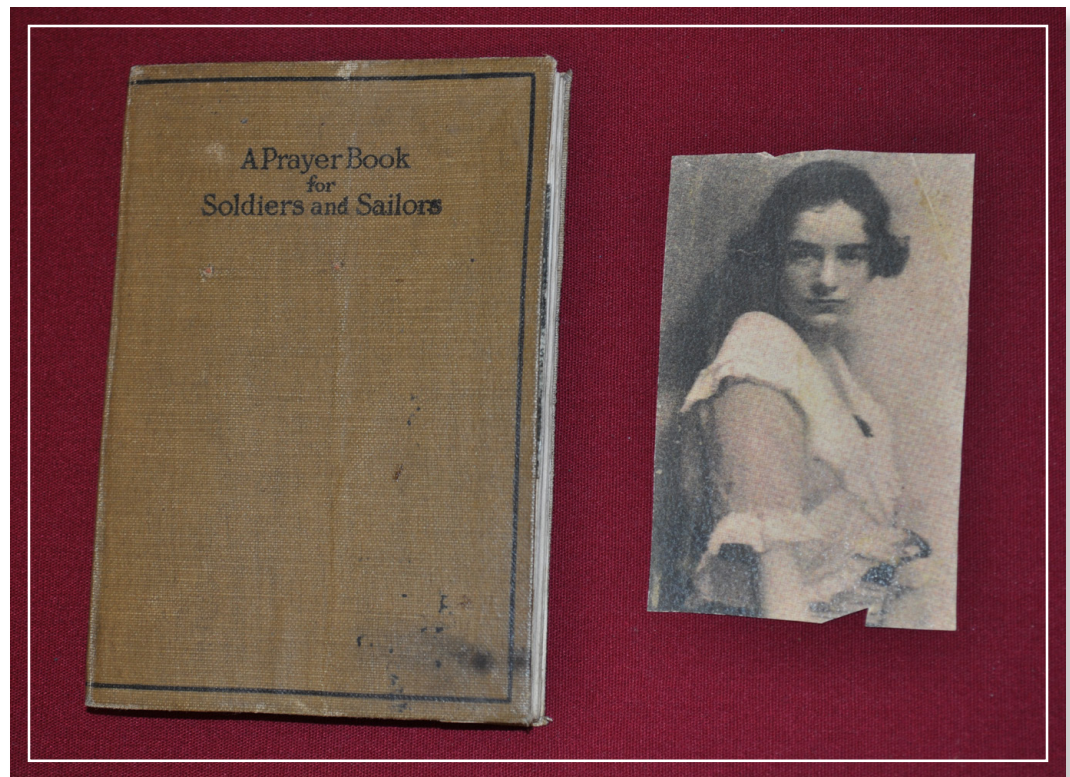
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, the home of President Theodore Roosevelt, is in Oyster Bay, New York, on the north shore of Long Island in Nassau County. A native of Manhattan, Theodore Roosevelt first came to Oyster Bay on summer vacations with his family in the 1870s. The teenage boy grew to love the area's natural beauty and enjoyed the opportunities it afforded for such pastimes as hiking, rowing, swimming, and riding.

Roosevelt and his wife Edith took up full-time residency at Sagamore Hill in 1887. The couple would raise six children in the house, and during the next 30 years they would experience some of the most memorable and cherished moments of their lives there. The most significant events took place at Sagamore Hill during the seven summers it served as Theodore Roosevelt's summer White House, from 1902 until 1908. During that time, President Roosevelt used his home to host luminaries from around the country and the world.

Theodore Roosevelt died at Sagamore Hill on January 6, 1919, when he was 60 years old. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., eldest son of the president, hoped eventually to take over the house and to raise his family in it. However, his mother Edith wanted to remain in the old house, and she gave Ted a few acres of land on which to build a new house (eventually known as the Old Orchard). Despite extensive travels in her later years, Edith always returned to the old house at Sagamore Hill. She died there in September 1948 at the age of 87.

The property is set in a terrain dominated by the coves and necks of Long Island Sound. The Roosevelt home is a large Queen Anne-style house, once surrounded by a working farm that included a garden, pasture, and agricultural fields providing fruits and vegetables for the family and hay and feed for the livestock. As a national historic site, Sagamore Hill today continues to embody Theodore Roosevelt's ideals of home, country, family, and love of nature. It also reflects Roosevelt's efforts to blend his political and personal lives, the result of which was a more portable presidency that increasingly used emerging communication technologies.

In 1962, Congress passed Public Law 87-547 establishing both Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site in New York City and Sagamore Hill National Historic Site in Oyster Bay, New York. The legislation authorized the National Park Service to accept the donation of the properties from the Theodore Roosevelt Association, along with a \$500,000 endowment to support the management and operation of the properties.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Sagamore Hill 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 July 25, 1962 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to preserve and interpret the structures, landscape, collections, and other cultural resources associated with Theodore Roosevelt's home in Oyster Bay, New York, and to ensure that future generations understand and appreciate the life and legacy of Theodore Roosevelt, his family, and the significant events associated with him at Sagamore Hill.

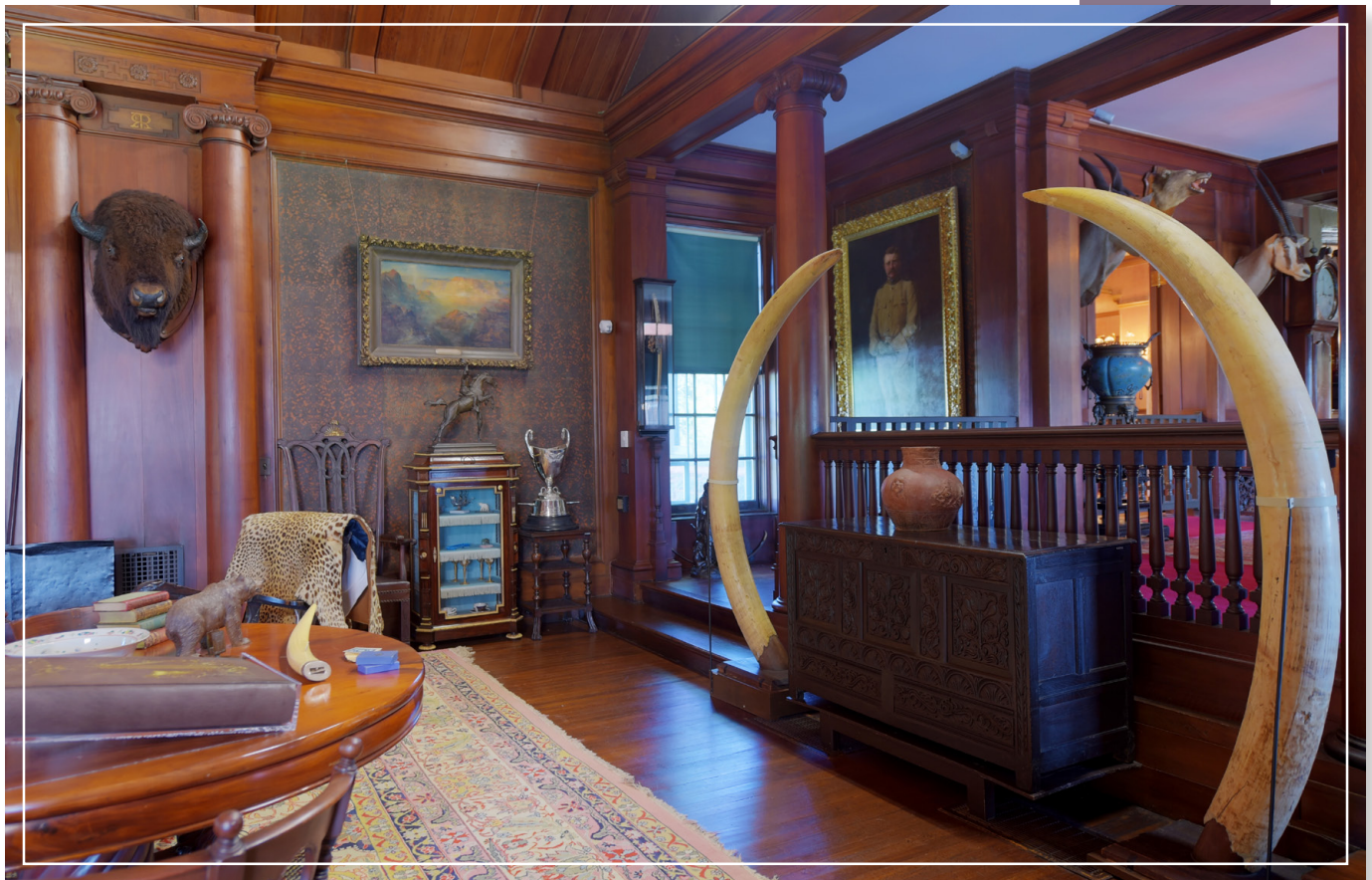


Park Significance

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 Sagamore Hill 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 statements have been identified for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Theodore and Edith Roosevelt raised their family at Sagamore Hill, embodying the values of a strenuous lifestyle among the Oyster Bay community from 1885 to 1948.
2. Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay, New York, was Theodore Roosevelt's home and the first summer White House between 1902 and 1908. Here he welcomed people from all walks of life, including national and international political and cultural icons of the early 20th century.
3. Sagamore Hill National Historic Site maintains cultural landscapes and historic properties used as a gentleman's farm by Theodore Roosevelt and his family. The historic site was donated to the National Park Service by the Theodore Roosevelt Association.



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 Sagamore Hill National Historic Site:

- **Theodore Roosevelt House and Associated Structures.** Known as the summer White House during Roosevelt's presidency, Theodore and Edith Roosevelt's home at Sagamore Hill was constructed in 1885 and used as their primary residence. Following Theodore's death in 1919, Edith remained in the residence until 1948. Other structures present during Theodore Roosevelt's residence at Sagamore Hill include the Ice House, Pump House, Gardener's Shed, Farm Shed, Chicken House, Gray Cottage, and the New Barn.
- **Sagamore Hill Cultural Landscape.** Theodore and Edith Roosevelt shaped Sagamore Hill's cultural landscape to be their country home and working farm. The cultural landscape is a reflection of the Roosevelts' conservation and political philosophies. Many of the historic characteristics and features still remain today including the field patterns, woodlands, ponds, Cold Spring Harbor beach, and traces of the old carriage road, service road, and farm roads.
- **Museum and Archival Collections.** The park's collections include more than 93,000 items related to the Roosevelt family. Most of the museum collection consists of the original furnishings purchased and used by the Roosevelt family during Theodore Roosevelt's life. The archival collection includes historic photographs, family letters, household records, photo albums, and scrapbooks.
- **Archeological Resources Related to the Roosevelts.** A number of archeological sites and resources date from Theodore Roosevelt's tenure at Sagamore Hill (1880–1919), including foundations of former structures. Areas around structures and features associated with the Roosevelt family's tenure—both missing and existing—offer the greatest potential for historic archeological resources.



Other Important Resources and Values

Sagamore Hill 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 Sagamore Hill National Historic Site:

- **Historic Structures Associated with Old Orchard.** Sagamore Hill contains several structures associated with Theodore Roosevelt Jr.’s estate, Old Orchard. Theodore Jr., and his wife Eleanor built their estate home on land given to them by Edith Roosevelt following Theodore Roosevelt’s death. Structures associated with the estate include Old Orchard, Foreman’s Cottage, Garage, and the Cold Cellar.
- **American Indian Archeological Resources.** Sagamore Hill contains a number of American Indian archeological deposits, which have an interpretive and educational potential to increase our knowledge of these early Cove Neck and Long Island occupants.
- **Woodlands, Marshes, and Beaches.** Approximately 34 of the total 83 park acres comprise an oak-tulip woodland and beach / salt marsh / tidal creek complex. The rugged quality of this woodland area is emblematic of Roosevelt’s love of nature and the outdoors—an important facet of the “strenuous life” embraced by the Roosevelt family.



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 association 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 Sagamore Hill National Historic Site:

- **Theodore Roosevelt Associated Sites.** Theodore Roosevelt inspired the creation of a number of federally protected sites throughout the country. Other sites focus on his childhood, presidency, and/or conservation efforts and values. These sites include Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, and Roosevelt National Forest.
- **Theodore Roosevelt's Gravesite.** Youngs Memorial Cemetery in Oyster Bay, New York, is the final resting place of Theodore and Edith Kermit Roosevelt and some of their children. The gravesite and adjacent Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary and Audubon Center are open to visitors year-round.
- **Roosevelt's Presidential Retreat.** Theodore and Edith created a nearby presidential retreat, known as Pine Knot, during his first presidency. Located in Keene, Virginia, Pine Knot provided a place for the Roosevelts to get away from public life and enjoy nature.
- **Other Museum Collections and Archives.** A number of universities, museums, and other institutions hold and preserve collections and archives related to Theodore Roosevelt. Among these are collections and archives at the Library of Congress, Harvard University, Dickinson State University, Columbia University, and New York State Museum in Albany.



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 Sagamore Hill National Historic Site:

- **Private Retreat for a Public Family.** The Roosevelt's home, Sagamore Hill—their personal center and place for renewal—reflects the family's lifelong curiosity, accomplishments, zest for life, active lifestyle, world view, and their commitment to "the strenuous life" and family values.
- **The American President and the First Family.** During Theodore Roosevelt's presidency, the American public eagerly followed the activities of the Roosevelt family at Sagamore Hill and in the White House through the press. Edith Roosevelt maintained a close watch over what was published about the family, particularly the children, to protect the privacy and public image of the family.
- **The American President and United States Influence and Power.** From 1902 to 1908 Sagamore Hill was the "summer White House," the epicenter of American and international politics. Theodore Roosevelt propelled the nation forward with the progressive tenets of the Square Deal and thrust the nation onto the world stage with the corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, negotiating the end of the Russo-Japanese War, the construction of the Panama Canal, and the voyage of the Great White Fleet around the world.
- **Legacy and Relevance.** Theodore Roosevelt's leadership determined direction for the United States, provided international influence during his lifetime in government, diplomacy, conservation, and literature that continue to have impact and inspire future generations.



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 Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

Special Mandates

Legislated Advisory Committee (July 25, 1962). Section 5 of Public Law 87-547 (the park's enabling legislation) states that "the Theodore Roosevelt Association, having by its patriotic and active interest preserved for posterity these important historic sites, buildings and objects, shall, upon establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and the Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites be consulted by the Secretary of the Interior in the establishment of an advisory committee or committees for matters relating to the preservation, development, and management of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites."

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, please see appendix B.

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	Theodore Roosevelt House and Associated Structures
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theodore and Edith Roosevelt raised their family at Sagamore Hill, embodying the values of a strenuous lifestyle among the Oyster Bay community from 1885 to 1948. 2. Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay, New York, was Theodore Roosevelt's home and the first summer White House between 1902 and 1908. Here he welcomed people from all walks of life, including national and international political and cultural icons of the early 20th century.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the Theodore Roosevelt House is in stable condition. Restoration of the house was completed in 2014. The house is furnished to the Roosevelt family period and is open for guided tours year-round. • The 1st floor of the Theodore Roosevelt House is accessible; accessibility to the 2nd and 3rd floors is not possible due to architectural constraints. • The house's heating and ventilation system is inadequate for the house and needs to be augmented to reduce the threat to interior collections and furnishings. • The house's fire suppression system is adequate (service-wise). • Exterior features of the house are deteriorating in some places due to deferred maintenance needs: porch railings are dry rotting and paint failing (inadequate substrate repairs). Window shutters are new. • Ice House exterior restoration is incomplete although the exterior envelope is viable. • The aboveground elements of the Pump House are in good condition, but belowground elements are in poor condition. The attached windmill is a re-creation but serves as an integral component of the Pump House (historic function was to provide water to the Theodore Roosevelt House). • The Gardener's Shed, Farm Shed, and Chicken House are in good condition. The Gardener's Shed and Chicken House have new roofs. The Gardner's Shed and part of the Chicken House are currently used for maintenance or storage. The Chicken House and Farm Shed also contain exhibits. • The Gray Cottage interior (including basement) is in poor condition; the exterior is in good condition. The cottage is currently used for staff housing. • The New Barn is in fair to poor condition. Edith converted the barn into quarters with a two-bay car garage after Theodore Roosevelt's death. It is currently used as a seasonal housing facility. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park visitation has been increasing since restoration of the Roosevelt home in 2014.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inadequate heating and ventilation system in the Theodore Roosevelt House is negatively affecting the historic fabric and museum collections housed in the building. • Storms and severe weather have the potential to impact the exterior fabric of all structures. • Increased visitation could put additional stress on historic structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gardener's Shed could be repurposed as additional interpretive/exhibit space. • The New Barn could be restored for use as a barn or visitor facility.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Theodore Roosevelt House and Associated Structures
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theodore Roosevelt Home Historic Structure Report (1997) and Addendum (2010). • Gray Cottage Historic Structure Report (2009). • Sagamore Hill Farm Buildings Historic Structure Report (2010). • New Barn Historic Structure Report (2005). • Old Orchard Museum Structural Report (2013). • Basic GIS layer (developed by the NPS Northeast Region GIS office). • National Register of Historic Places Nomination (update needed). • Ongoing regional air quality monitoring providing updated pollutant deposition data for the historic site and a long-term record for understanding threats from development.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS database (update). • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report (Theodore Roosevelt House, part 3). • Climate change adaptation 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 of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • 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 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Sagamore Hill Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theodore and Edith Roosevelt raised their family at Sagamore Hill, embodying the values of a strenuous lifestyle among the Oyster Bay community from 1885 to 1948. 2. Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay, New York, was Theodore Roosevelt's home and the first summer White House between 1902 and 1908. Here he welcomed people from all walks of life, including national and international political and cultural icons of the early 20th century.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sagamore Hill's cultural landscape is in fair to good condition. • About 22–24 acres of the cultural landscape are managed as meadow or open field. • The site's historic agricultural character is not readily evident because of features introduced after the Roosevelt period including specimen trees and other plantings, parking area, commemorative features, and visitor center and its plantings. • Modern intrusions on the landscape (parking lot and visitor center in historic core of park, noise, and artificial light), alterations and or loss of historic outbuildings, aging forest structure, and vegetation growth have altered the sense of place/historic context. • The potential for future landscape rehabilitation is somewhat limited by neighboring landowner desire to maintain a substantial vegetation screen along the park's boundary. • A mowing plan is in place to manage the seasonal landscape vegetation assemblages that help mimic the historic use of the property as a working farm. • Preserving the historic landscape while providing for appropriate operational and visitor service needs must be incorporated into all planning efforts. • Impacts from nonnative plants on the property are being addressed. • Removing event parking from the historic fields and placing it in satellite locations with shuttle service to and from the park has preserved the historic scene and visitor experience to a great extent during special events. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing development surrounding the park has impacted the rural character and night sky of the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sagamore Hill Cultural Landscape
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some areas of the park, nonnative invasive plant species are encroaching on the cultural landscape. • Airport traffic creates acoustic and visual intrusions. • Vegetation growth obstructs historic views from Sagamore Hill to Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Harbor. This process began during Theodore Roosevelt's lifetime. • Adjacent development has impacted the rural character and night sky. Development also impacts cultural landscape views from within the park and along the beach front and tidal creek areas. • Internal infrastructure (gray "lumber tent" near Gray Cottage Garage) impacts the historic viewshed within the park. • Cultural landscape features along the beach and creek areas are susceptible to storms, severe weather, and rising water levels. • Night sky viewing impeded by site lighting (being addressed internally) and New York City / Long Island development. At night, air pollution scatters artificial lighting, increasing the effect of light pollution to the night sky. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stable and Lodge were the first buildings constructed on the site in 1885, which were destroyed by fire in 1944. The location could be marked and interpreted so that visitors could better appreciate the historic configuration of the original landscape. • Continued consultation with adjacent landowners regarding screening around the perimeter of the property, and partner with nearby planners and developers to increase awareness and protection of the historic views and night sky. • Implement night sky lighting policy and fixture management. • Return the traveled surfaces in the park to a more accurate historic context—should be fully investigated. • Remove or move structures (such as the 1950s-era flag pole near the historic home or Quentin R. marker and "lumber tent") in an effort to restore the period of significance to the property (1901–1909) is reasonable. • Limit external night lighting fixtures and timing to address security needs but return the scene after hours to the historic context is advisable. • Improve neighborhood relations through educational outreach and community development projects.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1 (1995). • Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 2 (2011). • Vegetation Classification and Mapping (2008). • Invasive Non-Native Plant Management Plan (2006). • Wildfire Emergency Response Plan. • Fuels Treatment Plan. • Inventory and monitoring database. • Mowing plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory and monitoring database (update). • Visual resource inventory. • GIS database (update). • Natural resource condition assessment. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sagamore Hill Cultural Landscape
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape restoration plan. • Mowing plan (update). • Visual resource management plan. • Climate change adaptation plan. • Cultural landscape report (update). • Lighting management plan. • Acoustic resource/soundscape 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 of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • “Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191.1) • 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 <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources” • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

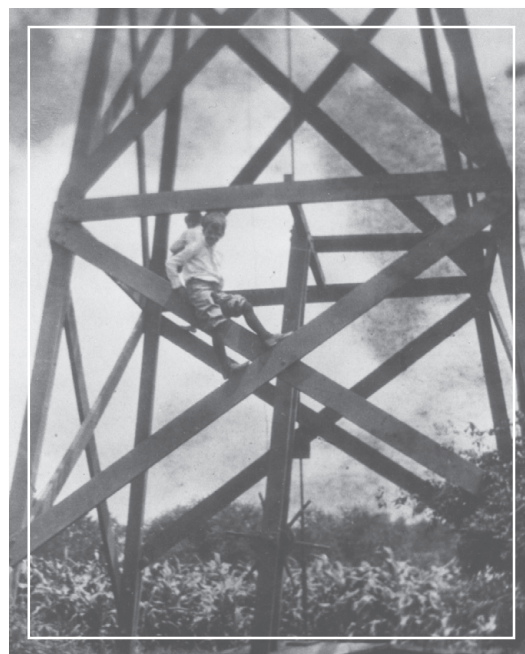


Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum and Archival Collections
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theodore and Edith Roosevelt raised their family at Sagamore Hill, embodying the values of a strenuous lifestyle among the Oyster Bay community from 1885 to 1948. 2. Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay, New York, was Theodore Roosevelt's home and the first summer White House between 1902 and 1908. Here he welcomed people from all walks of life, including national and international political and cultural icons of the early 20th century.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park collections on exhibit in the Roosevelt House are in good condition. Many were conserved as part of the recent house restoration project. • More than 90% of the objects on exhibit are original to the Roosevelt House. • The park's unexhibited museum and archival collections are in a number of locations within the park. The condition of many of these locations is substandard for long-term storage. • The Old Orchard houses nonsensitive collections, other artifacts, and archival material. Its attic is being modified to provide appropriate conditions for collections and archive storage. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-NPS researchers continue to visit the park to study the museum collections and historical archives materials.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park lacks appropriately dedicated space for maintenance of the collections and for research needs. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site for collections sharing. Collections could be more accessible and properly curated/managed if stored at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. • Broaden collection to include original items associated with the agricultural use of the site.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection Management Plan (2004). • Historic Furnishings Report (1989). • Scope of Collection Statement (2015).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections storage assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
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"> • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • 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 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Related to the Roosevelts
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theodore and Edith Roosevelt raised their family at Sagamore Hill, embodying the values of a strenuous lifestyle among the Oyster Bay community from 1885 to 1948.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area surrounding the Theodore Roosevelt House and its associated outbuildings possesses the highest archeological potential. The sites of two former structures—the Stable and Lodge and the Old Barn rifle pit—are also considered important archeological sites. • Archeological resources in previously cultivated areas of the farm are assumed to be disturbed and may not offer much research potential. • Most of the property immediately surrounding the Roosevelt home is well surveyed. Outlying areas of the park are thought to contain significant resources but have not been surveyed. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism has the potential to result in loss of archeological resources. • Severe storms have the potential to impact resources in high-erosion areas of the park. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undisturbed archeological resources provide additional research opportunities to learn more about Roosevelt's life at Sagamore Hill. • Archeological investigations have the potential to inform cultural landscape treatments and reconstruction of areas of the working farm's landscape. • Work with academic institutions to conduct additional archeological research.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I Archeological Survey (2011). • Archeological Overview and Assessment, Phase I (2004). • Archeological Sites Management Information System (database).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Related to the Roosevelts
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase II archeological surveys. • Phase III archeological surveys. • GIS database (update). • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation 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"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "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 <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (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> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Structures Associated with Old Orchard
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Old Orchard is in good condition, but its heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system are in poor condition. The Old Orchard houses the park's administrative offices, a multiroom interpretive exhibit, and archival, nonsensitive collections, and other artifacts and material. The first floor of the building is wheelchair accessible via the rear of the building and also offers accessible public restrooms. The upstairs apartment (2nd floor wing) in the Old Orchard is in poor condition. A project has been proposed to improve residential availability in the existing structure. The Foreman's Cottage is in fair condition. The exterior and the foundation of the Foreman's Cottage are in poor condition. The Foreman's Garage is in poor condition. The cottage is currently used as housing, and the garage is used for maintenance operations. The Cold Cellar is in fair condition and currently is used for storage. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing park visitation is putting additional use requirements / needs / impacts on some historic structures.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic Foreman's Garage is the only feasible location on the property for maintenance operations. The organization of maintenance operations needs to be addressed to accommodate the available space. Compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines pertinent to ventilation, work space, and other safety issues currently is limited. The maintenance operations pose a hazard to the historic building because they increase the risk of fire or other structural change/damage. Increased visitation to the park could put additional stress on park structures if not managed appropriately. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptively reuse some structures to accommodate growing park visitation and better address operational space needs. Rehabilitate Foreman's Garage to meet modern utility/structural codes and mitigate safety and workplace space requirements.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Orchard Historic Structure Report (2013).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS database (update). Condition assessment report. Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Orchard apartment renovation plan. Old Orchard HVAC plan. Historic structure rehabilitation and reuse plan. Climate change adaptation plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Structures Associated with Old Orchard
<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">• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)• "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1)• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"• 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 <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>• Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>• Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"• Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"• Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	American Indian Archeological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some areas of the park are known to contain American Indian artifacts. These areas are outside the “developed” area of the park, and archeological resources in these areas would be considered to be in good condition. Other areas of the park that may contain American Indian artifacts have been under cultivation or development, and resources would be expected to have undergone some degree of disturbance. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vandalism and looting by park visitors. Severe storms in areas susceptible to erosion. Lack of complete site survey data set and current GIS/GPS quality data. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further archeological testing in areas with a high likelihood of containing American Indian artifacts. American Indian archeological resources could provide additional research information about the precontact period of occupation of Cove Neck. Work with academic institutions to conduct additional archeological research.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase I Archeological Survey (2011). Archeological Overview and Assessment (2004). Archeological Sites Management Information System (database).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase II archeological surveys. Phase III archeological surveys. Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change adaptation plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<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 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) “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 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources” NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Woodlands, Marshes, and Beaches
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The woodlands of about 50 acres has matured despite the loss of the chestnuts to the blight. Forest management practices are being implemented to maintain a healthy forest ecology. The woodland consists of oak-tulip tree forest that is threatened by invasive species such as the Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>). Within these tracts, such nonnative species are mostly associated with forest edges adjacent to developed areas or with human-made trails. The aging woodland structure is not an accurate representation of the historic vegetation cover, which cannot be totally re-created. The easternmost woodland and saltmarsh area of the park was declared a "Natural Environmental Study Area" by Congress in the early 1970s. The approximately 10-acre Eel Creek saltmarsh is an excellent example of the tidal saltmarshes that once lined the shore of Long Island. Based on the NPS Facility Condition Index, the nature trail through these areas is in fair condition, and the boardwalk is in good condition. Eel Creek bridge is in good condition, but susceptible to climate change impacts. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential and commercial development is increasing along the waterfront. Severe storms have the potential to result in increased erosion and nonpoint source pollution.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased development outside park boundaries may have an impact on park resources by reducing species habitat beyond park boundaries. Increased development potentially threatens the natural soundscape. Night sky viewing is impeded by site lighting (being addressed internally) and New York City / Long Island development. At night, air pollution scatters artificial lighting, increasing the effect of light pollution on the night sky. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand visitor experience to include woodland and beach / salt marsh / tidal creek areas of park. Continue to work with Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge and other partners to ensure long-term protection of the park's natural resources. Partner with youth groups on nature programs and service projects. Enhance interpretive and educational tools to communicate connections between natural resources, cultural landscape, rural character, views, night sky, air quality, natural sounds, recreation, human health, and other associated resources.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network inventories.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory and monitoring database (update). GIS database (update). Natural resource condition assessment. Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat management plan. Natural resources management plan. Climate change adaptation plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Woodlands, Marshes, and Beaches
<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"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • 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 4) "Natural Resource Management" • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



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 which 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 Sagamore Hill National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Parkwide Space Needs.** The park currently has insufficient space for maintenance operations, educational programs, and park administrative offices. The maintenance facility is too small for operational needs, does not meet OSHA standards, and is in a heavy visitor use area. The lack of a sufficiently large gathering space for educational programs limits the park's ability to expand programs. Collections storage areas currently are scattered throughout the park and many do not have appropriate climate control systems to properly maintain collections. Finally, office space is limited and has been adjusted to meet the needs of the park. The park needs an overall evaluation of current facilities to assess available space, appropriate uses, and costs for rehabilitating structures to resolve current space needs.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Historic structure rehabilitation and reuse plan, long-range interpretive plan / visitor experience plan
- **Deteriorating Access Points to Park.** Deteriorating road conditions to and from the park are a nuisance and a safety hazard for visitors. The roads are not owned by the National Park Service, many are not on park property, and their repair is not a high priority for local agencies. Improved partnership coordination between the National Park Service and local agencies could result in more timely repairs and/or other agreements for repairing access points to the park.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Park partner action strategy

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	Cultural landscape report (update)	H	An additional cultural landscape report is needed that analyzes historic farming function/use of the property.
FRV	Historic structure report (Theodore Roosevelt House, part 3)	H	Part 3 of this historic structure report is needed to document work performed on the Theodore Roosevelt House.
Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan / visitor experience plan	H	This plan would focus on better defining the visitor experience and potentially redefining some of the park's focus based on the updated national register nomination.
FRV	Cultural landscape restoration plan	H	Post-Roosevelt features (parking lot, visitor center, tree plantings, lumber tent, generator pads) have been added to the landscape and intrude on the cultural landscape. A plan is needed to address these intrusions and determine appropriate mitigation or restoration measures.
FRV	Mowing plan (update)	H	Parts of the landscape need to be restored to historic appearance.
OIRV	Natural resources management plan	H	This plan would provide management with a comprehensive management strategy for the park's natural resources.
OIRV	Old Orchard HVAC plan	H	Old Orchard's HVAC system is inadequate for the building and its current uses. A plan is needed to determine the best way to incorporate required system upgrades into the historic structure without losing historic fabric.
OIRV	Habitat management plan	M	This plan would provide guidance on managing and maintaining habitats for the park's wide range of species.
OIRV, Key Issue	Historic structure rehabilitation and reuse plan	M	Additional space is needed for park operations including maintenance, educational programming, collections storage, and administrative offices. A parkwide reuse plan could identify structures that could be rehabilitated to accommodate these uses.
Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	M	Partnership outreach efforts are needed to bridge partnership gaps and establish better working relationships between park and partners.
FRV	Acoustic resource/ soundscape plan	L	This plan would assist in managing adjacent noise threats.
FRV, OIRV	Climate change adaptation plan	L	This plan would address preparation for the potential challenges associated with climate change.
FRV	Lighting management plan	L	This plan is needed to manage light intrusions from adjacent properties.
OIRV	Old Orchard apartment renovation plan	L	This plan is needed to address park housing needs and update existing apartment space. It would also address Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.
FRV	Visual resource management plan	L	This plan would use the visual resource inventory to develop goals, objectives, and strategies for protection of important views in support of cultural landscape protection.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
OIRV	Condition assessment report	H	Many of the secondary structures at the park are in need of a condition assessment to determine structural deficiencies and possible reuse opportunities. The condition assessment report could be combined with the rehabilitation and reuse plan or completed beforehand.
FRV, OIRV	GIS database (update)	H	Recently collected GIS data should be reviewed and updated to reflect existing conditions and help plan for future management needs. Add missing GIS layers parkwide: historic structures, archeology, and vegetation cover/treatments.
FRV	Museum collections storage assessment	H	Park collections are stored in various locations throughout the park and an assessment of collection storage needs and opportunities is needed.
FRV, OIRV	Natural resource condition assessment	H	A condition assessment of the park's natural resources is needed to inform effective long-term management decision making.
FRV, OIRV	Inventory and monitoring database (update)	M	Natural resources inventory and monitoring database is out of date and needs to be updated.
FRV	Visual resource inventory	M	Overgrown vegetation and buffers have altered viewsheds. The inventory would identify scenic quality and NPS / visitor values for important views within and beyond park boundaries and inform development of a visual resource management plan.
FRV, OIRV	Climate change vulnerability assessment	L	A strategy is needed to identify potential threats from climate change and determine actions needed to protect historic resources and vulnerable species.
FRV, OIRV	Phase II archeological surveys	L	Phase II archeological surveys (site evaluation) are needed to determine accurate locations of archeological resources throughout the park.
FRV, OIRV	Phase III archeological surveys	L	Phase III (data recovery/mitigation) surveys would recover significant archeological resources and/or mitigate future damage to resources left in situ.

Part 3: Contributors

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Public Law 87-547

AN ACT

To authorize establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, New York, and for other purposes.

July 25, 1962
[H. R. 8484]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire, by donation from the Theodore Roosevelt Association, the sites and structures known as the Theodore Roosevelt House situated at Twenty-eight and Twenty-six East Twentieth Street, New York City, consisting of approximately eleven one-hundredths of an acre, and Sagamore Hill, consisting of not to exceed ninety acres at Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, Long Island, and the improvements thereon, together with the furnishings and other contents of the structures.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, N. Y. Establishment authorization.

SEC. 2. (a) In accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to create a National Park Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477), as amended, the National Park Trust Fund Board may accept from the Theodore Roosevelt Association \$500,000 and such additional amounts as the association may tender from time to time from the endowment fund under its control, which funds, when accepted, shall be utilized only for the purposes of the historic sites established pursuant to this Act.

Acceptance of funds.
16 USC 19-19c.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under other provisions of law to accept in the name of the United States donations of property.

SEC. 3. When lands, interests in lands, improvements, and other properties comprising the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill, as authorized for acquisition by section 1 of this Act, and a portion of the endowment fund in the amount of \$500,000 have been transferred to the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Transfer of property, etc.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, and develop the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 and the following), as amended and supplemented.

Publication in F. R. Development, etc.

SEC. 5. The Theodore Roosevelt Association, having by its patriotic and active interest preserved for posterity these important historic sites, buildings, and objects, shall, upon establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites be consulted by the Secretary of the Interior in the establishment of an advisory committee or committees for matters relating to the preservation, development, and management of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites.

Advisory committees. Establishment.

SEC. 6. The Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Roosevelt Memorial Association", approved May 31, 1920 (41 Stat. 691), as amended by the Act approved on May 21, 1953 (67 Stat. 27), which changed the name of such corporation to the Theodore Roosevelt Association, and by the Act approved on March 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 60), which permitted such corporation to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Association, Incorporated, is hereby further amended by adding to section 3 thereof a new subdivision as follows:

"(4) The donation of real and personal property, including part or all of its endowment fund, to a public agency or public agencies for the purpose of preserving in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt."

and by deleting the word "and" at the end of subdivision (2) of section 3.

Approved July 25, 1962.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Friends of Sagamore Hill	Friends group general agreement		6/30/2017 with letter of extension until new Director's Order 21 approved	Theodore Roosevelt Association, Friends of Sagamore Hill	Provide funding to park through membership dues and other fundraising
Collective Bargaining Agreement	Union	5/1/1974	Standing	NPS Northeast Region, AFGE Local 3432	Union Representation
Theodore Roosevelt Legacy Partnership	Friends group general agreement		07/27/2022	National Park Service, Theodore Roosevelt Legacy Partnership	Provide in-kind and financial support for park programming and partnership development
Oyster Bay Fire Company No. 1 and Atlantic Steamer Fire Company No. 1	General agreement		8/30/2022	Oyster Bay Fire Company No. 1, Atlantic Steamer Fire Company No. 1, National Park Service	Provide structural fire services for the park
Town of Oyster Bay Electronic Waste Agreement	Memorandum of agreement		N/A	National Park Service, Town of Oyster Bay	Recycling
Volunteer Medical Oversight	General agreement		08/08/2022	National Park Service, J. Snow, MD	Medical advisor
National Park Foundation / Theodore Roosevelt Association	General agreement		1/12/2017 (renewal initiated 8/2017)	National Park Foundation / Theodore Roosevelt Association, National Park Service	Endowment fund
Resource Sharing Agreement	Interpark agreement		2018	Fire Island National Seashore, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site	Share law enforcement, administrative, and information technology staffing between the two parks
Youngs Cemetery	General agreement		5/19/2018	Youngs Cemetery, National Park Service	Gate opening/closing at Theodore Roosevelt gravesite
Right-of-way permits	Right-of-way		Cable Vision (2020), Oyster Bay Water District (2023)	National Park Service, Cable Vision, Oyster Bay Water District	Rights-of-way on NPS property

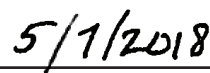


Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

May 2018

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.

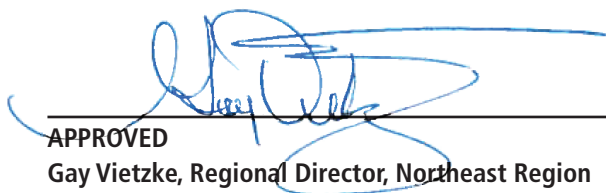


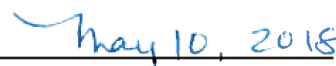


RECOMMENDED

Kelly Fuhrmann, Superintendent, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Date





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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May 2018

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