



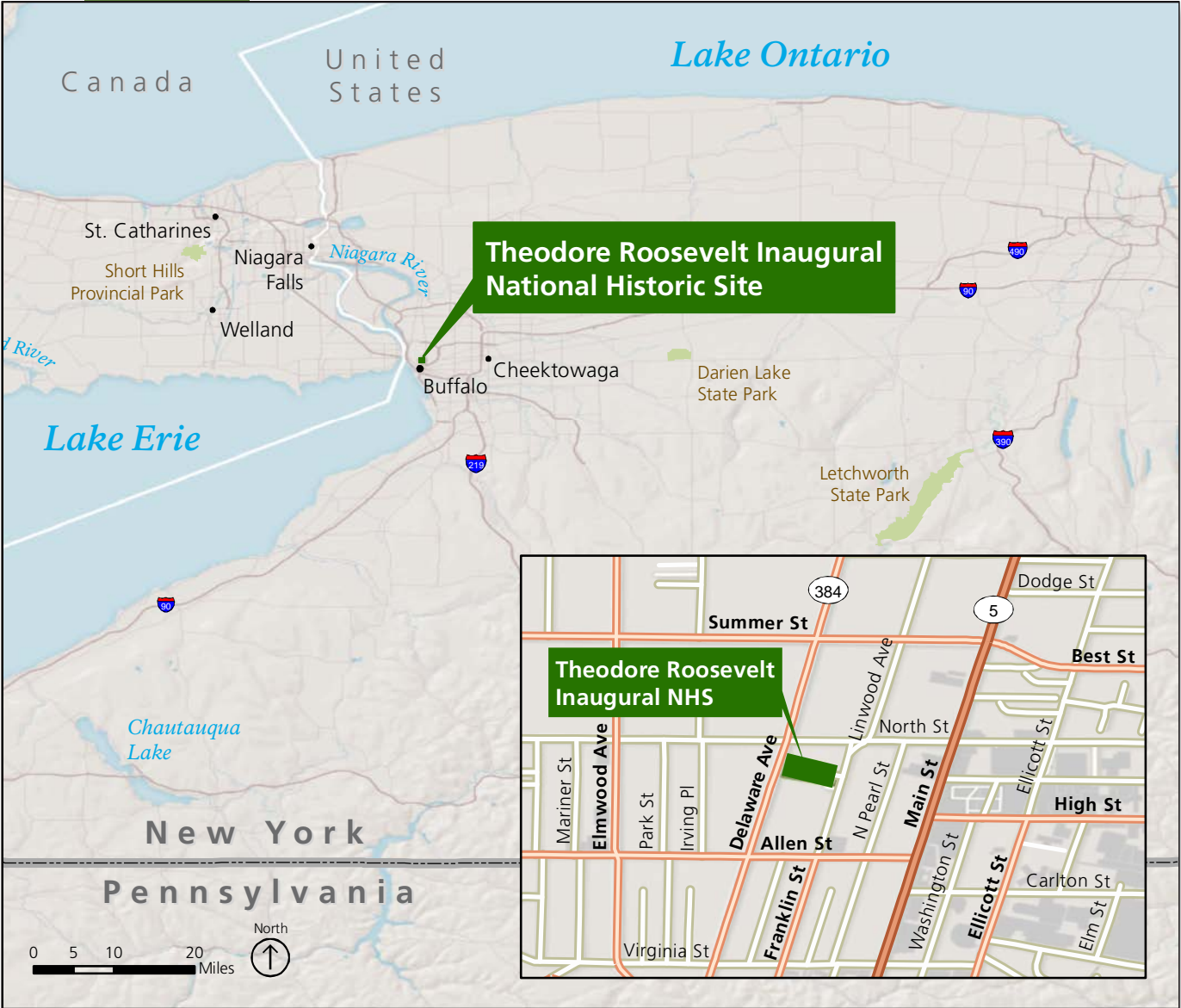
Foundation Document

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site

New York

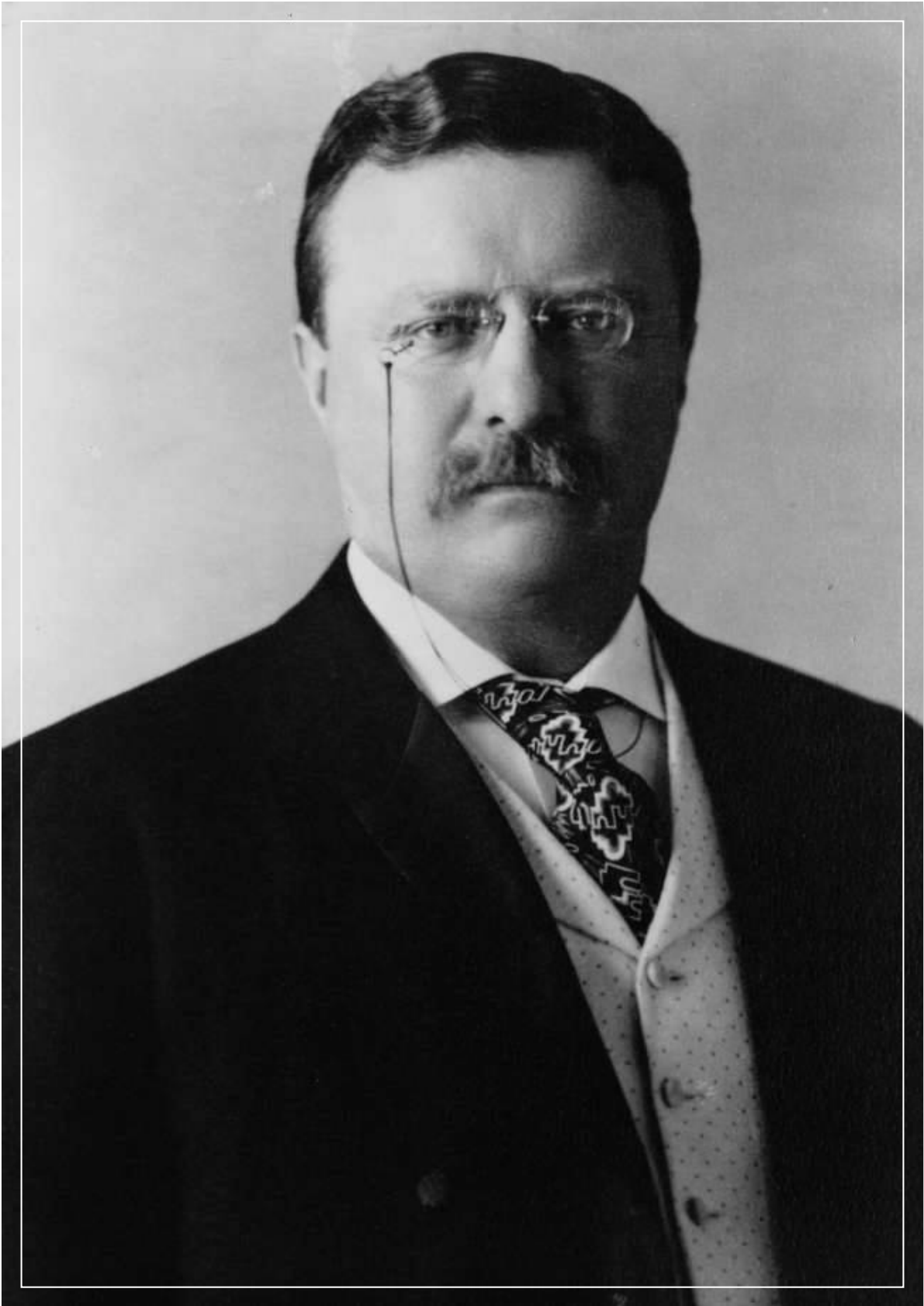
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Mission of the National Park Service

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.



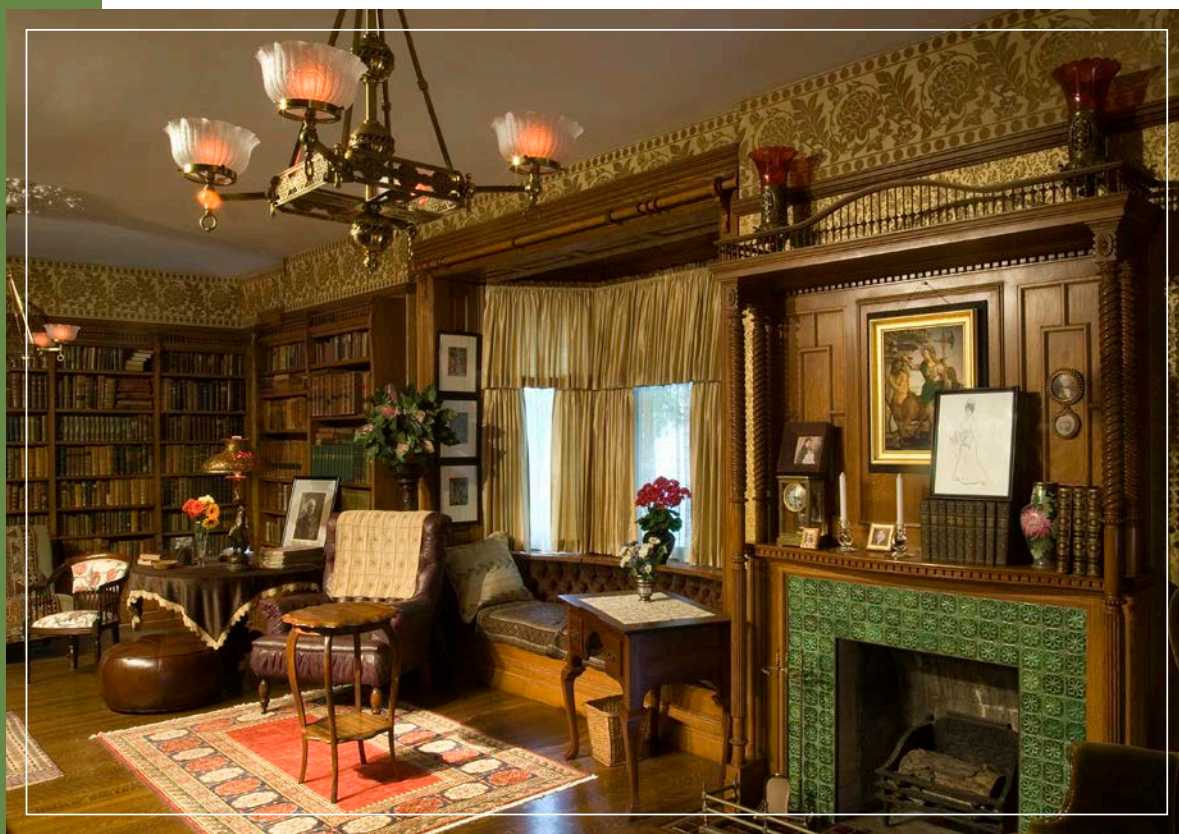
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological 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 unit as well as the park unit's purpose, significance, fundamental 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 unit planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park unit 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 unit. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park unit. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park unit are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park unit managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park unit management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park unit 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 unit operations. The atlas is published as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural 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 unit, park unit purpose, significance statements, fundamental 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.

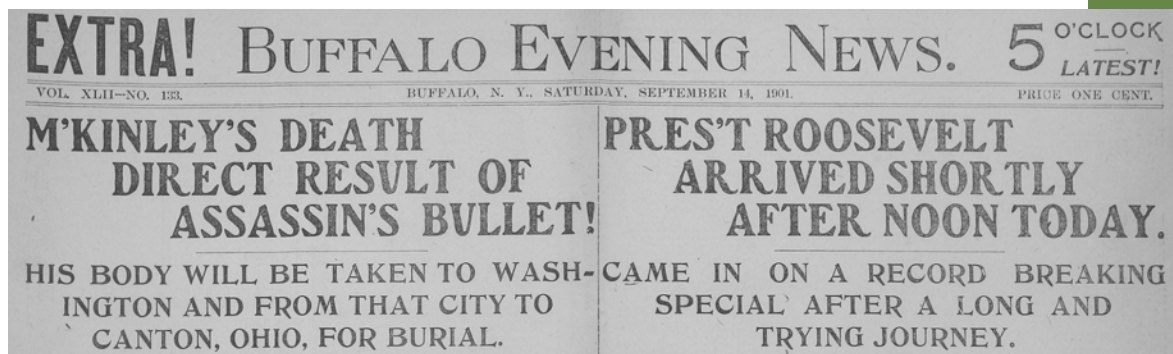
Brief Description of the Park Unit

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site is at 641 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York. The primary feature of the national historic site is the Greek-Revival Ansley Wilcox House. The house is an impressive three-story structure, with painted brick, a two-story colonnaded front portico, and a Palladian pediment window. Theodore Roosevelt's 1901 inauguration launched a presidency that has had a major influence on both the office of the presidency and our nation's development. Ansley Wilcox, a prominent lawyer, was a contemporary and acquaintance of Roosevelt and invited him to stay in his home when Roosevelt arrived in the city after President McKinley was shot at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. It was in the library of the Ansley Wilcox House that Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office following the assassination of President William McKinley.

In the early 20th century, Delaware Avenue was one of Buffalo's finest residential neighborhoods. Its streets were lined with rows of elms, and homes were set back from the wide boulevard. Today, the Ansley Wilcox House stands as a reminder of that era. The majority of the surrounding Victorian homes and grounds have been replaced by modern commercial structures. The character of the area has changed from a stately Victorian residential neighborhood to a bustling commercial downtown. Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site is included within the Allentown Historic District, a historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site comprises more than one acre of property bounded on the west by Delaware Avenue, on the east by Franklin Street, and on the north and south by contemporary commercial structures and a parking area. The house is set back from Delaware Avenue by a manicured lawn with granite steps set into a rise leading to the front portico. There are several mature shade trees and numerous shrubs on the grounds. A partially paved drive leads from Delaware Avenue to the north side of the house. Built on the foundation of the original Wilcox Carriage House, the reconstructed Carriage House allows for visitor universal accessibility to the national historic site and includes climate-controlled storage area for its historic collection. A small brick storage structure has been developed on the northeastern corner of the national historic site. The southeast part of the site is devoted to parking for about 45 vehicles to serve visitors to the national historic site.

Since its establishment by Congress in 1966, the national historic site has been managed by a local board of trustees, the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation (Foundation), through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. The National Park Service and Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation share in operating costs, with the Foundation raising its portion in the local community.



Park Unit Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park unit. The purpose statement for Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The national historic site was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on November 2, 1966 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park unit.

The National Park Service and the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation preserve, as a national historic site, the home in Buffalo, New York, where Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as the 26th president of the United States. THEODORE ROOSEVELT INAUGURAL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE provides opportunities for the public to understand the historic events surrounding the inauguration, and conveys the lasting significance of Theodore Roosevelt's presidency.

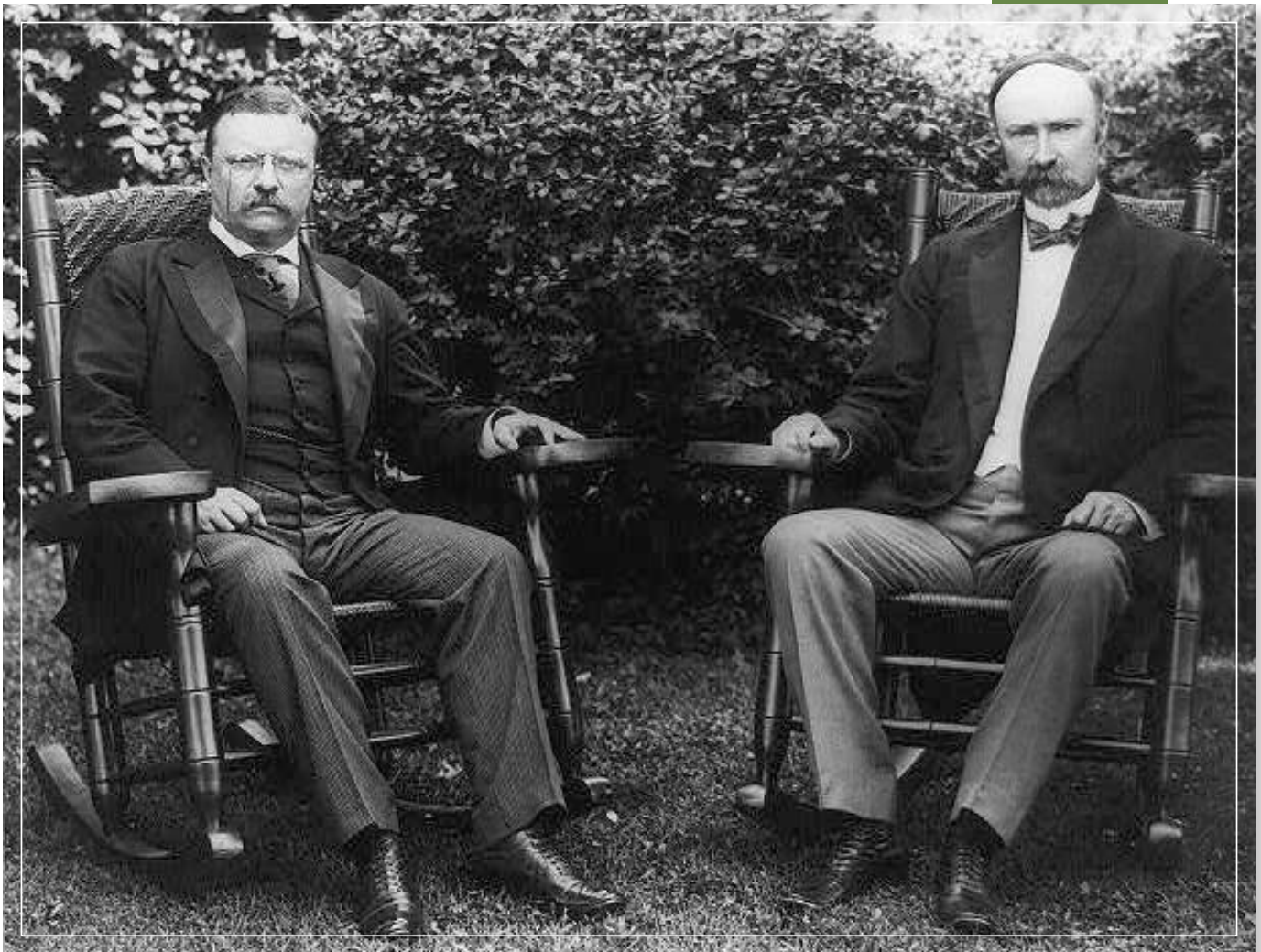


Park Unit Significance

Significance statements express why a park unit'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 Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park unit 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 unit planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office in the library of the Ansley Wilcox House. This is one of only four times when a U.S. presidential inauguration took place outside the nation's capital.
2. The inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as the 26th president illustrates the U.S. democratic process and the peaceful transfer of power even in times of crisis such as the assassination of a president.
3. Roosevelt's 1901 inauguration launched a presidency that has had a major influence on both the office of the presidency and the nation's development.



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 unit and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park unit'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 unit. 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 unit and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park unit purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site:

- The Ansley Wilcox House and Grounds.** The property's historical significance is derived from association with events surrounding the inauguration of President Theodore Roosevelt, which took place in the house on September 14, 1901. The property's period of national significance is thus around 1901. The 1901 fabric of the house is mostly intact, and it retains its immediate landscape setting of terraced lawns and axial walkway. The property's interior spaces retain important evidence related to the original architecture and domestic functions of the Wilcox household. The property continues to reflect its period of significance and presents a commanding presence on Delaware Avenue.
- Museum Collections.** The collections housed at the national historic site comprise more than 5,000 objects including original furnishings, books, textiles, paintings and prints, clothing, china, glassware, and other domestic objects. Three rooms—the library, the dining room, and the morning room—are furnished with original and period pieces giving visitors some sense of what the house looked like during President Roosevelt's stay.
- Cooperative Partnership for Management of the Park Unit.** The collaborative partnership between the National Park Service and the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation was authorized by Congress to manage and interpret the Ansley Wilcox House property as a national historic site for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States. For more than 40 years, the National Park Service and the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation have enjoyed a successful partnership that supports the continued operation of the park and public interest.



Related Resources

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

A number of related sites associated with Theodore Roosevelt's life and legacy are in New York State as well as across the country. These related resources include the Adirondack Museum, the Pan-American Exposition collection at the Buffalo History Museum, the Roosevelt-Marcy Trail, the Theodore Roosevelt Association, the Theodore Roosevelt Collection at Harvard's Houghton and Widener Libraries, the Theodore Roosevelt Center at Dickinson State University, and the William McKinley Presidential Library and Museum.

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site maintains relationships with related national park units in New York State including Sagamore Hill National Historic Site in Oyster Bay and Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site in New York City. Other sites commemorating Theodore Roosevelt within the national park system include Theodore Roosevelt National Park in Medora, North Dakota; Mount Rushmore in Keystone, South Dakota; Theodore Roosevelt Island National Memorial in Arlington, Virginia; Roosevelt Arch at Yellowstone National Park; and the White House. There are also a number of significant NPS units that Theodore Roosevelt created through the Antiquities Act of 1906.



Interpretive Themes

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

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park unit 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 unit and its resources. These themes help explain why a park unit story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park unit.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site:

- Theodore Roosevelt's inauguration, in Buffalo, New York, on September 14, 1901, following the assassination of President William McKinley, demonstrated the resiliency of the presidency, the American government, and the U.S. Constitution.
- The social and political turmoil that America was experiencing in the 19th and early 20th centuries influenced Theodore Roosevelt's presidency and challenged Americans to reevaluate what constitutes a just society.
- Theodore Roosevelt's presidency was one of the most active and influential in our nation's history and its policies continue to affect the nation to this day.



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 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.

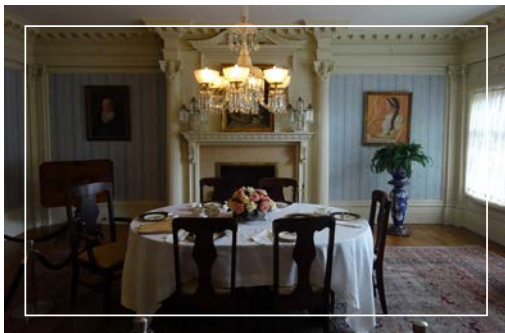
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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 unit that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park unit, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park unit purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park unit. 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 unit and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site.

Special Mandates

- 16 USC 2(a) states that the Ansley Wilcox House property shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, in accordance with the park enabling legislation and provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system.
- 16 USC 2(b) states that the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into cooperative agreements with the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation or other qualified public or private entities for the operation, maintenance, management, development, and interpretation of the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site.
- 16 USC 2(c) states that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of the Interior share in any fiscal year of the annual operating costs of the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site shall not exceed two-thirds of such operating cost.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural 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 unit's fundamental resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park unit'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.

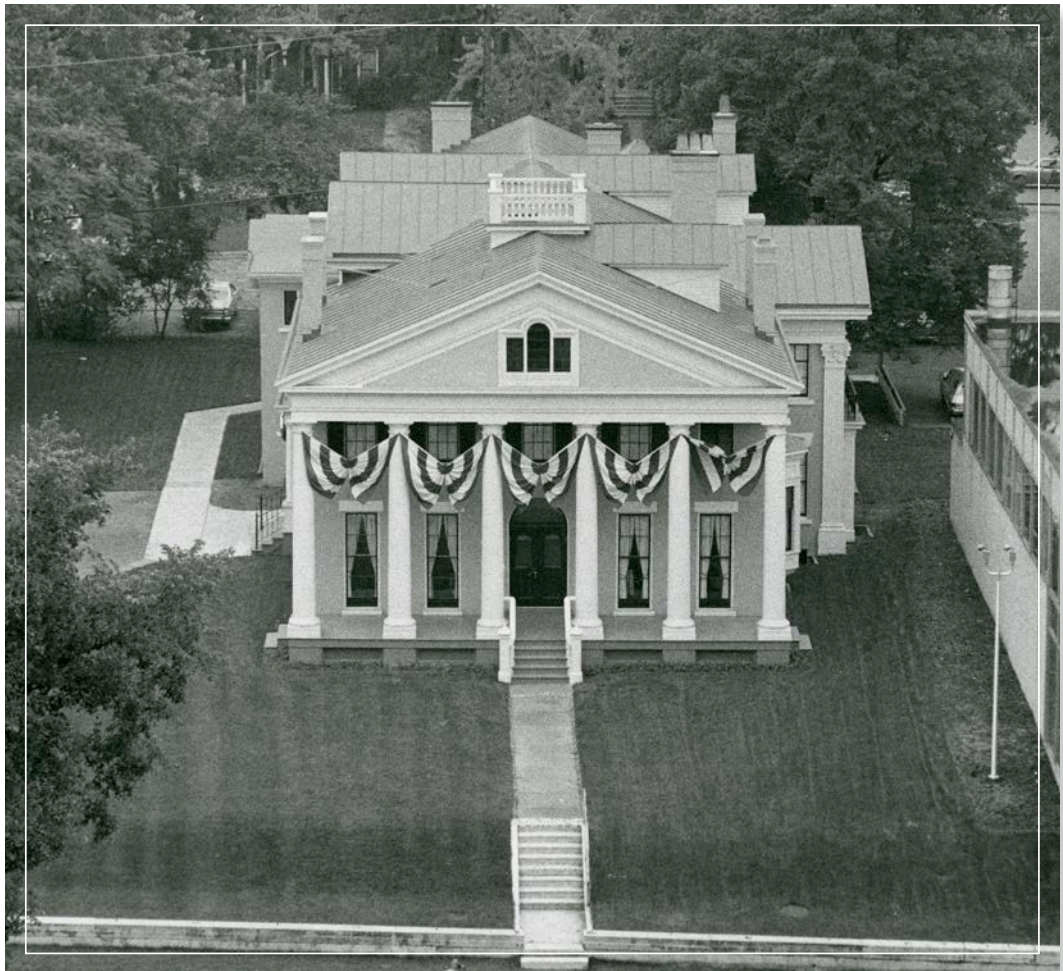
There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental 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 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	Ansley Wilcox House and Grounds
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site, which includes the house and grounds, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. • Per the List of Classified Structures (database), condition is considered good. • Electric, fire suppression, and heating, ventilation and air-conditioning were updated in 2008–2009. • Visitation increased from 15,000 in 2007 to 25,000 in 2015. • The park is addressing a leaking roof. • The library where the oath was taken has been restored to reflect its appearance at the time of the 1901 inauguration. • The morning room and the dining room are interpreted to reflect Buffalo in the period around 1900. These rooms have been furnished using best available information to look as they may have looked around the turn of the century. • The interior of the house generally has been recreated to appear as it did in 1901. • The cultural landscape is closer to its original setting since the acquisition of the adjacent bank property and removal of the bank building. • The Carriage House was reconstructed in 2009 according to the Secretary of the Interior's standards and based on historic photos and archeological investigations. • The landscape, including the Carriage House, reflects the period of significance. • The Carriage House is used as a visitor center, museum shop, and programming space. There is collection storage in the basement (climate controlled, mostly up to standard other than that the collection is stored in a basement). • A professional landscape service conducts routine maintenance of the grounds. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the house will continue to decline without further maintenance. • The Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation has been addressing smaller maintenance items as best they can, however, larger deferred maintenance items are piling up.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects of weather will continue to damage the structure of the historic house without more aggressive ongoing maintenance and improvement to the building envelope. • Wear and tear of the park's historic resources that come with increased visitation. • With increased visitation, ongoing restoration work, and expanded public and education programming, the increased administrative burden is difficult to meet with current staff levels. • The active leaks in the roof threaten the condition of the furnished historic interiors and collections. Prolonged leaks could threaten the structural integrity of the house. • Current deferred maintenance may result in critical damage to the historic house. • The aging of the volunteer base that has helped with maintenance of the national historic site grounds will diminish the park unit's ability to respond to building issues given current staff and funding.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ansley Wilcox House and Grounds
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance relationship between the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation and the National Park Service in the areas of technical expertise to evaluate and preserve resources. Work closely with the NPS Northeast Regional Office to learn more about different NPS funding sources available to the national historic site. Develop collaborative relationship with nearby NPS units to help navigate NPS training and system (see “Cooperative Partnership” fundamental resource or value analysis table). Recruit Foundation board member(s) having historical architecture expertise.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structures report (update).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset management plan. Circulation plan. Emergency plan for fire, flood, and natural disasters.
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"> 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 (54 USC 300101 et seq.) “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) 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 <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 the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the 2008–2009 reconstruction of the Carriage House, the NPS-owned archeology collection was rehoused and recatalogued, and it is therefore in good condition. The purpose-built collection storage space is climate controlled and has fire suppression and security systems. Access to the collection is limited to staff. The collection storage is closed to the public and most of the national historic site staff as well. More than 90% of collections objects have been catalogued. The remainder of the museum collection is owned and maintained by the Foundation under the auspices of a 2012 collections management policy. These include original furnishings, archival materials, and related ephemera. The national historic site is currently involved in a number of digitization initiatives of its museum collection. The Carriage House is generally protected with a security system. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rehousing and recataloguing has stabilized the condition of the archeology collection.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roof leaks that manifest in the restored room could damage furnishings that are part of the collection. In the event of a flood, collections in the basement of the Carriage House could be damaged. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional research of cartoon collection. Development of a behind-the-scenes tour series that highlights collections not currently on display. Rotation of exhibits to maximize the public's ability to view collections.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<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 • 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) <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 (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§5.1) "Research" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • 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 • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cooperative Partnership for Management of the Park Unit
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National historic site management and staff maintain relationships with private and public donors. • The Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation currently provides 60% of operating funds, and, per the park unit's enabling legislation, the National Park Service can provide no more than two-thirds of annual operating funds. • The Foundation provides an annual reporting of its expenditures prior to NPS consideration of funding. • The nine full-time staff and one full-time equivalent (FTE) part-time staff currently employed by the Foundation leads to heavy reliance on volunteers' contributions. There are no NPS employees on site. • Currently approximately 260 volunteers provide a support level of approximately 8 FTEs (15,764 volunteer hours in 2015). • Visitation increased from 15,000 in 2007 to 25,000 in 2015. • The Foundation has been able to achieve a 4:1 ratio in matching funds to manage, restore, and interpret the site with schools. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation funding, interpretation, and site restoration are increasing. • Increased visitation to the site is placing growing reliance on volunteers. • On-site school visits are declining, and the historic site is trying to increase its off-site engagement.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aging of volunteer population who assist with recurring national historic site needs. Newer volunteers are more prone to short-term project-based assignments and irregular shifts. • With increased visitation, ongoing restoration work, and expanded public and education programming, the increased administrative burden is difficult to meet with current staff levels. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand networking with local universities to recruit new volunteers. • Network with other NPS sites. • Enhance relations with various regional and national tourism organizations to bring more visitors to the national historic site. • Explore additional ways to reach school groups including distance learning and after-school programming.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership plan. • Strategic plan for Foundation. • Strategic plan for volunteer program.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cooperative Partnership for Management of the Park Unit
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">• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <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 (§1.9.1.6) "Volunteers in the Parks"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.10) "Partnerships"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§7.6) "Interpretive and Educational Partnerships"• Director's Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i>• Director's Order 21: <i>Donations and Fundraising</i> and NPS Reference Guide To Director's Order #21 <i>Donations and Fundraising</i>• Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i>• Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i>• NPS <i>Agreements Handbook</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 unit. Key issues often raise questions regarding park unit purpose and significance and fundamental resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental resource or value in a park unit 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 Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Aging Exhibits.** The national historic site interpretative exhibits are becoming technologically dated and need to be reviewed in the near future. Prior to updating and/or replacing the current interpretative exhibits, a long-range interpretive plan should be developed to inform this effort. Redesigning existing exhibits, if needed, was also identified as a high-priority need associated with this key issue.
- **Heavy Reliance on Volunteers.** There are nine full-time staff and one FTE part-time staff for the entire national historic site. With significantly increasing visitation to the national historic site and a limited number of permanent interpretive staff, there is increasing reliance on volunteers. The current primary national historic site volunteer group is aging, however, and newer volunteers are more willing to accept short-term project-based assignments rather than stay for long periods of time and regular shifts. A strategic plan for the volunteer program that outlines a strategy to foster relationships with other volunteer and nonprofit organizations with the aim of expanding volunteer participation was identified as a planning need that would address this key issue.
- **Increasing Visitation.** National historic site visitation increased from 15,000 annual visitors in 2007 to more than 25,000 visitors in 2015. In addition, the immediate area and neighborhood continue to change and are likely to bring more visitors to the national historic site. For example, the expanding medical corridor in the immediate area is expected to bring approximately 20,000 new employees to the area and increase traffic flow in the national historic site vicinity. Given the park unit's limited footprint, accommodating increasing numbers of visitors presents serious challenges both in terms of physical space as well as accommodating increased demand for tours on weekends given limited staff. A visitor use study that helps better understand visitor characteristics and expectations would help in maintaining a high-quality visitor experience. A visitor use management plan would help manage visitor use before unacceptable impacts on national historic site resources and visitor experience occur.
- **Future Management.** A comprehensive management plan that establishes the administrative objectives, processes, and management actions is needed to fulfill the preservation and public use goals of the national historic site and would greatly benefit its future stewardship.
- **Succession Planning (Board and Staff).** Foundation board members currently have no term limits, and upper management Foundation staff are approaching retirement age. Community members and staff who have the potential to actively support the mission of the national historic site need to be identified and developed.

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 unit significance, and park unit 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 unit 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 unit management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Comprehensive management plan	H	This plan would establish the administrative objectives, processes, and management actions needed to fulfill the preservation and public use goals of the national historic site.
Ansley Wilcox House and Grounds	Emergency plan for fire, flood, and natural disasters	H	Currently the national historic site has a rudimentary emergency plan and is working to more fully develop this plan. A more comprehensive plan would provide guidance to staff on avoiding or minimizing impacts on national historic site resources resulting from fire, flood, and natural disasters.
Cooperative Partnership	Strategic plan for Foundation	H	The current Foundation strategic plan expires in 2016. This plan would outline the major objectives for the next five years.
Ansley Wilcox House and Grounds	Asset management plan	M	The asset management plan would outline a dynamic 10-year plan for successful management of all national historic site facilities. It would establish a strategic direction for the management of assets within the national historic site's asset portfolio and address life-cycle requirements of facility assets. It would provide a detailed executable work plan to use as a guide for day-to-day work management decisions.
Cooperative Partnership	Partnership plan	M	This plan would develop strategy to work with internal and external partners to meet the foundation strategic plan goals.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan	M	This plan is required by NPS management policies. As part of this process, an interpretive matrix would be developed to inform the long-range interpretive plan themes and messages. It would match potential interpretive themes with the identified fundamental resources and values and provide an overview of where and how the themes would be interpreted. It would group themes and tangible resources and, subsequently, audiences and programs into a single chart.
Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	M	This plan would help manage visitor use before unacceptable impacts on the national historic site resources and visitor experiences occur.
Ansley Wilcox House and Grounds	Circulation plan	L	This plan would identify parking management strategies that take into account the neighborhood's changing conditions, including expansion of the nearby medical corridor. It would include a parking and traffic study to help understand the changing parking conditions in the national historic site parking areas and neighborhood.
Cooperative Partnership; Key Issue	Strategic plan for volunteer program	L	The plan would outline a strategy to foster relationships with other volunteer and nonprofit organizations with the aim of expanding volunteer participation.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Exhibit review and redesign	H	This review is needed before any upgrades to exhibits are made.
Key Issue	Visitor use study	H	This study would help better understand visitor characteristics and expectations, thereby helping the national historic site maintain a high-quality visitor experience.
Ansley Wilcox House and Grounds	Historic structures report (update)	L	The current historic structures report was done prior to reconstruction of the Carriage House.

Part 3: Contributors

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site

Stanton Hudson, Executive Director / Site Superintendent

Janice Kuzan, Deputy Director

Lenora Henson, Curator / Director of Public Programming

Mark Lozo, Education Director / Chief of Interpretation

NPS Northeast Region

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith, Community Planner and Regional Liaison

Hannah Blake, Community Planner (former)

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site

Public Law 89-708

AN ACT

To provide for the acquisition and preservation of the real property known as the Ansley Wilcox House in Buffalo, New York, as a national historic site. November 2, 1966
[H. R. 2600]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior shall, subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Act, acquire on behalf of the United States the real property described in section 3 of this Act, known as the Ansley Wilcox House, which real property is of national historic significance as the place in which Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on September 14, 1901, following the assassination of President William McKinley. The Secretary shall provide, in accordance with section 2 of this Act, for the operation and maintenance, at no expense to the United States of such property as a national historic site for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

Ansley Wilcox
House.
Acquisition and
preservation.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary shall not obligate or expend any moneys herein authorized to be appropriated for acquisition and restoration of the real property described in section 3, nor shall he establish such property as a national historic site in Federal ownership, unless and until commitments are obtained for donations of funds or services in an amount which in the judgment of the Secretary is sufficient to complete restoration of the property and to operate and maintain it for public benefit.

Donation of
funds and serv-
ices.

(b) The Secretary shall determine at the beginning of each fiscal year, beginning the first full fiscal year following the date of enactment of this Act, whether and to what extent donations of funds or services will be forthcoming for the purposes of subsection (a) of this section. If at any time following the acquisition of the property referred to in the first section of this Act the Secretary finds that during the next full fiscal year donated funds or services will not be forthcoming in amounts sufficient to satisfactorily carry on or complete restoration or to continue the operation and maintenance of the property as a national historic site in Federal ownership he shall, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, dispose of such property at not less than its fair market value, as determined by him. The proceeds received from such disposal shall be credited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the Treasury of the United States.

Property description.

SEC. 3. The real property referred to in the first section of this Act is more particularly described as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, State of New York, and beginning at a point in the east line of Delaware Avenue distant 110 feet southerly from the southerly line of land of Catharine Marie Richmond, recorded in Erie County clerk's office in liber 247 of deeds at page 167; running thence easterly a distance of 110 feet;

Running thence southerly a distance of 60 feet to a point in the north line of land of Morris Michael, recorded in Erie County clerk's office in liber 531 of deeds at page 335; running thence easterly and along the north line of land of the said Morris Michael 64 feet more or less, and continuing easterly on a line extended from the land of Morris Michael a further distance of 174 feet more or less to the westerly line of Franklin Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Franklin Street 110 feet; running thence westerly 134 feet; running thence northerly and parallel with Franklin Street 59.51 feet more or less to a point distant 40 feet more or less easterly from the southeast corner of lands of Amelia Stevenson, recorded in Erie County clerk's office in liber 669 at page 299;

Running thence westerly 40 feet to the southeast corner of lands of the said Amelia Stevenson and continuing westerly in a line along the south line of the land of Catharine Marie Richmond a further distance of 174 feet more or less to the easterly line of Delaware Avenue; running thence southerly along the easterly line of Delaware Avenue 110 feet to the place of beginning.

And being subject to an easement as contained in a lease agreement dated January 6, 1959, between the landlord and the Liberty Bank of Buffalo covering a driveway ramp and automobile parking privileges, together with the right of ingress and egress to Delaware Avenue and Franklin Street, as contained in said lease.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$250,000 for the acquisition and not more than \$50,000 for the restoration of the real property described in section 3 of this Act.

Approved November 2, 1966.

TITLE VIII

THEODORE ROOSEVELT INAUGURAL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 801. The first two sections of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the acquisition and preservation of the real property known as the Ansley Wilcox House in Buffalo, New York, as a national historic site”, approved November 2, 1966 (Public Law 89-708), are amended to read as follows: “That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior shall acquire on behalf of the United States the real property described in section 3 of this Act, known as the Ansley Wilcox House, which real property is of national historic significance as the place in which Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on September 14, 1901, following the assassination of President William McKinley. Such property is hereby designated as the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site.

Ansley Wilcox
House,
acquisition.
16 USC 461 note.
80 Stat. 1101.

“SEC. 2. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the property referred to in the first section of this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, in accordance with this section and provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled ‘An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes’, approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1,

2-4), and the provisions of the Act entitled ‘An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance and for other purposes’, approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-7).

“(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall enter into cooperative agreements with the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation or other qualified public or private entities for the operation, maintenance, management, development, and interpretation of the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site.

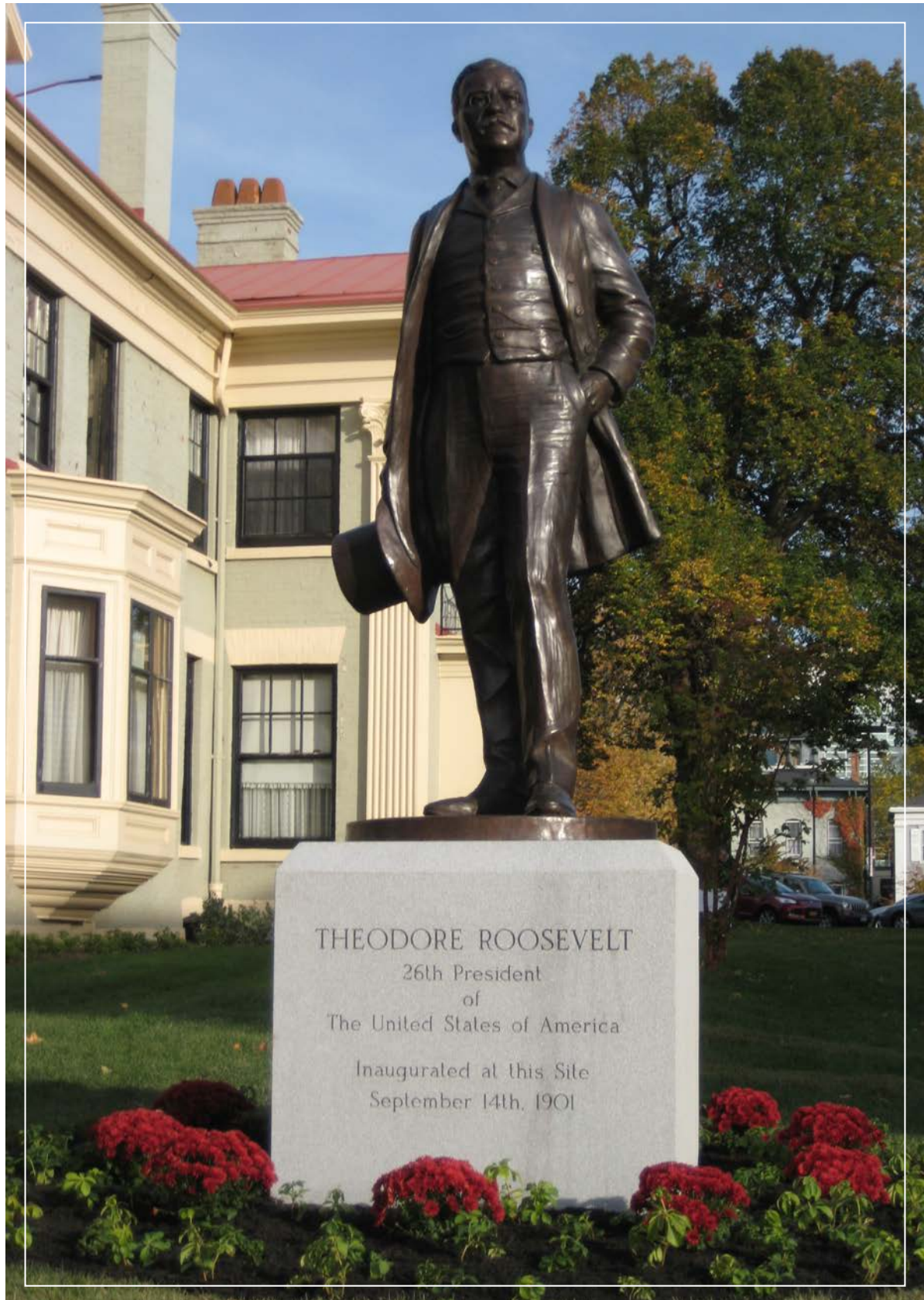
“(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of the Interior share in any fiscal year of the annual operating costs of the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site shall not exceed two-thirds of such operating cost.”.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Title / Agency / Organization	Purpose / Description	Start Date / Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Easements with bank	The ATM that is operated on the property may be removed in the future. There is ingress and egress by the public using the ATM. Banks have changed and original building removed.	N/A	
Letter of agreement for Theodore Roosevelt Statue	Allows the statue from the Foundation on NPS lands. Letter of agreement says the maintenance is the responsibility of the Foundation. Foundation provides the insurance.	N/A	
Scope of collections statement (SOCS)	With the exception of the archeology collection (which is owned by the NPS), a significant portion of the museum collection is owned by the Foundation. While both NPS-owned and Foundation-owned collections are stored on-site, the NPS Northeast Museum Services Center (NMSC) maintains all records relating to NPS-owned collection objects and provides copies of those records to the Foundation. NMSC also offers support/technical assistance to the Foundation regarding a wide range of collections-related issues.	June, 2015 – June, 2020 (SOCS subject to review every five years)	Foundation Curator, in consultation with NPS Northeast Region Curator
Cooperative agreement between Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation and NPS	Cooperative agreement with the Foundation for the operation, maintenance, management, development, and interpretation of the park unit. Under this agreement, the Foundation agrees to provide staff for visitor services, including operating the information desk and museum shop.	2012 – 2017 (renewed every 5 years)	Executive Director/Site Superintendent and NPS Northeast Office

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

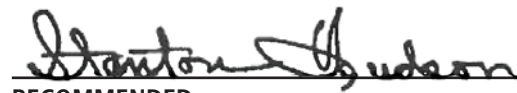
Document	Year
Data Collection	
Historic Structure Assessment Report (National Park Service [NPS])	2015
Cultural Landscape Report (NPS)	2012
Summative Evaluation Final Report (Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation [Foundation])	2012
Exhibit Take-Away Messages (Foundation)	2009
Formative Evaluation: Introductory Exhibition and Guided Tour Prototypes Draft Report (Foundation)	2008
Exhibit Design Approach and Concepts (Foundation)	2008
Possible Evaluations (Foundation)	2008
Walkthrough of Proposed Visitor Experience (Foundation)	2007
Historic Structure Report: Ansley Wilcox House (NPS)	2006
The Road Inventory of Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site—1960—Cycle 3 Report (Federal Highway Administration)	2005
Historic Furnishings Report (NPS)	1989
Part II—Historic Structures Report: Ansley Wilcox House National Historic Site (NPS)	1969
Part I—Historic Structures Report: Ansley Wilcox House National Historic Site (NPS)	1968
National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form (NPS and Foundation)	1966
Planning	
Conservation Assessment (Foundation)	2015
Scope of Collections Statement (NPS)	2015
Collections Management Policy (NPS)	2012
Strategic Plan 2011–2016, Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation (Foundation)	2010
Exhibit Planning Meeting Summary (Foundation)	2007
Interpretive Planning Report (K. Fermoile, Foundation)	2006
Draft Master Plan / Environmental Assessment (NPS)	2005
Strategic Plan (Foundation)	1997
Furnishing Plan: Ansley Wilcox House (revised) (NPS)	1973
Interpretive Prospectus (NPS)	1970
Furnishing Plan: Ansley Wilcox House (NPS)	1969
Master Plan: Ansley Wilcox House (NPS)	1967



Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site

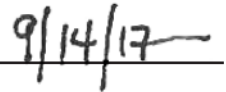
September 2017

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.

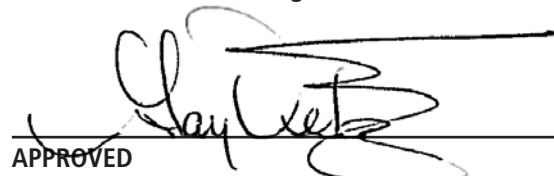


RECOMMENDED

Stanton Hudson, Executive Director / Site Superintendent
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site

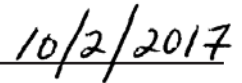


Date



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.

THRI 442/138755
October 2017

Foundation Document • Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR