



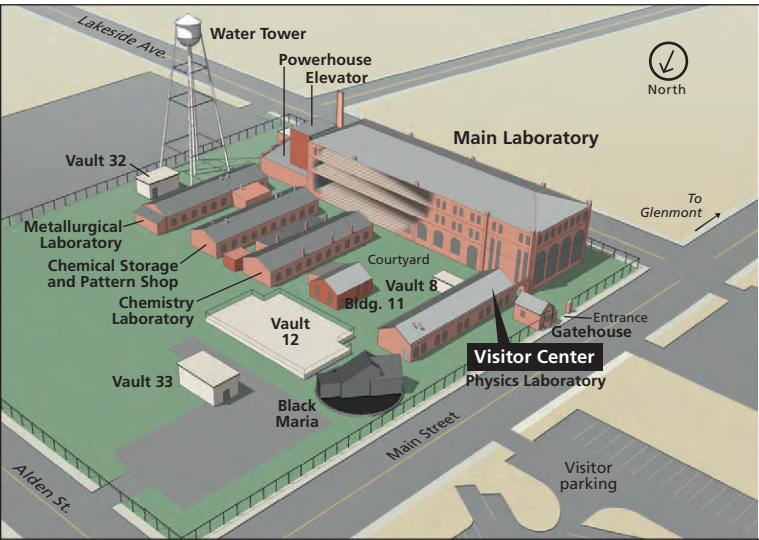
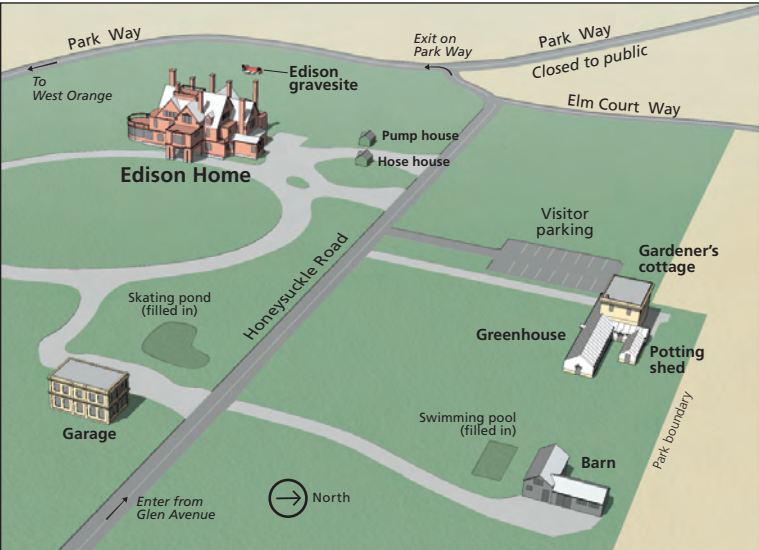
Foundation Document

Thomas Edison National Historical Park

New Jersey

May 2018





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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 Thomas Edison National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

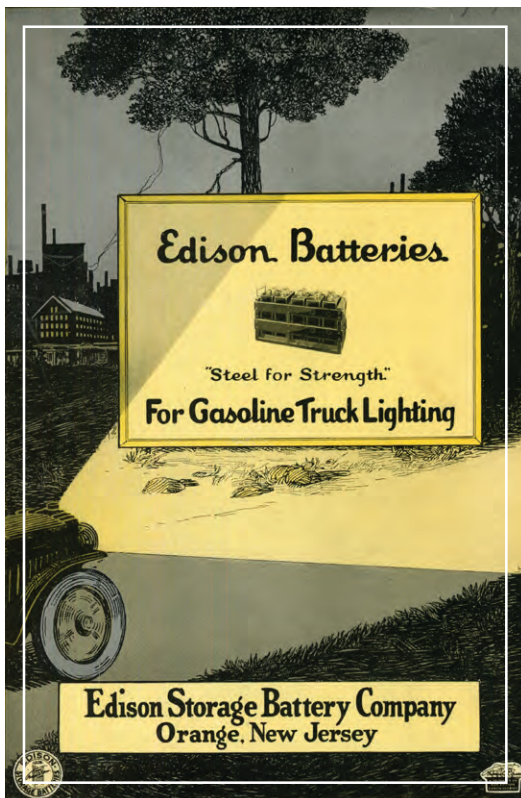
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core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

Brief Description of the Park

Thomas Edison National Historical Park is in West Orange, New Jersey, and comprises Edison's Laboratory Complex on Main Street and Glenmont, his family home in nearby Llewellyn Park, a private residential community. The park celebrates the illustrious career, scientific achievements, and personal life of the internationally known inventor, his family, and muckers/colleagues.

At the Laboratory Complex, Edison pioneered the modern industrial laboratory devoted to the development of new inventions and their manufacture as commercial products. About half of the 1,093 U.S. patents earned by Thomas Edison were for innovations born in West Orange. The 14 laboratory structures clustered around a central courtyard and their contents remain as they were when Edison died in 1931.

Glenmont is the 29-room Victorian mansion that was home to the Edison family for more than half of his lifetime. Glenmont was an extension of business activities at the Laboratory Complex as well as the family home. The architect, Henry Hudson Holly, is considered the father of the Queen Anne style architectural movement in the United States, and Glenmont is one of his crowning achievements. Glenmont was a working estate that also includes six outbuildings, among them a barn, a greenhouse, and two structures built of Edison poured concrete: a garage and a potting shed. The Glenmont estate, with its furnishings, artifacts, and gardens, offers us valuable information about Edison's private life and his status as a public figure.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Thomas Edison National Historical Park 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 December 13, 1955 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

THOMAS EDISON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK explores the global impact of the life and achievements of the prolific American inventor and his colleagues through the preservation and interpretation of his West Orange, New Jersey, research and development complex, the family's estate, Glenmont, and their vast collections, and serves as a center for the study and exchange of ideas about innovation in history and culture.

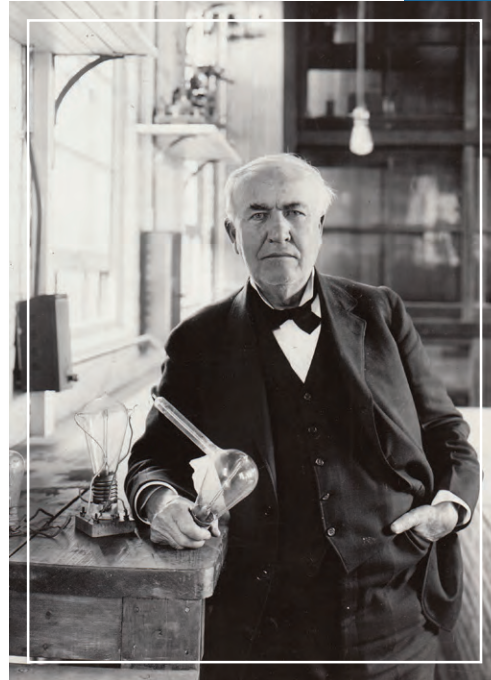


Park Significance

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 Thomas Edison National Historical Park, 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 Thomas Edison National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The Edison Laboratory Complex at West Orange embodies the scientific and industrial genius of Thomas Alva Edison, America's leading inventor in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The complex made the idea of organized team research in a well-equipped laboratory a model for all research and development laboratories.
2. The park's vast collections are a comprehensive record of Edison's career as inventor, businessman, manufacturer, celebrity, and private citizen. The buildings are not simply empty shells of the past; the archives and artifacts provide extensive evidence of how the buildings were used and what took place in them. The archives include more than 5 million pages of experimental and business records, 4,000 laboratory notebooks, 60,000 photographic images, and 48,000 sound recordings. The artifacts, numbering more than 400,000, include inventions, prototypes, laboratory and domestic furnishings, and personal possessions.
3. The Glenmont estate, less than a mile from the Laboratory Complex, was home to Thomas and Mina Edison and their family. This home, part of a working estate that served both family and business interests, is an outstanding example of Queen Anne architecture and is located in the picturesque planned community of Llewellyn Park. The estate was close to extensive available land where Edison built his laboratory and factories, and near cities that would attract both workers and Wall Street investors, while at the same time buffered from unwanted press and public attention.
4. The technological achievements at West Orange, which include the development of sound recordings, motion pictures, and the electric light and power industries, changed modern life. The social, cultural, and economic impact of these innovations helped create the modern world.



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 Thomas Edison National Historical Park:

- **Laboratory Complex.** The Laboratory Complex, today consisting of 14 structures within a 3.19-acre cultural landscape, is Thomas Edison's largest laboratory complex (and probably the largest in the world at that time). The complex consists of six laboratory buildings sited around a central courtyard. These buildings were constructed between 1887 and 1888 of red brick. The four one-story structures included a physics laboratory (1, currently serving as the visitor center), a chemistry laboratory (2), a chemical storage and pattern shop (3), and a metallurgical laboratory (4). The most significant to the complex is the three-story main laboratory building (5) that included Edison's library and office, music room, machine shops, stockroom, photography department, drafting room, changing work spaces dependent on needs, and offices for managerial staff. The brick powerhouse (6) is attached to the main laboratory building.

Other Laboratory Complex structures and their dates of construction include the water tower (1922), wood-framed shingle-style gatehouse (1890), metal blacksmith shop (1919), wood-framed Building 11 (variety of uses, about 1898), and concrete storage Vault 8 (motion picture film storage, 1912–1913), Vault 12 (main storage vault, 1941), Vault 32 (diamond disc vault, about 1915), and Vault 33 (Blue Amberol Vault, about 1915). These ancillary structures were built in proximity to the laboratory buildings to support operations at the complex and for secure and safe storage of film, disc record master molds, and all business records. Other cultural landscape features include the

perimeter chain-link fence topped with barbed wire, central courtyard, and circulation paths, concrete drainage system, miscellaneous utility structures, pavement test circle, Edison cement slab, World War II plaque, and two electric railroad trucks. The Black Maria, Edison's movie production studio, is the only structure that is not original to the site. Built in 1954, it is a full-scale replica of Edison's original Black Maria of 1893 and located along the Main Street edge of the Laboratory Complex.

Thomas Edison perfected the idea of industrial research and development at the Laboratory Complex. About half of the 1,093 U.S. patents earned by Thomas Edison came from inventions developed at the West Orange Laboratory Complex, and the collegial and collaborative environment of the campus is credited with fostering such fruitful results. Most of the laboratory buildings and their contents remain as they did when Thomas Edison died in 1931.

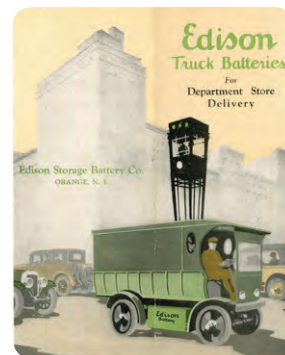
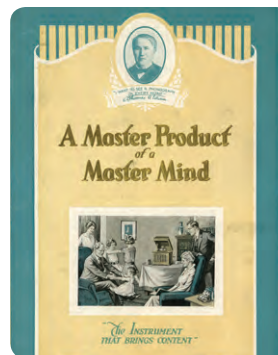




- **Glenmont Estate.** The Glenmont estate, home of Thomas Edison, his wife Mina, and their children, was purchased in 1886 and consists of a 29-room mansion, a greenhouse, gardener's cottage and potting shed, garage, barn, pump house, hose house and 13.54-acre historic grounds (the National Park Service purchased an additional adjacent 2.13 acres for visitor services). At the request of the Edison children, Thomas and Mina Edison were reinterred on the west lawn of Glenmont in 1963.

The brick and wood mansion, built in 1880 by architect Henry Hudson Holly, is an outstanding example of the Queen Anne style. The house includes rare in situ decorative interiors and the greenhouse holds agave plants derived from ones owned by the Edison family. In addition to the structures, the estate's cultural landscape also includes footpaths, roadways, historic cast-iron seats and benches, cast-iron garden ornaments, bird feeders, a skating pond, concrete basin, bluestone stoop on Park Way, retaining wall, gaslight poles, hot bed foundation, stone boundary wall, Japanese funerary lanterns, and flower beds and gardens in their original locations.

The estate is part of Llewellyn Park, a fashionable neighborhood that advertised "country homes for city people" and is one of the first planned communities in the United States. Although there remained a strong connection between Thomas Edison's work and home life, the management of the estate was very much the domain of Mina Edison, who considered herself to be a home executive, overseeing both the Edison family and an extensive household staff. She and her husband hosted famous colleagues and dignitaries of the day. The Glenmont estate reflects his social status as a prominent inventor in the local community and worldwide.



- Collections.** With an estimated 6.4 million items, Thomas Edison National Historical Park has one of the largest and most complete museum collections in the National Park Service. The collections are divided into three broad categories: historical artifacts, archives, and natural history. The approximately 400,000 artifacts in the collection include prototypes and commercial products, laboratory equipment, house and laboratory furnishings, decorative art objects, objects used by household staff, and Edison family personal possessions. The archives include 48,000 sound recordings, 10,000 rare books in Edison's library, 60,000 photographic images, and more than 5 million documents that describe the experimental and business activities of Thomas Edison and his companies.

Collections of Thomas Edison National Historical Park are housed at the Laboratory Complex and Glenmont estate, many on display in the buildings in which they were originally created or located. The physical accessibility of the collections to researchers, partners, and the general public has fostered a deeper understanding of Edison's work and serves as inspiration for visitors of all ages. The park is extending its reach electronically through the use of its collections on its own website, online exhibits, and through partner initiatives. The natural history collection consists of historic plant specimens collected and tested by Thomas Edison for domestic rubber research in the 1920s.

- Value of Innovation.** Thomas Edison's success and international fame rest on the process of invention and innovation practiced at the West Orange Laboratory Complex. The process was aided by the physical layout of the site. The main laboratory building (5) provided access to patent records and materials to conduct initial research and the tools and workshops to build prototypes and inventions. The proximity of laboratory buildings to one another facilitated the exchange of ideas among workers. This layout was designed to ease the implementation of Edison's unique process of innovation. He created interdisciplinary teams, fostered communication among them, and took a personal approach to ongoing projects, walking from room to room, talking with his employees. He secured financial support for the research and succeeded in taking inventions from prototype to products manufactured by companies of his own creation. These companies generated income that supported further opportunities for invention. This new way of doing business—shepherding products from idea to consumer—supported a cultural shift to a more modern age, the age of innovation.

- **Factory and Manufacturing Site.** The 19th-century factory and manufacturing site on the north, south, and east sides of the Edison Laboratory Complex was used for the mass production of some of Edison's most well-known inventions: phonographs and recordings, motion picture equipment, and storage batteries. The site included 13 factory buildings, many made of wood that were mostly destroyed in a 1914 fire. Other poured-concrete factory buildings were badly damaged. Although Thomas Edison expanded the company manufacturing locations beyond the West Orange site after the fire, limited production did resume within a month of the fire at the West Orange site, and the factory buildings were rebuilt. By 1973, most of the factory buildings had been demolished. The proximity of the factories to the Laboratory Complex emphasizes Thomas Edison's desire not only to create new inventions but to manufacture them for sale to the world. The proximity of manufacturing operations to the Laboratory Complex gave Edison control of production and signifies the close relationship between research and development, manufacturing, and marketing.

Outlines of the manufacturing buildings can be seen in the Laboratory Complex cultural landscape and the foundations exist as an archeological resource. Extant resources include archeology and Vaults 32 and 33.

Other Important Resources and Values

Thomas Edison National Historical Park 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 Thomas Edison National Historical Park:

- **West Orange Community.** West Orange is a suburban township in the center of Essex County in northeastern New Jersey. The township was established in 1862 as the smaller town of Fairmont, 25 years before construction was started on the Edison Laboratory Complex. Both Edison's Glenmont estate and the Edison Laboratory Complex are in West Orange, about a half-mile apart but in very different settings. Glenmont is in the gated community of country homes in Llewellyn Park where the Edisons moved in 1886. The Laboratory Complex is on Main Street in the downtown district of the township within walking distance of the primary civic structures of the township and housing where many of the Edison Laboratory Complex and factory workers lived.

The Laboratory Complex provides a demarcation between the more commercial land use on Main Street to the west and the more industrial land use to the east. A train station in proximity to the Laboratory Complex also provided easy access to New York City for both employees and visitors from throughout the world. The Laboratory Complex today occupies the front section of the block between Alden Street and Lakeside Avenue on Main Street, which is a district in the National Register of Historic Places. Adjacent to the Laboratory Complex across Lakeside Avenue is another national register property, Edison's Storage Battery Building. This six-story concrete building, the only survivor of perhaps a half-dozen similar structures, provides a clue to the size and scale of the laboratory and factory complex that by the 1920s dominated this part of West Orange and neighboring Orange. The Laboratory Complex had an enormous impact on the physical and social development of the West Orange community.

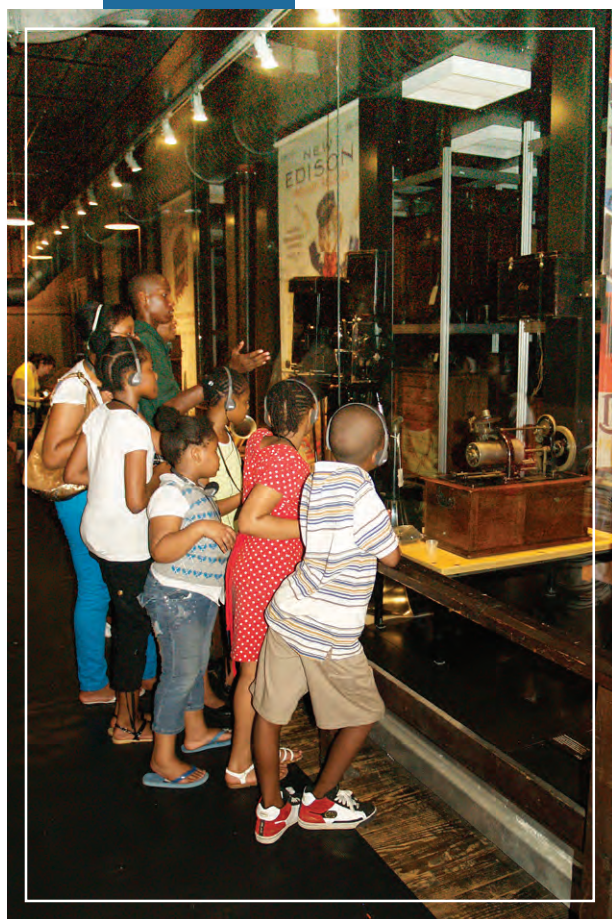
Interpretive Themes

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 Thomas Edison National Historical Park:

- **Thomas Edison: Inventor.** Thomas Edison was one of history's most prolific and influential inventors. Active from the early 1870s through the 1920s, Edison's inventions were the foundation of the electric light and power, sound recording, and motion picture industries. Edison pioneered modern, team-based industrial research and development at his Menlo Park and West Orange laboratories, and created dozens of companies to manufacture and market his inventions.



- **Influences and Relationships.** Thomas Edison's approach to inventions, motivations, and values were shaped by his personal and business relationships, including family, friends, employees, competitors, and the public. Edison's work as an inventor was influenced by his perceptions of society's technological needs and his relationship to a community of inventors, scientists, engineers, and business leaders that operated in a rapidly changing social, economic, cultural, and political environment during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- **Impact and Relevancy.** Edison's inventions changed the way people lived and his team-based approach to invention in organized research laboratories changed the way society develops new technologies. Edison's experience as an inventor is relevant to understanding technological innovation and creativity, and his status as celebrity and cultural figure is relevant to changing social perceptions of technological progress, success, failure, and the social status of inventors.

The cultural resources, which include the original buildings and structures, landscapes, and one of the largest museum collections in the National Park Service, provide a sense of place and are integral to telling the stories of Edison.

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 Thomas Edison National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

Thomas Edison National Historical Park does not have any special mandates.

Administrative Commitments

- Rutgers University (Thomas A. Edison Papers) – cooperative agreement
- Friends of Thomas Edison National Historical Park – friends agreement
- Edison Innovation Foundation / Charles Edison Fund – partner agreement
- Eastern National Association – cooperating association servicerwide
- Llewellyn Park – service contract attached to deed to Glenmont estate; there is an annual assessment for the provided services
- Master Gardeners of Essex County – volunteer agreement
- Garden Club of the Oranges – volunteer agreement
- Concurrent Jurisdiction with the State of New Jersey



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	Laboratory Complex
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The laboratory contains 13 historic structures, 6 of which were built in 1887 as the first laboratory dedicated to the “business of inventing,” and there is one replica structure. • There is exceptional historic integrity representing the site’s period of significance. Many rooms contain their original furnishings. • Of the laboratory’s 14 buildings identified in the List of Classified Structures database, 11 are in good condition and 3 are in fair condition. • All buildings are original to the site except the Black Maria movie studio, which was replicated in 1954 by the Edison Company. Building 11 was removed by the Edison Company in 1940, moved to the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan, and then moved back to almost the exact spot in the laboratory courtyard in 2001. • At the completion of major renovations in 2009, the park opened the second and third floors of the main laboratory building (Building 5) to visitors. The addition of an elevator and second staircase allowed visitor access to new exhibits and open storage spaces on the second and third floors of the main laboratory building. Major upgrades to fire protection; heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC); other mechanical systems; accessibility; landscape restoration; and stabilization throughout the Laboratory Complex were completed in 2009. • Self-guided tours of the Laboratory Complex are available Wednesdays through Sundays. Audio tours are available for purchase. Group tours and tours for visitors with special needs are available by appointment. Ranger-guided programs include demonstrations of historic phonographs, tours of the chemical laboratory and Black Maria studio, film programs, and gem programs on a variety of park interpretive themes to accommodate multiple learning styles. Programming is offered for special interest groups and for filming and photography. School programs are offered for three different age levels. Special programming is offered for colleges and universities. • The main visitor and staff parking lot is across the street from the entrance to the Laboratory Complex. • Space is limited in the Laboratory Complex for visitor services. There is inadequate space in the visitor center. • Outdated signs are not universally accessible. • The 14 buildings at the Laboratory Complex have an average Asset Priority Index of 89; five buildings have a score of 100. • Continue to work toward reducing the deferred maintenance backlog. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of park facilities for corporate retreats, major motion picture filming and photography, and publications. • Redevelopment is occurring on three sides of the Laboratory Complex. • Visitation levels are increasing, especially in non-English-speaking local audiences and visitors with special needs. • Reduced and shared staffing affects all park operations. • Keeping up with advances in technology by offering virtual tours and programming such as Skype, Periscope, and Facebook Live. • The park is cooperating with local West Orange groups to bring in new audiences and increase stewardship at the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Laboratory Complex
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are serious safety concerns for visitors and staff while crossing Main Street between the main parking lots and the Laboratory Complex. • Redevelopment of the adjacent Storage Battery Building will increase the number of neighbors, traffic, noise, and possibly criminal activity. The eventual development and new construction at the rear of the Laboratory Complex and along Alden Street may cause visual encroachment on the historic landscape. • Increases in mean annual temperature, storm frequency/intensity, and extreme heat events and droughts projected for the region due to climate change could impact the infrastructure (e.g., storm damage), landscape (e.g., increase in invasive species), and archeological resources (e.g., accelerated erosion). • Reduced staffing levels negatively impact the visitor experience and the ability to manage and maintain the historic resources. Filling vacant positions is challenging due to the types of positions needed and the high cost of living. • Upgrades are needed to security, fire protection, and environment systems near the end of their life cycle. Increasing costs for inspection, testing, maintenance, and monitoring of upgraded systems put a strain on the park's static operating budget. • Architectural and preservation technical expertise is lacking on-site to conduct ongoing maintenance. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with non-English-speaking visitors through development of bilingual tours, brochures, and local recruiting. • Enhance the visitor experience by introducing free-choice learning and audience-driven opportunities. Increase sensory activities and interactive experiences. Reintroduce historic sounds and smells to the Laboratory Complex. These sounds and smells provide important context to this living landscape and provide visitors with a more accurate interpretation of an authentic laboratory and manufacturing complex. • Redevelopment will enhance street life on Main Street and may provide more visitor amenities. • Continue to develop relationships with the surrounding community for joint programming, advertising and marketing, and heritage tourism. • Enhance volunteer program by actively recruiting volunteers with certain knowledge, skills, and experience. Create opportunities to rotate collections, which encourages repeat visitation.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update national register nomination for Thomas Edison National Historical Park. • Virtual visitor statistical analysis. • Visitor experience assessment including visitor center and waysides. • Condition assessment of historic structures. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Local community demographic survey. • Visitor demographic survey. • Accessibility assessment. • Comprehensive space analysis. • Historic resource study about historic sensory experiences at the Laboratory Complex.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Laboratory Complex
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the long-range interpretive plan for the Laboratory Complex. • Update historic structure reports for all key structures in the Laboratory Complex. • Wayside design, fabrication, and installation plan. • Comprehensive space plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Wayside design, fabrication, and installation plan. • Lighting plan for Laboratory Complex and Glenmont Estate. • Integrated pest management plan for the Laboratory Complex and the Glenmont Estate. • Updated housekeeping plan for all buildings in the Laboratory Complex and the Glenmont Estate. • Light monitoring plan for the Laboratory Complex and the Glenmont Estate.
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 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Final Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas" (36 CFR 1191) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Superintendent's Compendium <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 (§4.4) "Biological Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.6) "Special Park Uses" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</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"

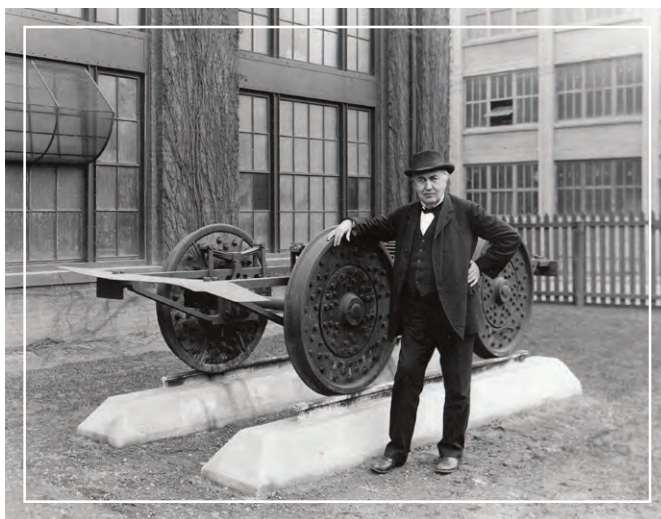
Fundamental Resource or Value	Glenmont Estate
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 2, 3, and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Glenmont estate is in the private gated community of Llewellyn Park. Access is limited to residents and NPS visitors during open hours. Access is granted to park visitors by a car pass acquired in the Laboratory Complex visitor center, approximately one mile away. • The Edison home at Glenmont, a 29-room brick-and-timber mansion built in 1880, contains the original furnishings and family items of Thomas and Mina Edison. The 15-acre estate includes gardens, the family greenhouse and barn, and the Edison poured-concrete garage containing the family's automobiles. Thomas and Mina are buried on the grounds of the estate. • There is exceptional historic integrity representing the estate's period of significance. Many rooms contain their original furnishings. • Fifty percent of interior rooms in the Glenmont mansion require restoration. • Of the Glenmont estate's seven historic buildings identified in the List of Classified Structures database, three are in good condition and four are in fair condition. • The house is not accessible to visitors with mobility issues or individuals using wheelchairs. • A geothermal heating and cooling system and upgraded fire protection and fire detection were installed at Glenmont in 2004. Also at that time, the greenhouse was completely rehabilitated, the exterior of the potting shed was repaired, and the barn envelope was restored and repaired. • Access to Glenmont mansion is by guided tour only. Visiting hours change seasonally. Visitors tour the estate grounds on their own during Glenmont open hours. Tour size is limited due to the tight exhibit spaces and for the protection of the original furnishings. Tours of the Glenmont estate are available to approximately 25% of park visitors. • Overall conditions are good to fair, but cyclic maintenance typically occurs after the end of the life cycle. • Visitor amenities are lacking—education space, parking, restrooms, and universal access. • Through partnerships, the National Park Service is able to restore and maintain historic plantings on the grounds and in the greenhouse based on the site's cultural landscape report. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interpretation of Glenmont has evolved to become a stronger link to activities at the Laboratory Complex. • The demand for visitation at the Glenmont estate is increasing, but visitation is limited. Tours sell out by noon in the summer months, denying access to late arrivals. • The number of available tours of the Glenmont estate is decreasing due to decreased staffing and open hours. • The number of volunteers for the garden from the Garden Club of the Oranges is dwindling. • Interest in the Glenmont estate by Llewellyn Park neighbors is increasing.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Glenmont Estate
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building condition issues. • Glenmont Estate systems, including fire protection, environmental controls, and security, are aging. • Low lighting levels at the Glenmont mansion, as well as failing historic steps and patios, pose a potential safety risk to staff and visitors. • Lack of accurate information about the current status of the estate utility systems, architectural features, roofs, windows, and building materials prevent the park from developing a cyclical maintenance plan to proactively care for the buildings. • The building envelope of the potting shed is not secure and allows water leakage and pest intrusion and the potential for mold damage. • The deteriorated roof of the potting shed threatens the integrity of this historic structure. • The lack of fire protection in the garage, potting shed, and barn is a substantial threat to these historic structures. • Reduced volunteer levels threaten the care of plants in the greenhouse. • Staffing levels may limit the ability to provide an appropriate visitor experience. • An increase in severe storms, flooding, and erosion threaten the structures and cultural landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open more areas of the Glenmont mansion and outbuildings to visitors. • Develop opportunities for self-guided visitation. • Develop new interpretive talks such as ones based on the entire estate, the Edison family, famous visitors, and on the household employees. These could assist the park in becoming relevant to a wider audience. • Restore more rooms in the Glenmont mansion to their historic appearance. • Create opportunities to rotate collections, which encourages repeat visitation. • A new archeological survey could reveal information and objects related to the greenhouse, barn, summerhouse, laundry yard, and potting shed. • Explore ways to increase access to the entire Glenmont estate. • Engage with non-English-speaking visitors through development of bilingual tours, brochures, and local recruiting. • Use site's cultural landscape report to return grounds to their historic appearance by strengthening ties with garden groups and increasing volunteer capacity.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car counter for Glenmont estate. • Transportation study. • Accessibility assessment. • Comprehensive space analysis. • Ethnographic study including the Edison family, friends, household workers, and favorite visitors. • Visitor experience assessment. • Visitor use assessment. • Condition assessment for the Glenmont mansion. • Conservation survey of objects in outbuildings. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Historic resource study of authentic sounds and smells based on oral histories and documentation. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Glenmont Estate
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reports for the barn, potting shed, and greenhouse. • Historic furnishings reports for the garage and barn. • Update the historic structure report for the Glenmont mansion. • Update the historic furnishings report for the Glenmont mansion. • Historic structures report part 2: treatment and use for Glenmont mansion. • Glenmont estate grounds maintenance plan. • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Wayside design, fabrication, and installation plan. • Exhibit/furnishing plans for outbuildings. • Exhibit plan for barn and potting shed. • Comprehensive space plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Integrated pest management plan for the Laboratory Complex and the Glenmont Estate. • Light monitoring plan for the Laboratory Complex and the Glenmont Estate. • Accessibility plan. • Lighting plan for Laboratory Complex and Glenmont Estate. • Updated housekeeping plan for all buildings in the Laboratory Complex and the Glenmont Estate.
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 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Final Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas" (36 CFR 1191) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Superintendent's Compendium

Fundamental Resource or Value	Glenmont Estate
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<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 (§4.4) "Biological Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.6) "Special Park Uses" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</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"

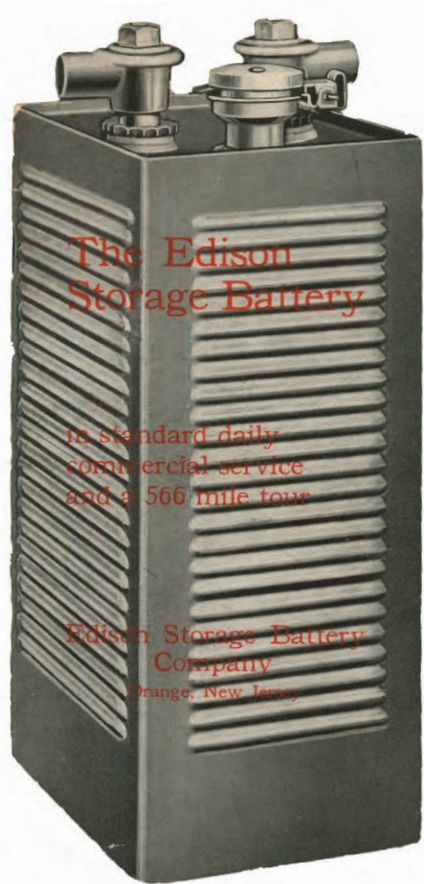




Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collections are in good to fair condition. • Collections are all located in the park. This is extremely valuable to all park staff as collections are regularly and readily available. • Storage conditions are in fair to poor condition. Collections are stored at 74 different locations throughout the park. • Many objects and archives require conservation. • Exhibit and storage conditions have improved over the past 10 years, including environmental controls, fire suppression, fire detection, and security. New storage spaces have been built for phonographs, master metal molds, and open storage. • Collection objects are housed in appropriate materials such as acid-free boxes, hangers, and tissue. • The park had a 30-plus year partnership with Rutgers University and the Thomas A. Edison Papers to selectively edit, publish, and share the Thomas Edison archives at Thomas Edison National Historical Park. • The park staff participated in the NPS pilot program with Google Cultural Institute to create online exhibits, online museum collections, and interior street views of the Laboratory Complex and Glenmont estate. https://www.google.com/culturalinstitute/beta/partner/thomas-edison-national-historical-park <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of museum collections for scholarly research, major motion pictures, and publications. • Increasing use of federal and nonprofit grant funding sources and partnerships to address condition issues. • Increasing visitor access through online exhibits, virtual visits, and social media. • Park involvement in the Edison Papers Project is decreasing due to reduced funding. • Since 2009, there has been increased access for visitors to collections on the second and third floors of Building 5, and the Glenmont potting shed and garage.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred maintenance threatens collections storage sites. • Space limitations have led to the co-location of collections items and maintenance items in the same spaces. • Electrical systems and outdated ultraviolet window filters threaten the collections. • Fire protection in the Glenmont garage, barn, and potting shed does not exist. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find new ways to use the collections to tell the Edison story, both virtually and in person. • Reach out to the academic community to encourage new or more scholarship. Direct scholars to research priorities of the park. • Maximize the use of the Internet to increase use for virtual visitors. • Develop a registry of former employees for access to visitors such as through an on-site kiosk and online. • Increase digitization of collections. • Explore better ways to display more of the artifacts in the current exhibit space. Increased exhibit space or more efficient use of existing exhibit space would permit more of the collections housed in storage to be on display or allow for rotating exhibits. • Explore possibility of moving NPS offices out of historic buildings so space can be used for interpretation and exhibits. • Expand collection-based exhibits and education programs. • Increase use of the Project Management Information System and work with partners and use grants to secure additional funding to address collections issues, including conditions. • Publish book on collections.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage space assessment. • Exhibit space assessment. • Chemical survey of entire collection, including funding plan for disposal. • Collection-wide inventory of collections. • Complete collections cataloging. • Collection-wide conservation assessment and surveys. • Administrative history. • Ethnographic study including former Edison employees. • Assessment of park's "management of park" record. • Revise finding aids for archival collections. • De-accession survey and assessment. • Copyright analysis.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage plan for collection. • Exhibit space plan. • Long-term plan for historic chemical collection. • Update emergency operations plan. • Parkwide prioritized conservation plan that addresses all collections in one document.

Fundamental Resource or Value	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">• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended• "Research Specimens" (36 CFR 2.5)• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (<i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2.3) "Natural Resource Collections"• <i>NPS 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>• <i>NPS 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>• <i>NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i>• <i>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Value of Innovation
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1 and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Edison National Historical Park continues to possess a high degree of integrity related to the original sense of place for innovation. • Thomas Edison National Historical Park represents innovation in science, technology, and business. • Currently, the value of innovation is primarily communicated to visitors verbally. There is little hands-on learning and interpretation related to innovation. • The visitor understanding of innovation and its significance is difficult to evaluate. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing interest by organizations to meet at the park because of the “cool” inspirational value of the place. • Innovation may be a contemporary “buzzword.”
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced funding could limit use of the site or access. • There is a challenge for the park to remain relevant in the fast-moving world of contemporary technological innovation. • It is challenging to develop appropriate programming to evaluate visitors’ understanding of innovation at Edison’s “Invention Factory.” <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance and relevance of innovation to Thomas Edison National Historical Park needs more research, particularly on the West Orange Plant as a model for research and development. • Research the historical term for “innovation.” Explore new ways to serve as a venue for innovation-related events including addressing hard costs. • Investigate ways to incorporate the park into the ongoing conversation about innovation. • Explore methods for visitors to share their feelings and impressions about the park and innovation during or following their visit. Examples include feedback on Facebook, Twitter, blogs, etc. • Explore opportunities for the leasing of historic structures for hosting corporate events at the park. This need is currently being met by the park through special event permits and cost recovery. • Developing new hands-on interpretive programming may foster creativity, inspiration, and innovation in visitors. • Explore outreach opportunities to capitalize on technology. • Develop research projects for interns and scholars. • Create an Innovator-in-Residence program with a partner. • Explore innovative avenues for partnership and collaboration. • Improve interpretive techniques by incorporating new methods such as facilitated dialogue. • Expand partnerships regarding relevance of the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource study focusing on innovation and research and development. • Inventory of Edison and innovation-related study papers. • Visitor use assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Value of Innovation
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan (update). • Exhibits 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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Superintendent's Compendium <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 (§1.5) "Appropriate Use of the Parks" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.10) "Partnerships" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.6) "Special Park Uses" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</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	Factory and Manufacturing Site
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 3, and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaults 32 and 33, currently used as collections storage, are in “questionable” condition—a lot of concrete spalling. • The foundations of the manufacturing building exist as an archeological resource below the existing lawn. • Unknown archeological resources potentially exist on the site. • There is currently very limited visitor access and interpretation of the site. • The only current use of the site is for collections storage in Vaults 32 and 33 and limited special events in the open space. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though the grounds are generally closed to visitors, there is an increasing trend of visitors walking the grounds and using the area as picnic space. • Requests for special events and uses are increasing.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factory and Manufacturing Site systems, including fire protection, environmental controls, and security, are aging. • Deferred maintenance threatens collections storage at this site. • Special uses on the grassy areas of the site have the potential to disturb the archeological resources (i.e., demolished factory buildings) in the site. • Possible conflict between using the site for a partner-funded new building project, and interpreting existing resources. • Lack of interpretation of the factory/manufacturing site compromises the visitor understanding of the entire Edison complex. • Increasing severe storms, flooding, and erosion may threaten structures and collections. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce interpretation of the vaults and factory site, including the preservation story. • Install waysides and other exhibits to demonstrate how the site looked when the buildings were extant. • Mark off former building sites based on archeological and photographic evidence. • Do an archeological survey of the factory site.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological survey of the factory site. • Condition assessment of Vaults 32 and 33. • Visitor experience assessment. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayside design, fabrication, and installation plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Factory and Manufacturing Site
<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 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Final Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas" (36 CFR 1191) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Superintendent's Compendium <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4) "Biological Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.6) "Special Park Uses" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</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"



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	West Orange Community
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park has a good relationship with local partners including the Town of West Orange and local community groups. Many potential historic resources are unknown by the community. The park's Laboratory Complex and the main parking lot are bisected by Main Street, a busy county-owned and maintained road. Main Street is a heavily traveled, four-lane road with no shoulder between the road bed and the adjacent pedestrian sidewalks. No traffic calming mechanism (light or stop sign) exists at the crosswalk between the NPS parking lot and the main park entrance. The park currently encourages visitors and staff to use an orange safety flag and the crosswalk while traversing the street. Streetscape is poorly lit at night. Historic commercial buildings appear to be in fair to poor condition. The former Edison Storage Battery Building across Lakeside Avenue is currently being rehabilitated. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recent loss of key historic structures in the community has increased the attention of local residents and policymakers on the value of the historic resources of West Orange. The relationship among the park and local partners and policymakers is strengthening. The Town of West Orange is increasing efforts to improve the safety and appearance of Main Street and the surrounding areas.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pedestrian connection across Main Street is a potential danger to visitors and staff. Unrecognized Edison-related buildings are in danger of being demolished or significantly altered. Crime and vandalism within the park boundary is very low; however, because of the location of the Laboratory Complex along Main Street and within the town business district, vandalism, burglary, drug use, and suspected gang activity has been noted adjacent to the park. The adjacent redevelopment of the Storage Battery Building will have an effect on activity in the area during nonbusiness hours. With housing units soon to be located directly across the street from the park, the area will no longer "close" at the end of the business day. This could either cause an increase or a decrease in criminal activity near the park. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalize partnership between the park and the Town of West Orange Historic Preservation Commission. Increase involvement of local neighbors with park including Edison Day. Increase visitation to the West Orange downtown. Rehabilitation of Storage Battery Building across Lakeside Avenue from the Edison Laboratory Complex provides opportunity to build relationships with new tenants. Work with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office to study the historic context of West Orange. Partner with the Town of West Orange to develop new historic district walking tours. Apply for beautification grants to make downtown West Orange a more attractive tourist destination. Work with the West Orange Historic Preservation Commission, local residents, and business owners to designate eligible buildings for the National Register of Historic Places and possibly create new town historic districts. Work with town officials to develop a town watch program to reduce crime.

Other Important Resource or Value	West Orange Community
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral histories of the factory and the neighboring community—then and now. • Ethnographic history of the Edison workers and their homes and community. • Update national register nomination for the Main Street Corridor Historic District. • Survey Edison-related buildings and resources in the West Orange Main Street corridor. • Visitor use assessment. • Academic study of all remaining Edison-related buildings in the Main Street corridor.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Orange beautification 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"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • “Final Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas” (36 CFR 1191) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Superintendent’s Compendium <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.10) “Partnerships” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) “Air Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



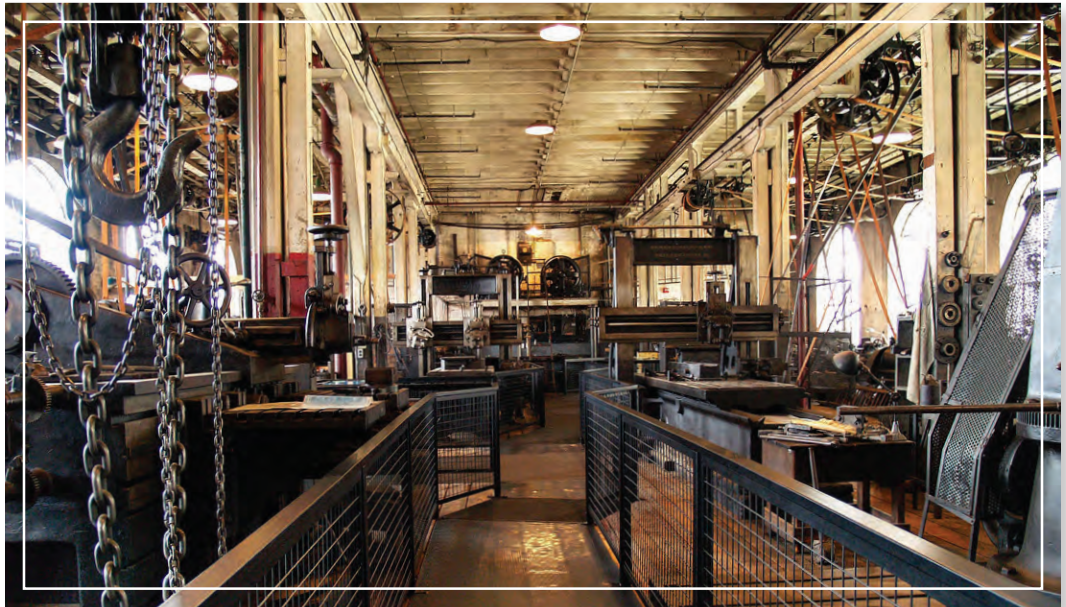
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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 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 Thomas Edison National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Visitor Access on Main Street.** Thomas Edison National Historical Park is located along Main Street, a county-owned and maintained road and the main vehicular artery through the town of West Orange, New Jersey. The Laboratory Complex is across Main Street from the visitor and staff parking lot. Crossing Main Street creates a life safety hazard for visitors and staff each time the path is used. Park staff must explore ways in which visitors and staff can safely access park resources. The park can also work with the local and county government and other partners to find ways to balance the needs of both vehicles and pedestrians moving through this stretch of West Orange. As both the community of West Orange and the park continue to grow in the future, working together in a collaborative and proactive way is essential. Stewardship of the park relies on a strong working relationship with the local community, and the park identified the need for a park partner action strategy to help strengthen these relationships.
- Relevancy and Engaging a Broader Audience in the Edison Legacy.** Park staff struggles with continuing to make the stories of Thomas Edison and the park's resources relevant to visitors locally as well as nationally. Some of the challenges include connecting with neighbors, meeting the expectations of being a place of innovation, keeping up with technology in a rapidly changing world, and capturing data on visitor experience related to relevancy and innovation. The park continues to receive regular requests for special events and programming from the scientific community.
- Accessibility and Space.** Thomas Edison National Historical Park lacks adequate assembly space to provide a rich visitor experience. Park staff cannot meet the demands for student and group tours with the gathering spaces currently available at the Laboratory Complex and Glenmont mansion. The park is not accessible to all visitors, both in its physical condition as well as in the composition of its interpretive media and programming. The park identified a comprehensive space analysis and plan and an accessibility assessment as high priority needs along with related data needs.





- Balancing the Needs of the Park in a Sustainable Way.** As Thomas Edison National Historical Park plans for the future, the challenges of long-term sustainability were identified as a parkwide issue. Sustainability includes economics, stewardship, and environmental goals for park operations. With more than 200,000 square feet of historic buildings, coupled with one of the largest collections in the national park system, cyclical maintenance requires both staff time and funding. Given the limitations on staffing and increasing workloads, the park also recognized the importance of volunteers and the need to maximize the use of volunteers on specific projects to help address long-term sustainability goals at the park. In order to meet the demands of visitors, while balancing the needs of resource stewardship, Thomas Edison National Historical Park staff works with many partners and volunteer organizations. A park partner action strategy was identified as a high priority need to help the park grow and to manage these relationships in a sustainable way. Operational environmental goals would be organized into an environmental management system to improve environmental sustainability and leadership. The system would demonstrate the park staff's commitment to do its part for climate change, air quality, and related impacts on resources, which can broaden the opportunities for dialogue, outreach, and further empower the park to work with partners in minimizing adverse impacts to the park. A general management plan in its current form could help the park address these issues.

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	Update emergency operations plan	H	
FRV, Key Issue	Comprehensive space plan	H	
FRV	Update the long-range interpretive plan	H	
FRV	Update historic structures reports for all key structures within the Laboratory Complex	H	
Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	H	
FRV	Visitor use management plan	H	
Key Issue	General management plan	H	
FRV	Wayside design, fabrication, and installation plan	M	
FRV	Historic structures reports for the barn, potting shed, and greenhouse at the Glenmont estate	M	
FRV	Historic furnishings reports for the garage and barn at the Glenmont estate	M	
FRV	Update the historic structures report for the Glenmont mansion	M	
FRV	Update the historic furnishings report for the Glenmont mansion	M	
FRV	Historic structures report part 2: treatment and use for the Glenmont estate	M	
FRV	Glenmont estate grounds maintenance plan	M	
FRV	Exhibit/furnishing plans for outbuildings at Glenmont estate	M	
FRV	Exhibit plan for barn and potting shed at Glenmont estate	M	
FRV	Storage plan for collection	M	
FRV	Exhibit space plan	M	
FRV	Long-term plan for historic chemical collection	M	
FRV	Parkwide prioritized conservation plan that addresses all collections in one document	M	

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	Exhibits plan	M	This would include a plan for a hands-on collection that may foster creativity, inspiration, and innovation in visitors.
FRV	Lighting plan for Laboratory Complex and Glenmont Estate	M	
FRV	Updated housekeeping plan for all buildings in the Laboratory Complex and the Glenmont Estate	M	
FRV	Integrated pest management plan for the Laboratory Complex and the Glenmont Estate	M	
FRV	Light monitoring plan for the Laboratory Complex and the Glenmont Estate	M	This plan is needed prior to the purchase and installation of ultraviolet filtering devices.
FRV	Planning for adaptation to climate change	L	Integrate climate change considerations in all park planning processes.
OIRV	West Orange beautification plan	L	

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
FRV, Key Issue	Accessibility assessment	H	Comprehensive space plan
FRV, Key Issue	Comprehensive space analysis	H	Comprehensive space plan
FRV	Administrative history	H	
FRV	Transportation study	H	Visitor use management plan
FRV	Storage space assessment	H	Comprehensive space plan
FRV	Exhibit space assessment	H	Comprehensive space plan
FRV	Visitor experience assessment	H	Long-range interpretive plan, comprehensive space plan, visitor use management plan

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
FRV, OIRV	Visitor use assessment	M	Long-range interpretive plan, comprehensive space plan, visitor use management plan
FRV	Update national register nomination for Thomas Edison National Historical Park	M	Long-range interpretive plan, historic structure reports, West Orange beautification plan
FRV	Historic resource study focusing on innovation and research and development	M	Long-range interpretive plan
FRV	Condition assessment of historic structures in the Laboratory Complex	M	Historic structure reports
FRV	Condition assessment of Vaults 32 and 33	M	Historic structure reports
FRV	Archeological overview and assessment	M	Comprehensive space plan, long-range interpretive plan
FRV	Visitor demographic survey	M	Visitor use management plan
FRV	Car counter for Glenmont estate	M	Transportation plan
FRV	Virtual visitor statistical analysis	M	Long-range interpretive plan
FRV	Ethnographic study including Edison employees, family, friends, household workers, and favorite visitors	M	Long-range interpretive plan
FRV	Condition assessment for the Glenmont mansion	M	Historic structure reports
FRV	Conservation survey of objects in outbuildings	M	Parkwide prioritized conservation plan that addresses all collections in one document
FRV	Historic resource study about historic sensory experiences at the Laboratory Complex and Glenmont estate	M	Long-range interpretive plan
FRV	Chemical survey of entire collection, including funding plan for disposal	M	Long-term plan for historic chemical collection
FRV	Collection-wide inventory of collections	M	
FRV	Complete collections cataloging	M	

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
FRV	Collection-wide conservation assessment and surveys	M	
FRV	Assessment of park's "Management of Park" record	M	
FRV	Revise finding aids for archival collections	M	
FRV	De-accession survey and assessment	M	
FRV	Copyright analysis	M	
FRV	Inventory of Edison and innovation-related study papers	M	
FRV	Climate change vulnerability assessment	M	Integrate climate change considerations in all park planning processes
OIRV	Ethnographic history of the Edison workers and their homes and community	M	Long-range interpretive plan
OIRV	Oral histories of the factory and the neighboring community—then and now	L	Long-range interpretive plan
OIRV	Survey Edison-related buildings and resources in the West Orange Main Street corridor	L	West Orange beautification plan
OIRV	Update national register nomination for the Main Street Corridor Historic District	L	Long-range interpretive plan, West Orange beautification plan
OIRV	Academic study of all remaining Edison-related buildings in the Main Street corridor	L	Long-range interpretive plan, West Orange beautification plan
FRV	Local community demographic survey	L	Visitor use management plan, long-range interpretive plan
FRV	Archeological survey of the factory site	L	

Part 3: Contributors

Thomas Edison National Historical Park

Christopher Castillo, Facilities Supervisor
 Lenny DeGraaf, Archivist
 John Erdreich, Volunteer
 Jerry Fabris, Museum Curator
 Evelyn Gurland, Volunteer
 Sheila Hamilton, Chief of Administration
 Joan Harris-Rico, Collections Manager
 Tom Hilmer, Volunteer
 Terri Jung, Assistant Superintendent
 Charly Magale, Facility Manager

Holly Marino, Museum Technician
 Michelle Mihalkovitz,
 Supervisory Museum Curator
 Beth Miller, Museum Curator
 Carmen Pantaleo, Park Ranger and
 Education Coordinator
 Thomas Ross, Superintendent
 Valerie Shoffner, Museum Technician
 Karen Sloat-Olsen, Chief of
 Interpretation and Education
 Alexander Whitten, Chief Ranger

NPS Northeast Region

Joanne Blacoe, Interpretive Planner
 Hannah Blake, Community
 Planner (former)

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith, Community
 Planner and Project Manager

NPS Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Ken Bingenheimer, Contract
 Editor (former)
 John Paul Jones, Visual
 Information Specialist

Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator
 Philip Viray, Publications Chief
 Laura Watt, Contract Editor

Partners

At the beginning of the foundation document workshop, Thomas Edison National Historical Park hosted a discussion with partners and community organizations. During the discussion, the group shared ideas regarding the significance of the park resources and potential opportunities for the future. Participants included the following:

Hap Bojsza, Friends of Thomas Edison
 National Historical Park
 Megan Brill, Main Street Manager
 Michelle Casalino, Councilwoman
 and Public Relations Commissioner,
 Township of West Orange
 Jerry Guarino, Councilman,
 Township of West Orange

Paul Israel, Thomas A. Edison Papers
 Pam Mayer, Garden Club of the Oranges
 John McElroy, Chairman of
 Downtown Organization
 John O'Reilly, Friends of Thomas Edison
 National Historical Park
 Harry Roman, Edison Innovation
 Foundation/Charles Edison Fund

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative History for Thomas Edison National Historical Park

Wednesday, December 14, 1955

FEDERAL REGISTER

Office of the Secretary

DESIGNATING THE EDISON HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

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

Whereas the Edison Home (Glenmont) located in Llewellyn Park in the Town of West Orange, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, is recognized by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, as possessing national significance as the home of Thomas A. Edison, noted inventor and scientist, during the years which climaxed his career; and

Whereas a cooperative agreement has been made between Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, and the United States of America, providing for the designation, preservation, and use of the Edison Home as a national historic site:

Now, therefore, I, Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior by section 2 of the act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666) do hereby designate the following described lands, together with related structures thereon and all appurtenances connected therewith, to be a national historic site, having the name "Edison Home National Historic Site"

All those two certain tracts or parcels of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Town of West Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey:

First Parcel. Beginning on the South side of a birch tree, and in the line of Llewellyn Park, and on the South side of lands now or formerly owned by Egbert Starr; thence along said Starr's said line, and line of lands formerly owned by Llewellyn S. Haskell, South sixty-one degrees East, Eight hundred and fifty-one feet, to the middle of Glen Avenue; thence along the middle of said Glen Avenue, South, Thirty-two degrees twenty minutes West, One hundred and sixteen feet; thence along the same, South, Thirty-four degrees West, Two hundred and fifty feet; thence along the same, South, Forty degrees West, Two hundred and thirty-six feet; thence along the same, South, Forty-six degrees, forty minutes West, One hundred feet; thence along the same, South, Fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes West, Seventy-two feet and six inches, to the line of Park Way; thence, along the line of said Park Way, North, Ten degrees fifty minutes West, One hundred and fifty-one feet; thence, along the same, North, Twenty-nine degrees West, Two hundred and fifty-three feet and five inches; thence along the same, North, Forty-five degrees fifteen minutes West, One hundred and thirty-two feet; thence North, Forty-eight degrees and thirty minutes West, One hundred and twenty-five feet and four inches; thence, North, Thirty-nine degrees five minutes West, One hundred and twenty-four feet and one inch; thence, along the same, North, Seventeen degrees thirty minutes West, One hundred and thirty-six feet; thence, along the same, North, Twenty degrees and forty minutes East, Eighty-nine feet and nine inches; thence, North, Fifty-four degrees and forty minutes East, One hundred and fifty-nine feet and eight inches, and thence North, Thirty-two degrees East, Seventy-two feet, to the place of beginning. Containing Ten acres and forty-seven hundredths of an acre of land, more or less.

Second Parcel. Also, that other certain tract, or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being on "Eagle Ridge" on the First Mountain, in the Town of West Orange, beginning in the middle of Glen Avenue, at the Northwestern corner of land formerly of Charles Harrison; thence along the middle

of said Avenue, North Thirty degrees thirty-five minutes East, Seventy-three feet three inches; thence, still along the same, North, Twenty-nine degrees ten minutes East, Ninety-nine feet and thirty-three hundredths of a foot; thence still along the same North, Twenty-seven degrees East, seventy-six feet and seventy-three hundredths of a foot, to the middle of a road, fifty feet wide; thence, along the middle of said road, North, Sixty-one degrees nine minutes West, Five hundred and thirty feet and ten inches, more or less, to land, now or formerly owned by Egbert Starr; thence along said Starr's line, South, Twenty-seven degrees fifty-seven minutes West, Two hundred and fifty-five feet and seventeen hundredths of a foot, to land formerly of Charles Harrison; thence along that line South, Sixty-one degrees forty-seven minutes East, Five hundred and twenty-five feet and sixty-six hundredths of a foot, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing three acres and seven hundredths of an acre of land, more or less.

The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned cooperative agreement and the act of August 21, 1935, *supra*.

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

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, in the City of Washington, this 6th day of December 1955.

[SEAL]

DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior

[F. R. Doc. 55-10021; Filed, Dec. 13, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

AREA: THOMAS EDISON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, NEW JERSEY

*AUTHORIZATION

Secretarial Order, December 6, 1955, designated Edison Home National Historic Site.

Proclamation No. 3148, July 14, 1956, designated Edison Laboratory National Monument.

Act of September 5, 1962 (P.L. 87-628, 76 Stat. 428), combined the previously designated Edison Home National Historic Site and Edison Laboratory National Monument into Edison National Historic Site.

Act of March 30, 2009 (P.L. 111-11), established Thomas Edison National Historical Park to consist of all property owned by the United States in Edison National Historic Site as well as all property authorized to be acquired for inclusion in Edison National Historic Site, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Thomas Edison National Historical Park', numbered 403/80,000, and dated April 2008.

*ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Act of June 23, 1959 (P.L. 86-52, 73 Stat. 87), authorized Secretary to procure such additional lands and interest in lands as are necessary.

Act of September 5, 1962, authorized acceptance of donations of lands and interests in lands.

Act of October 21, 1976 (P.L. 94-578, 90 Stat 2732-2742), deleted 'accept the donation of' from the Act of September 5, 1962, and substituted 'acquire by donation, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds'.

Act of March 30, 2009, authorized acquisition within the national historical park by donation, by purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange. The act also authorized the Secretary to acquire personal property associated with interpretation of the park.

*ESTABLISHED

September 5, 1962, established as a national historic site.

March 30, 2009, established as a national historical park.

BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Act of June 23, 1959, revised boundary to include additional lands.

Act of September 5, 1962, revised boundary to include additional lands.

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

Act of June 23, 1959, limits acreage acquired under this act to not more than 2.5 acres.

*STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Act of October 21, 1976, authorized an appropriation of \$1,695,000 for development and \$75,000 for land acquisition.

Act of March 30, 2009, authorized the appropriation of necessary funds.

Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Thomas Edison National Historical Park

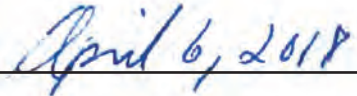
April 2018

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.

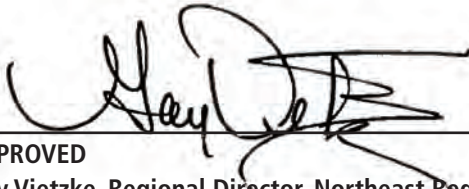


RECOMMENDED

Thomas Ross, Superintendent, Thomas Edison National Historical Park

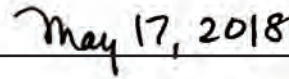


Date



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.

EDIS 403/145310

May 2018

Foundation Document • Thomas Edison National Historical Park

